

**Executive Measures
in Anti-Corruption Act B.E. 2551 (2008)
and the additional amendment (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)**



Introduction

According to the proclaiming of Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (Second Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016) on April 29th 2016, there are some amendment in some provisions of Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act B.E. 2551 (2008) in order to improve fact inquiry mechanism and efficiency toward quickness, effectiveness and fairness as well as the improvement of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission recruitment process and PACC organizational structure to be a government organization as a department which is not under the Office of Prime Minister, Ministry or Department and where a Secretary-General authorizes directly to the Prime Minister for independence of any operation. Furthermore, there are additional prevention measures in public sector toward achievement and reach the highest advantage in Anti-Corruption for public.

In this book, there is an amendment in some provisions of Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act B.E. 2551 (2008) to be updated version as well as an additional amendment of Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (Second Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016) for reference.

The authors have a great expectation that the “Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act B.E. 2551 (2008) and the additional amendment (Second Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)” will be beneficial for staffs as well as all other people for reference.

Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission

December 2016



Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act B.E. 2551 (2008)*

Bhumibol Adulyadej, Rex
Given on the 23rd Day of January B.E. 2551 (2008)
Being the 63rd Year of the Present Reign

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej has been graciously pleased to proclaim that:

Whereas it is expedient to have the law on executive measures in anti-corruption.

This Act contains certain provisions in respect of restriction of personal rights and liberties, which under Section 29, together with Sections 31, 32, 35, 40, 41, 43, 56, and 62 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, can be done by virtue of the provisions of law.

Be it, therefore, enacted by His Majesty the King, by and with the advice and consent given by the National Legislative Assembly, Thailand, as follows:

Section 1 This Act shall be called the “Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act B.E. 2551 (2008).”

Section 2¹ This Act shall come into force as from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette, except for the provisions contained in Chapter II: Making Inquiries of Fact, which shall come into force after one hundred and twenty days from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

¹ Published in Government Gazette, Vol.125, Part 21 Kor., dated 24 January B.E. 2551

Section 3 In this Act:

“Corruption in Public Sector” means corruption in office or misconduct in public sector.

“Corruption in Office” means any act or omission to act in any position or duty; or any act or omission to act in the circumstances which may cause other persons to believe that the offender has the position or duty, despite the fact that the offender has no such position or duty, or exercise of the position or duty to do an act in order to procure, for himself/herself or the other person, any advantage to which he/she is not entitled by law; or any act which is malfeasance in official position or duty or which is malfeasance in judicial office, under the Penal Code or other laws.

“Misconduct” means exercise of powers in the position or duty in violation of law, rules, orders, or resolutions of the Council of Minister, with a view to control and supervise the receipt, storage, or spend money or use of properties of the State.

“NACC” means the National Anti-Corruption Commission under the Organic Law on Anti-corruption.

“State Official” means the state officials under the Organic Law on Anti-corruption, exclusive of the following state officials:

- (1) Top executives under Organic Law on Anti-corruption;
- (2) Judges and Justices;
- (3) Public Prosecutor;
- (4) Local Executives, Deputy Local Executives, Assistant Local Executives, and members of Local Councils of local administration;
- (5) State Officials in state agencies of the Courts, Parliament, Constitutional Organs, and Independent Organs as controlled or supervised by Executives so established under the Constitution;
- (6) State Officials in Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission
- (7) State Officials committing offenses in the form as regarded as appropriate for operation as stipulated by NACC;



(8) State Officials jointly commit offenses with the persons under (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7).

“Person Making the Allegation” means the person who is injured by the commission of the Corruption in Public Sector by the State Officials, or experienced the Corruption in Public Sector by State Officials, and makes an allegation against the State Officials under the provisions contained herein.

“Alleged Culprit” means the person who is alleged to have committed, or who is under the circumstance apparent to the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission as indicating the commission of the Corruption in Public Sector which prima facie constitutes a basis for the Fact Inquiry hereunder and shall also include the principal, instigator, or supporter, in the commission of the said offense.

“Fact Inquiry” means going in search of, gathering together of, and operating in any other mean for, acquisition of facts or evidences to be notified of details and proofs in respect of the Corruption in Public Sector of the State Officials.

