











# Panel Discussion Thailand Case Study

Partnerships between training providers and industry





## Thailand's vision 2037

The National Strategy (2018-2037) is the country's first national longterm strategy developed pursuant to the Constitution. It shall be pursued to ensure that the country achieves its vision of becoming "a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy" with the ultimate goal being all Thai people's happiness and well-being.



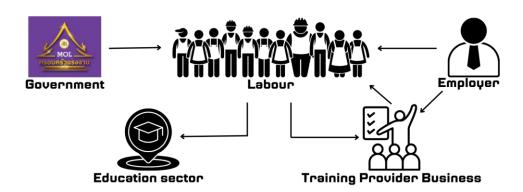
- The nation enjoys solidarity and is resilient to both internal and external threats and changes, with established social, economic, environmental, and political security.
- National sovereignty is secured.
- People live in harmony and unity. Their lives are secured in terms of occupations, income, housing, as well as safety of life and property.
- The country has food, energy, and water resources security.

- The country enjoys constant economic growth and becomes a high-income economy with decreased development disparity. Citizens benefit from development on an equal basis.
- The country has considerable economic competitive capacity and develops its economy and society of the future to promote regional connectivity in terms of transport and logistics, production, trading, and investment.
- The country has all of the necessary capital for continuous development including human capital, intellectual capital, financial capital, and so forth.

- Development should promote constant growth in terms of people's income and quality of life in an eco-friendly manner without exploitation of natural resources.
- Production and consumption are conducted on an environmentally-friendly basis and in line with regulations recognized by the global community.
- People embrace social responsibility with a focus on sustainable public interest. All sectors uphold and follow the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

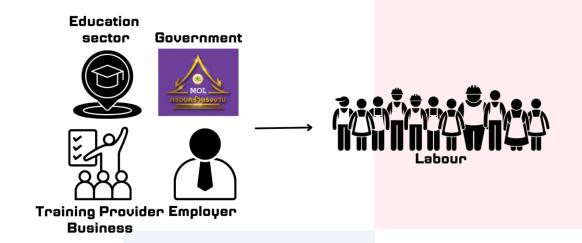


# Thailand's stakeholder mechanism for skill development



Traditional Skills Development Mechanism

- Multiple learning options, but risk of overlapping efforts
- Workers must access various sources to complete one skill set
- Time-consuming; skills lag rapid changes
- Scattered funding; high per-person cost for certain skills



Collaborative Skills Development Mechanism

- Industry needs guide training content
- Targeted upskilling to close specific skill gaps no redundancy
- Shared trainers, tools, and technology reduce preparation time
- Faster upskilling; workers adapt in time and face lower layoff risk

### **Model of Collaboration**

#### **Government - Industry Collaboration**

Government Policy Focus: Integrated Budget Planning

- Strategic tool to maximize budget efficiency and national impact
- Emphasizes co-thinking, co-implementation, and shared responsibility across ministries and agencies
- Aligned with national strategies and plans (e.g., National Strategy Master Plan, 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan)

#### Ministry of Labour Policies

- Al for Upskilling the Thai Workforce
- · Higher Wages Through Skills-Based Pay Standard
- Labour Skills Development Collaborate Policy Formulated by National Board of Vocational Training Coordination (NBVTC)

# Facilitate collaboration between public training institutions and industry

The National Skills Development Plan serves as the overarching framework guiding provincial-level plans. At the provincial level, a Provincial Committee is responsible for translating the plan into localized implementation.

Provincial Skills Development Institutes and Provincial Skills Development Offices act as key drivers, ensuring effective execution. They are also responsible for monitoring and reporting progress at least twice a year.



## LoSA's Partnership-Based Approach to Training Delivery

















