NESDC
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

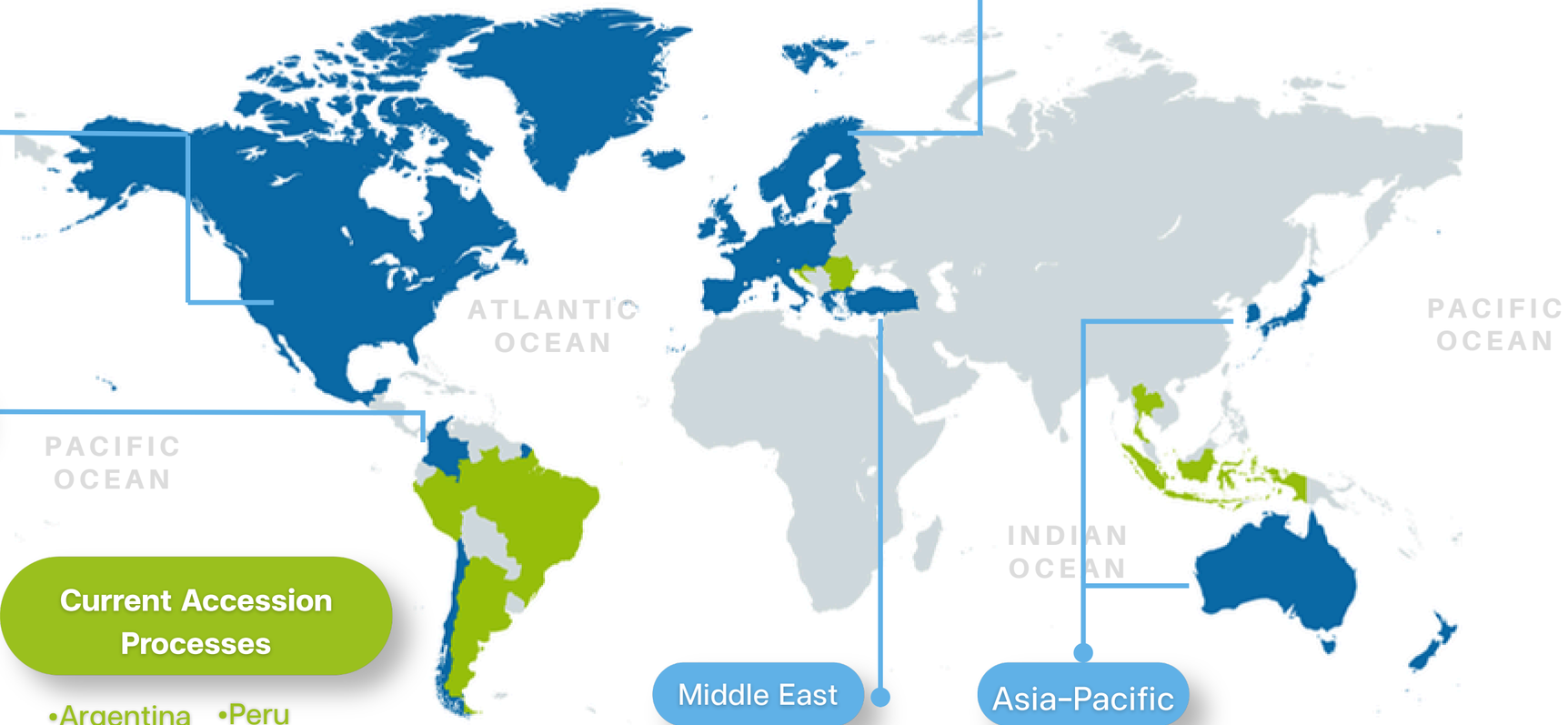
101 THAILAND TO OECD 101

inter.nesdc.go.th/th2oecd/

October 2026

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organization that plays a key role in providing research, consultation, the exchange of best practices, and policy recommendations aimed at promoting stability, equality, well-being, and an improved quality of life – in line with its vision of **"Better Policies for Better Lives."**