“Member” means member of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, and shall also include the President of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission.

“PACC Officials” means the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, and the persons who are appointed by the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission from civil servants holding offices not lower than supervisory level or equivalent to execute this Act.

“PACC Officers” means the persons who are appointed by the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission from civil servants or government employees to execute this Act.

“Office” means Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission.

“Secretary-General” means the Secretary-General of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission.

“Deputy Secretary-General” means the Deputy Secretary-General of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission.

Section 4 The Prime Ministre shall have charge and control of the execution of this Act and shall have the power to issue regulations and notifications.²

The President of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission shall have the power to issue regulations and notifications and to appoint competence authorities with the approval of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission for the execution of this Act.

The regulations and notifications under paragraph one or paragraph two which are of general application shall come into force upon publication in the Government Gazette.

Chapter I

Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission

Section 5 There shall be a Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission called “PACC” in brief, consisting of a President and not exceeding five Members as appointed by His Majesty the King in accordance with Section 5/1, as Members, and the Secretary-General of National Anti-Corruption Commission as ex officio Member.³

The Secretary-General shall be the Secretary and PACC shall appoint not exceeding two public officials as Assistant Secretaries.

The provisions contained in Section 6, Section 8, Section 9, and Section 10 shall not apply to the Secretary-General of National Anti-Corruption Commission who is the ex officio Member.

² Section 4 paragraph one shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

³ Section 5 paragraph one shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)



Section 5/1⁴ When it is necessary to recruit and select Members, the process are as followings:

(1) In order to recruit the Members, the Cabinet, NACC Committee and Auditor General Committee shall recruit and present five names of individuals who must achieve qualifications and must not be under prohibitions according to Section 6 and Section 7(4) within thirty days from the day causing the recruitment and selection.

(2) In case that the recruitment is to replace available positions, mentioned organizations shall present names as equivalent as a number of available positions.

(3) The Selection Committee shall consider individuals to appoint as members from (1) in accordance with available positions.

(4) In case that the Selection Committee is unable to select individual according to available position in (3), the Committee shall inform all organizations in (1) to present new individual names as equivalent as number of vacant positions within thirty days after the day where selection is not complete and shall continue selection process due to (3) in addition to selected Members.

(5) When the Member selection is completed, the selected Members shall arrange a meeting to select a President and the Selection Committee shall report names of individuals selected as the president and Members with evidences under paragraph two of Section 7 and consent of mentioned individuals to the Prime Minister to respectfully inform H.M. the King for an appointment respectively.

Criteria and process of Members selection according to (3) and (4) shall be determined by the Selection Committee.

Section 6 The Member

(a) must be of the following qualifications:

- (1) being person with obvious fidelity and honesty;
- (2) having knowledge and capabilities in performance of duties as to anti-corruption;

⁴ Section 5/1 shall add by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

(3) being of Thai nationality;

(4) being of not less than forty five years of age;

(5) being or having, in the past, been Judge of the Constitutional Court, Judge of the Supreme Administrative Court, Judge holding office not lower than Judge of the Supreme Court; or being or having, in the past, been in government service in the position not lower than Deputy Attorney-General, Director-General or the person holding administrative office in the state agency with administrative power equivalent to Director-General or holding office not lower than professor.

(b) must not be under any of the following prohibitions:

(1) being the person holding political party office;

(2) being of unsound mind or of mental infirmity;

(3) being a Buddhist priest, novice, monk or clergy;

(4) being detained by a warrant of the Court or by a lawful order;

(5) being addicted to drug;

(6) being a bankrupt;

(7) having been sentenced by a judgment to imprisonment by the Court, although such case has not yet been final or there is suspension of the execution of imprisonment, or having been sentenced by a final judgment to imprisonment by the Court, except for an offence committed through negligent or petty offense;

(8) having been expelled, dismissed or removed from the official service, a state agency or a state enterprise;

(9) having been ordered by a judgment or an order of the Court that his or her assets shall devolve upon the State on the ground of unusual wealthiness or an unusual increase of assets;

(10) having been removed from office by the resolution of the Senate,

Section 7 The person who is appointed as the Member

(1) shall not be a director or advisor of a state enterprise and a state agency;



(2) shall not hold any position in a partnership, a company or an organization carrying out businesses for sharing profits or incomes, or be an employee of any person;

(3) shall not engage in any other independent profession;

(4) shall not be a member of the House of Representatives, Senator, political official, member of a local assembly or local administrator;

(5) shall not be a State Official under the Organic Law on Anti-corruption, except being a Member of PACC.

