

Anti-Corruption Policy

National Statistical Office

Principle and Rationale

Presently, dishonest and fraudulent conduct, or corruption, remains one of the largest challenges in developed and developing countries alike. Moreover, it constantly becomes more severe and complicated – a major problem in several countries that is unlikely to disappear. The Thai government under General Prayuth Chan-ocha’s administration includes anti-corruption in the national agenda, and makes it one of the eleven significant areas of the reform agenda.

National Statistical Office (NSO) realizes the importance of the anti-corruption effort, and strives to work with good governance, righteousness, academic excellence, public accountability, and social responsibility. Our missions are carried out with morals, ethics, and transparency. We oppose and turn down any action that may lead to corruption, such as bribery and conflicts of interest by any illegitimate means, or any act that is illegal and negatively impacts the organizational image and reputation. It is common understanding that executives and staff members of all levels at NSO, as well as partners and stakeholders, will respect and strictly abide by this anti-corruption policy.

Should you need additional information or have any questions concerning the anti-corruption policy, please do not hesitate to contact Ethics Protection Group for clarification of implementing regulations and guidelines.

If a person violates or disregards the anti-corruption policy, his or her supervisor must give warnings, take it into account when deeming to promote him or her, and request him or her to improve, or inflict punishment following the Civil Service Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

NSO Working Principles

NSO executives and all staff members are required to follow the anti-corruption policy, and refuse any action that leads to dishonest and fraudulent conduct, including bribery, conflicts of interest, donation or fund-raising activities, and non-transparency practices, which are against the corruption prevention laws, Civil Service Act B.E. 2551 (2008), and other related rules and laws.

Obligations

- Do not engage in any act that results in competing public and personal interest, or any behavior or action that may generate a conflict of interest by all means, such as gaining benefit for self, post-retirement employment (with professional influence to benefit self and party), side jobs (that are not assigned by the organization and exploit public time and tools), disclosure of classified information (for personal benefit), and use of organizational resources for personal purposes.
- Do not request, receive, or accept, or support others to request, receive, or accept gifts on behalf of yourself or your relatives, prior or subsequent to your profession, related or not related to your duty, except when the gift-giving is ethical, or occasional, or anonymous. The value of the gift must not exceed 3,000 bath. In the case that the gift exceeds 3,000 bath, the person must declare the gift or the benefit.
- Any solicitation must be approved according to the Solicitation Law (1994). The Law must be respected and closely followed.
- Follow the guidelines for NSO transparency standards in 4 aspects: (1) executive policy and initiatives for in-house transparency, (2) disclosure and internal audit system & participation, (3) use of discretion, and (4) complaint systems and management mechanisms.
- Respect and follow the Code of Conduct for Civil Servants and National Statistical Office (NSO) Code of Ethics comprehensively and carefully as guiding principles to work for the benefit and well-being of the Thai society.

Cautions

- NSO staff members of all levels should acknowledge and follow the anti-corruption policy strictly. Related laws and regulations should also be acknowledged.
- In case of violation or disregard of related laws and regulations at all levels, the supervisor may inflict disciplinary punishment to a suitable extent. If the action is deemed to involve dishonest and fraudulent conduct, be a criminal offense, or violate other laws, the supervisor must inform authorities for further consideration.