Founded in 1961 - Member Countries: Currently, OECD has 38 member countries and 8 countries in the Accession Process or Accession Candidate Countries



North America

- Canada
- United States

Latin-America

- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Mexico

Current Accession Processes

- Argentina
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Peru
- Romania
- Indonesia
- Thailand

Middle East

- Israel
- Türkiye

Asia-Pacific

- Australia
- New Zealand
- Japan
- South Korea

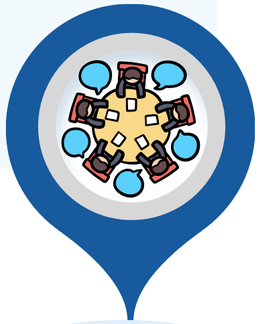
Europe

- Austria
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

Role of OECD?

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





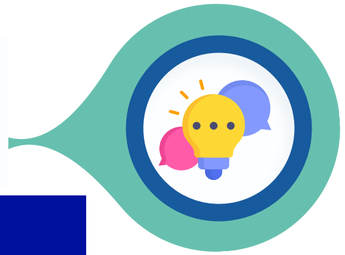
Source of Knowledge

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



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

BUSINESS at OECD

OECD Watch

TUAC Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD
Commission Syndicale Consultative aupres de l'OCDE



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

Source: OECD

Relationship between Thailand and OECD

1999

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



2000



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

2005

Thailand became a member of the OECD Development Centre.

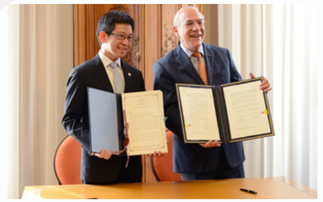


2014

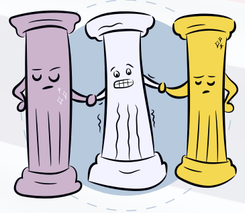


Thailand is a founding member of the Southeast Asia Regional Programme (SEARP).

2018 - 2021



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



2023 - 2026



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



Accession Timeline and Key Events

2024

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

OECD Secretary-General paid a visit to Thailand and formally delivered Thailand's Accession Roadmap.



2025

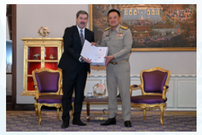
10 March 2025
The Prime Minister chaired the first meeting of the committee overseeing Thailand's accession to the OECD

8 July 2025
The Cabinet passed a resolution approving the results of the initial meeting which mandated 34 government agencies to work with 25 OECD committees



8 December 2025
The Prime Minister submitted Thailand's Initial Memorandum (IM) to OECD Deputy Secretary-General

IM is a a document for assessing Thailand's readiness to align its laws, policies, and practices with OECD standards and legal instruments.



2026

19 May 2026
The Cabinet approved the the nation's target OECD accession date of 2028 and the formation of the OECD Supervisory Committee and assigned the NESDC, OCS, and MFA to oversee the accession process

7 July 2026
The Draft Regulations of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Committee... was approved in principle by the Cabinet

24 August 2026
The Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Supervisory Committee of the OECD Accession Process of Thailand B.E. 2569 (2026) was issued to steer and supervise Thailand's OECD accession process in accordance with the OECD Accession Roadmap.

Thailand's Accession Process

GOALS

10 — 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. — 2028

8 — The OECD Council will unanimously decide to accept Thailand as an OECD member and send an official letter of invitation to Thailand. — 2028

YOU ARE HERE

6 — 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. — 2026 - 2028

9 — Thailand and the OECD will sign an accession agreement, marking Thailand's acceptance of legal obligations. — 2028

7 — OECD Committees will adopt a formal opinion, while Thailand submits the Final Statement to the OECD Council. — 2028

Accession Process (5 - 10)

5 — Thailand submitted an Initial Memorandum, a self-assessment of Thai legislation, policies, and practices, to align with OECD standards. — 2025

4 — The OECD Secretariat prepared the Accession Roadmap, which was published as a public document upon approval by the Council. — 2024

3 — The OECD reached a consensus to formally open accession discussions with Thailand. — 2024