Any selected individual as a Member who has prohibition according to paragraph one at the day that individual is selected, if such individual is able to declare evidences of resignation from positions under (1), (2), (5) or evidence that individual has terminated independent occupation under (3) within thirty days after selected, the Selection Committee shall continue such selection process. If individual is unable to declare mentioned evidences within mentioned period of time, individual will be considered as disqualified candidate. The Selection Committee shall select a new Member by considering list of candidates which has been presented under Section 5/1 (1) or by requesting organizations under Section 5/1 (1) to present new lists of candidates Section 5/1 (4) shall be applied for selection process.⁵

Section 8 Members shall hold office for a term of four years. The Member vacating office may be reappointed but not in excess of two consecutive terms.

In the case where the Members vacate office at the expiration of term but new members have not yet been appointed, the said Members shall continue to perform their duties until the newly appointed members shall resume office.

Section 9⁶ In addition to the vacation of office at the expiration of the term, the Member shall vacate office upon:

(1) death;

(2) the age of 75 years old;

⁵ Section 7 paragraph two shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

⁶ Section 9 shall implement the message by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

(3) resignation;

(4) being disqualified or being under any of the prohibitions under Section 6 or Section 7;

(5) NACC passing a resolution that the Member commits the Corruption in Office or has an unusual increased of assets or has unusual wealthiness or intends to declare the Assets and Liabilities List and its supporting documents with false statements or conceals the facts which ought to be notified under the Organic Law on Anti-corruption;

(6) PACC passing a resolution of two-third of total exist Members, to order the Member to vacate office as a result of misfeasance, infamous conduct, or lack of ability.

NACC shall make a decision whether any Member shall vacate office under (4) or not.

The vacation of office in paragraph one shall be respectfully inform H.M. the King.

Section 10⁷ In the case where the Members vacate office prior to the expiration of their terms of office and have not yet been replaced by newly appointed Members, the existing Members shall perform their duties and the PACC shall be deemed to consist of the existing Members unless the existing Members are less than 5 in number.

In the case where the President vacates office, the existing Members shall select a Member to act as the President until the newly appointed President shall assume office and Section 5/1 (5) shall be applied as the case may be.

Section 11 It is deemed by NACC that the Members are the State Officials to declare their Assets and Liabilities Lists under the Organic Law on Anti-corruption.

Section 12 At a meeting of the PACC, the presence of not less than one-half of the total number of the Members is required to constitute a quorum.

⁷ Section 10 shall implement the message by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)



Section 13 A meeting shall be in accordance with the Rules as prescribed by PACC.

The calling for a meeting shall be in writing and notified to every member not less than three days in advance unless such member has known of the calling for a meeting at the previous meeting. In such a case, the written notification of the calling for a meeting may be made only to the members not present at the meeting.

The provisions in paragraph two shall not apply in the case where there occurs a compelling necessary urgency. In such a case, the President may call for a meeting otherwise.

Section 14 The President has the authority to conduct a meeting and, in the interest of its orderly proceeding, shall have the power to give any order as necessary.

If the President is not present at the meeting or is unable to perform the duty, the members present at the meeting shall elect one member among themselves to preside over the meeting.

Section 15 A resolution of a meeting shall be by a majority of votes of all of the existing Members, irrespective of passing a resolution to make a decision or give an approval in accordance with the provisions of this Act,

Each member shall have one vote. In the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have an additional vote as a casting vote.

Section 16 There shall be written minutes of each meeting.