2 — The OECD Secretary-General prepared and presented information on Thailand's readiness in accordance with the OECD Framework for the Council. — 2024

START

Accession Request (1 - 4)

1 — Thailand submitted to the Council, via the Secretary-General, the Letter of Intent to join the OECD. — 2024

OECD

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

NESDC

Benefits and impacts of OECD membership

Analysis by nesdc

- 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

Thailand OECD | NESDC

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

Pursuant to the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Supervisory Committee of the OECD Accession Process of Thailand B.E. 2569 (2026), dated 24 August 2026, and the Order of the Office of the Prime Minister No. 355/2569 on the Appointment of Expert Members to the Supervisory Committee of the OECD Accession Process of Thailand, dated 18 September 2026.

Committee Composition (17 members)



Prime Minister
Chairman



Deputy Prime Minister
(Mr. Ekniti Nitithanprapas)
1st Deputy Chairman



Deputy Prime Minister
(Mr. Sihasak Phuangketkeow)
2nd Deputy Chairman



Deputy Prime Minister
(Mr. Pakorn Nilprapunt)
3rd Deputy Chairman

Member
SG of OPDC



Member
Director of BB

Member
Chairman of NESDC



Member
Chairman of JSCCIB



Member
Mr. Kitti Tangjitmaneesakda



Member
Mr. Thaveelap Rittapirom



Member
Mr. Sarun Charoensuwan



Member
Prof. (Special) Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak



Member and Secretary
SG of NESDC



Member and Secretary
PS for MFA



Member and Secretary
SG of OCS



Member and Secretary
DSG of NESDC



Member and Secretary
DG of Inter Econ



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



Thailand is currently in step 6

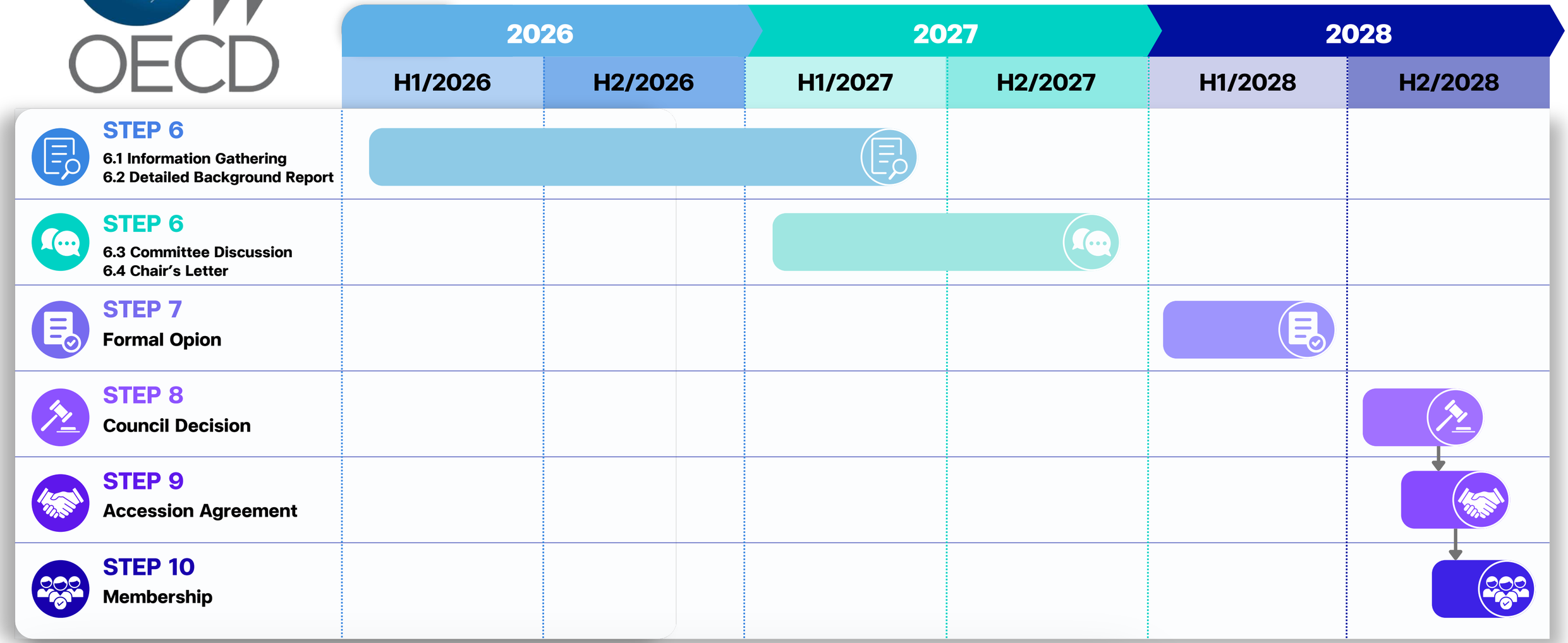
2026 - 2028: Thailand's Expected Timeline

Technical Review





Thailand Technical Review Timeline



Note:
The 2026-2028 timeline is Thailand's expected timeline and is subject to adjustment based on progress and OECD review.

OECD ACCESSION

TECHNICAL REVIEW PROGRESS

STATUS AS OF 21 OCTOBER 2026

QUESTIONNAIRE IN PROGRESS	QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMITTED	FACT-FINDING MISSION	ACCESSION REVIEW	OVERALL PROGRESS
10	13	8	0*	35%
of 25 Committees	of 25 Committees	of 25 Committees	*Competition Committee have done the first Partially Review	Q:13 FF:8 AR:0

OVERALL PROGRESS SUMMARY



สถานะการจัดทำ QUESTIONNAIRE BY COMMITTEE STATUS (25 COMMITTEES)



สถานะการจัดทำ QUESTIONNAIRE BY WORKING PARTY STATUS (27 WPS)



FACT-FINDING MISSION SCHEDULE	Completed/ Ongoing	Upcoming	Current Month
	8 Committees	6 Committees	OCT 2026

Q=Questionnaire FF=Fact-Finding Mission AR=Accession Review

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

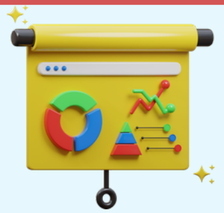


Information Gathering

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

- Questionnaires
- Fact-finding missions
- Independent research

A



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.

B



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

Source: OECD Directorate for Legal Affairs

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		Who	Where
Questionnaires	• At least one, but can be two or several • Can include data requests and survey completion	• OECD Directorates • Responsible Agencies	• E-mail • Virtual meeting
Fact-finding mission(s)	• 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	• OECD Directorates • Responsible Agencies	• Bangkok • Other regions • Virtual meeting
Independent research	• Desk-based research • Follow-up exchanges and meetings	• OECD Directorates • Responsible Agencies	• OECD Headquarters • E-mail • Virtual meeting

Source: OECD Directorate for Legal Affairs

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	• Prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the information gathering phase • Supports the committee's discussion	• OECD Directorates	• OECD Headquarters
Committee discussions	• 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	• OECD Committees • OECD Directorates • Responsible Agencies	• OECD Headquarters
Chair's letters	• 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.	• OECD Committees • OECD Directorates • Responsible Agencies	• E-mail

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

Source: OECD Directorate for Legal Affairs

25 OECD COMMITTEES CONDUCTING ACCESSION REVIEWS

1. 
Investment Committee and the WP on Responsible Business Conduct

2. 
WG on Bribery in International BusinessTransactions

3. 

Corporate Governance Committee

4. 

Committee on Financial Markets

5. 
Competition Committee

6. 
Committee on Fiscal Affairs

7. 
Environment Policy Committee

8. 
Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee

9. 
Public Governance Committee

10. 
Committee of Senior Budget Officials

11. 

Regulatory Policy Committee

12. 
Regional Development Policy Committee

13. 
Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

14. 

Economic and Development Review Committee

15. 
Education Policy Committee

16. 
Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

17. 
Health Committee

18. 

Trade Committee and the WP on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees

19. 
Committee for Agriculture

20. 
Fisheries Committee

21. 
Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

22. 
Digital Policy Committee

23. 
Committee on Consumer Policy

24. 
Steel Committee

25. 
Shipbuilding Committee

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
1	Investment Committee and the Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct	BOI
		RLPD
2	Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions	NACC
3	Corporate Governance Committee	SEPO
		SEC
4	Committee on Financial Markets	FPO
		PDMO*
5	Competition Committee	TCCT
6	Committee on Fiscal Affairs	Revenue Department
7	Environment Policy Committee	MNRE
8	Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee	DMSC
		DIW
		TISI
9	Public Governance Committee	OPDC
		PACC
		CGD*
10	Committee of Senior Budget Officials	Budget Bureau
11	Regulatory Policy Committee	OCS
12	Regional Development Policy Committee	MOI

	OECD Committee		Thai Agencies
13	Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy		NSO
14	Economic and Development Review Committee		NESDC
15	Education Policy Committee		ONEC
			MOE
16	Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee		MOL
			MSDHS
17	Health Committee		MOPH
18	Trade Committee and the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees	Trade Committee	DTN
		Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees	FPO
19	Committee for Agriculture		OAE
20	Fisheries Committee		DOF
21	Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy		MHESI
			NXPO
			NSTDA*
22	Digital Policy Committee		MDES
			ONDE
23	Committee on Consumer Policy		OCPB
24	Steel Committee		OIE
25	Shipbuilding Committee		Marine Department
			OIE

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

LIST OF THAI AGENCIES TO COLLABORATE WITH THE OECD COMMITTEES

34 agencies, as approved by the Cabinet on 8 July 2025

(*) NESDC will propose to the Cabinet for designation as lead agencies at the earliest opportunity

25 COMMITTEES **27 WORKING PARTIES**

	OECD Committee/Working Party	Thai Responsible Agencies
1	**Investment Committee (IC)**	**Board of Investment (BOI)**
	Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct	Rights and Liberties Protection Department (RLPD), Ministry of Justice
	Working Group on International Investment Statistics	Board of Investment (BOI)
	Advisory Task Force on Codes of Liberalisation	Board of Investment (BOI)
	Chapter 5 Sustainable Investment	Board of Investment (BOI)
2	**Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions (WGB)**	**Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC)**
3	**Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)**	**-State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO) Ministry of Finance** **-The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**
	Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices	State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO) Ministry of Finance
4	**Committee on Financial Markets (CMF)**	**Fiscal Policy Office (FPO), Ministry of Finance**
	Working Party on Insurance and Pensions	Fiscal Policy Office (FPO), Ministry of Finance
	Working Party on Financial Consumer Protection, Education and Inclusion	Fiscal Policy Office (FPO), Ministry of Finance
	Working Party on Sustainable Finance	Public Debt Management Office (PDMO), Ministry of Finance*
	Working Party on Debt Management	Public Debt Management Office (PDMO), Ministry of Finance*
5	**Competition Committee**	**Trade Competition Commission of Thailand (TCCT)**
6	**Committee on Fiscal Affairs (CFA)**	**Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance**
	Working Party No. 1 on Tax Conventions and Related Questions	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
	Working Party No. 2 on Tax Policy Analysis and Tax Statistics	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
	Working Party No. 6 on the Taxation of Multinational Enterprises	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance

LIST OF THAI AGENCIES TO COLLABORATE WITH THE OECD COMMITTEES

34 agencies, as approved by the Cabinet on 8 July 2025
(*) NESDC will propose to the Cabinet for designation as lead agencies at the earliest opportunity

25 COMMITTEES **27 WORKING PARTIES**

	OECD Committee/Working Party	Thai Responsible Agencies
6	**Committee on Fiscal Affairs (CFA) (ต่อ)**	**Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance**
	Working Party No. 9 on Consumption Taxes	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
	Working Party No. 10 on Exchange of Information and Tax Compliance	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
	Working Party No. 11 on International Tax Co-ordination	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
	Forum on Harmful Tax Practices	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
	Task Force on Tax Crimes and Other Crimes	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
	Forum on Tax Administration	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
	FTA Mutual Agreement Procedure Forum	Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
7	**Environment Policy Committee (EPOC)**	**Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)**
	Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)
8	**Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee (CBC)**	**-Department of Industrial Works (DIW), Ministry of Industry -Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI), Ministry of industry -Department of Medical Sciences (DMSC), Ministry of Public Health**
9	**Public Governance Committee (PGC)**	**-Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC) -Office of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC)**
	Working Party on Public Integrity and Anti-Corruption	Office of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC)
	Working Party of Senior Digital Government Officials (E-Leaders)	Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC)
	Working Party on Open Government	Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC)
	Working Party of Leading Practitioners on Public Procurement	Comptroller General's Department (CGD), Ministry of Finance*
10	**Committee of Senior Budget Officials (CSBO)**	**Budget Bureau**
11	**Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC)**	**Office of the Council of States (OCS)**

LIST OF THAI AGENCIES TO COLLABORATE WITH THE OECD COMMITTEES

34 agencies, as approved by the Cabinet on 8 July 2025

(*) NESDC will propose to the Cabinet for designation as lead agencies at the earliest opportunity

25 COMMITTEES **27 WORKING PARTIES**

	OECD Committee/Working Party	Thai Responsible Agencies
12	**Regional Development Policy Committee (RDPC)**	**Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior (MOI)**
13	**Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy (CSSP)**	**National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society**
14	**Economic and Development Review Committee (EDRC)**	**Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC)**
15	**Education Policy Committee (EDPC)**	**-Office of the Education Council Ministry of Education (ONEC)** **-Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education (MOE)**
16	**Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee (ELSAC)**	**-Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour (MOL)** **-Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)**
17	**Health Committee**	**Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)**
18	**Trade Committee (TC)**	**Department of Trade Negotiations (DTN), Ministry of Commerce**
	Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees	Fiscal Policy Office (FPO), Ministry of Finance
19	**Committee for Agriculture (COAG)**	**Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives**
20	**Fisheries Committee (COFI)**	**Department of Fisheries (DOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives**
21	**Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP)**	**-Office of National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation** **-Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation**
	Working Party on National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI)	-Office of National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation
	Working Party on Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Converging Technologies (BNCT)	-Office of National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation -National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)*
22	**Digital Policy Committee (DPC)**	**-Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES)** **-National Board of Digital Economy and Society Office (BDE), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (ONDE)**
23	**Committee on Consumer Policy (CCP)**	**Office of the Consumer Protection Board (OCPB)**
24	**Steel Committee**	**Office of Industrial Economics (OIE), Ministry of Industry**
25	**Shipbuilding Committee**	**-Marine Department Ministry of Transport** **-Office of Industrial Economics (OIE) Ministry of Industry**

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 m**ember 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.

Source: OECD Directorate for Legal Affairs

Cornerstones of the Accession Process

Source: OECD Directorate for Legal Affairs

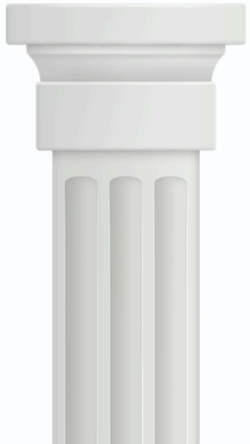
Accession involves an **in-depth 360° dialogue and analysis between Thailand and the 25 technical committees** covering almost every area of government policy



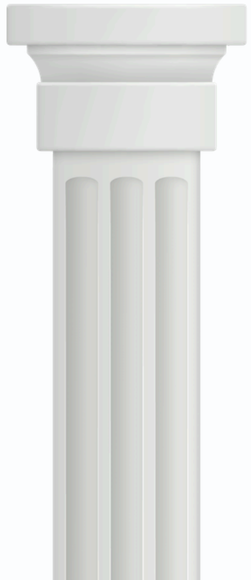
OECD accession has proven to be a **transformative process and a catalyst for reform,** providing powerful leverage for the adoption of major legislative and policy changes



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:

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

2. 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

Factor in the time and resources needed for translation into English (all documents must be submitted in English or French)



Ensure regular and active participation in committee meetings, especially those which are also conducting accession reviews



Ensure the appropriate level of participation in accession review discussions – Ministers or Deputy Ministers accompanied by the technical experts



liaise closely with the Secretariat, who act as "honest brokers" and will guide you through the process (substance and procedure)



Ensure engagement of citizens, the business sector, and the legislature in the process from an early stage

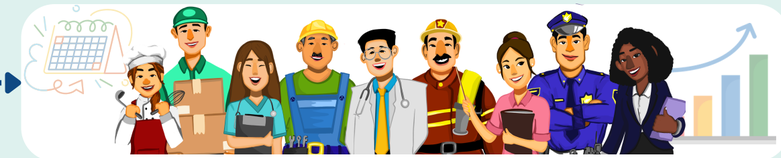


Ensure multi-partisan support for the process



Source: OECD Directorate for Legal Affairs

Stakeholder Engagement in Thailand's Accession to the OECD

OECD's Mechanism		Thailand's Mechanism
OECD Council/Committee/Secretariat	Government	RAs, DO's
BUSINESSatOECD — THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE	Business	JSCCIB - Thailand
OECD Global Parliamentary Network	Legislative	parliament
Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD — TUAC — Commission syndicale consultative auprès de l'OCDE	Trade Union	
Public Consultation	Civil Society and Academia	

BUSINESS at OECD

BIAC

https://www.businessatoecd.org/global-network

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

- Canadian Chamber of Commerce / Chambre de Commerce du Canada
- Banche Assicurazioni Finanza — Italian Banking Insurance and Finance Federation
- FKI — The Federation of Korean Industries

02 Observer

private sector organisation from non-OECD member countries

- FICCI — Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry — Industry's Voice for Policy Change
- KADIN INDONESIA
- Singapore Business Federation — Apex Business Chamber
- JSCCIB - Thailand
- Cámara Argentina de Comercio y Servicios

03 Associate Expert Groups

associate expert groups consisting of sectoral international business cooperation organisations.

- IFAC — International Federation of Accountants
- FIATA — International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations — The global voice of freight logistics
- ISF — International Seed Federation — Seed is Life

Global Parliamentary Network (GPN)

GPN Role

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

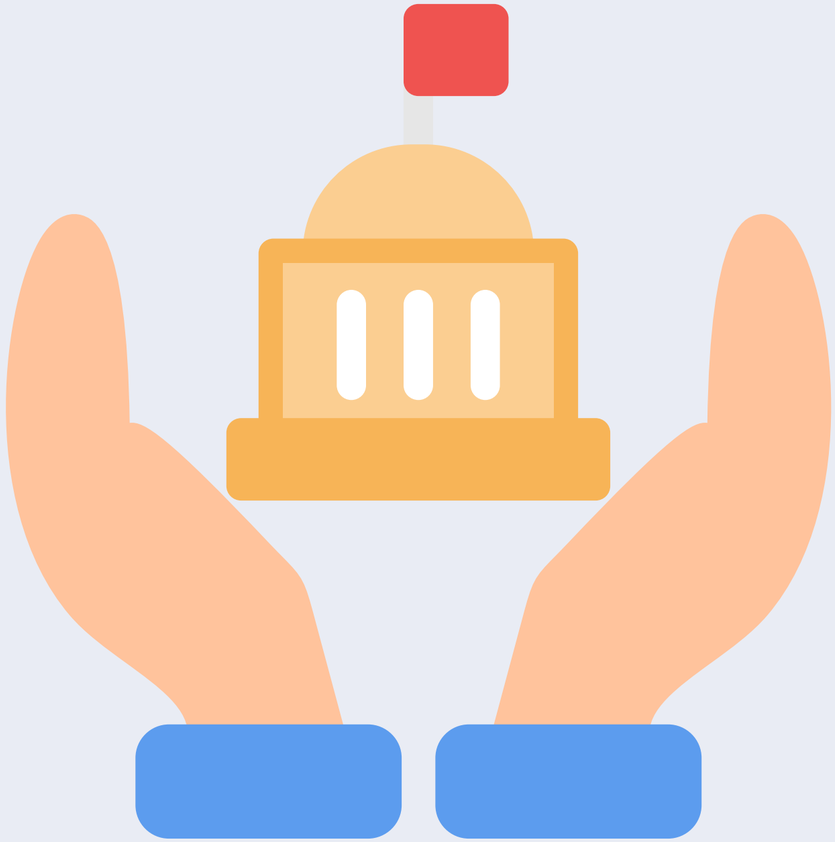
Enhances public policy through knowledge exchange and promoting the practical application of international standards

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

GPN



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.

2025

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการกฤษฎีกา

Thailand OECD

Website TH2OECD

Thailand OECD Information Portal

https://th2oecd.go.th



- Source for OECD Information
- Explore All 246 OECD Legal Instruments
- Connected with 176 Agencies
- Full Text Available in Thai and English

Developed by the Office of the Council of State, this platform brings together OECD legal instruments and links them with relevant laws, policies, practices, and responsible agencies to enhance understanding and systematically support Thailand's preparations for OECD membership.

NESDC

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THAILAND TO OECD

Thailand's OECD Accession Communication Logo

Thailand OECD

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Available for government agencies and relevant stakeholders for use in promotional materials, conferences, meetings, and public engagement activities related to Thailand's accession to the OECD

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inter.nesdc.go.th/th2oecd/oecd-media

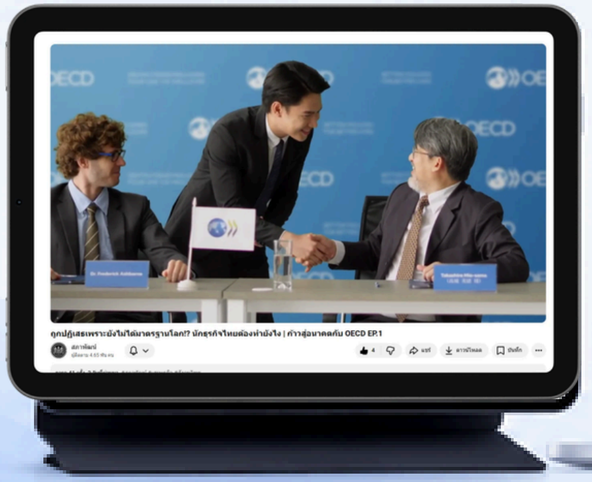
CURRENT NESDC OUTREACH ON THAILAND'S OECD ACCESSION

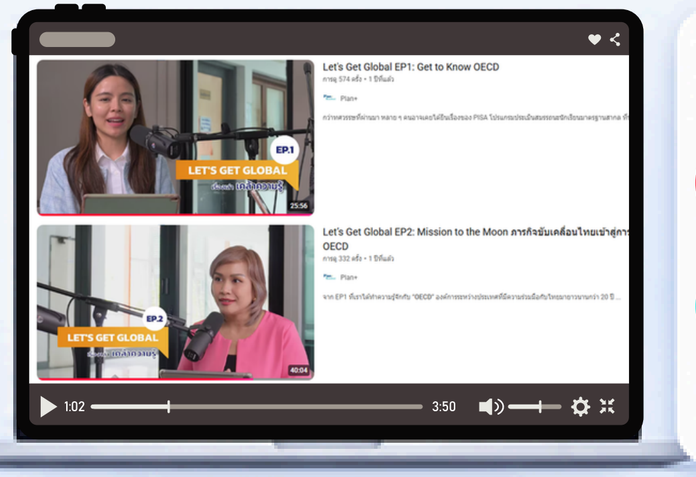


inter.nesdc.go.th/th2oecd/

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







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International Strategy and Coordination Division, NESDC

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