If a dissenting opinion is presented, the dissenting opinion and reasons invoked shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. If minority members present their dissenting opinion in writing, it shall also be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Section 17 PACC shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) to propose policies, measures, and development plans, on anti-corruption to the Council of Ministers;
- (2) to provide recommendations and advises, with respect

to improvement of laws, regulations, or measures, for anti-corruption in public sector, to the Council of Ministers;

(3) to provide recommendations to NACC in determination of positions of the State Officials who shall declare their Assets and Liabilities Lists to the NACC under the Organic Law on Anti-corruption;

(4) to inquire into facts and identify prima facie case with regard to the Corruption in Public Sector of the State Officials;

(5) to inquire into facts and summarize the file of case inclusive of opinion to be submitted to public prosecutor to bring a criminal charge against the State Official;

(6) to prepare an annual report on performances and submit the same to the Council of Ministers to be presented to the House of Representatives, the Senate, and NACC, for information;

(7) to appoint a subcommittee to take action as assigned by PACC;

(8) to carry out other acts provided by this Act or any other act as entrusted by the Council of Ministers or NACC.

Section 18 In performance of duties under 17(4) and (5), PACC shall have the following powers:

(1) to give inquiry letter to, or call financial institutions, government organizations, or state agencies, or state enterprises; to send the relevant officers to make statements, give written explanations, or submit any account, document, or evidence, to PACC for fact inquiry or consideration;

(2) to give inquiry letter to, or call any person to make statements, give written explanations, or submit any account, document, or evidence, to PACC for fact inquiry or consideration;

(3) to file an application with the competent Court for an issuance of a warrant permitting an entry into a dwelling-place, place of business or any other place including a vehicle of any person from sunrise to sunset or during the working hours for the purposes of inspecting, searching, seizing or attaching documents, property or other evidence related to the matter under inquiry. IF the action is not completed within



such time, such action may be further taken until its completion;

(4) to request state agencies or officers of state agencies for supporting or joining performance. In this regard, state agencies or officers of state agencies shall perform the duties so requested and suitable for the case.

PACC may assign members of subcommittee, PACC Officials, or PACC Officers to take actions under paragraph one in accordance with rules, methods, and conditions as set forth by PACC.

Section 19⁸ For the benefit of Anti-Corruption in Public Sector, PACC shall notify any state agency to cause the Members, Secretary-General or subcommittee or PACC Officials to have a right to access the information in respect of the Alleged Culprit or other persons if there is a reasonable cause to suspect to be in connection with the matter so alleged for the benefit of the fact inquiry and the consideration of PACC.

The rules, methods, and conditions as requested by the Members, Secretary-General or subcommittee or PACC Officials to have a right to access the information under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the regulation designated by PACC subject to law, regulation, or rule on information protection of such state agency.”

Section 20 In the case where any Member, member of a subcommittee or PACC Officials, or PACC Officers have any interested, whether directly or indirectly, in any particular matter, PACC may resolve that such person shall not participate in the fact inquiry, the consideration, or the determination of such matter, as the case may be, in accordance with rules, methods, and conditions as set forth by PACC.

Section 21 In the case where any Member is alleged before the NACC that such Member has committed the Corruption in Office or unusual wealthiness or an unusual increase of assets, and NACC pass a resolution to accept such allegation for fact inquiry under Organic Law on Anti-corruption, the further performance of duties of such Member shall

⁸ Section 19 shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

be specified by the NACC, whereby NACC may order such Member to suspend the performance of his duties.

In the case where the NACC passes a resolution that the allegation has no prima facie case, the Member whose performance of his duties under paragraph one shall be entitled to salary, emolument, and other benefits, in full amount, during the suspension of performance of his duties.

Section 22 The Member shall be entitled to salary, emolument, and other benefits, under the regulation as prescribed in the Royal Decree.

The ex officio Member shall be entitled to salary, emolument, and other benefits, under the regulation as stipulated by the Council of Ministers.

The member of subcommittee shall be entitled to meeting allowance and other benefits, under the regulation as stipulated by the Council of Ministers.

Chapter II Fact Inquiry

Section 23 Subject to Section 25 and Section 26, PACC shall, without delay, conduct a fact inquiry in accordance with the rules and methods as determined by PACC in the following circumstances:

- (1) when PACC has received the allegation under Section 24;
- (2) when there is a reasonable cause to suspect that any State Official commits the Corruption in Public Sector;
- (3) when PACC has received the matter from inquiry official under Section 30;
- (4) when PACC has received the matter from NACC for fact inquiry.



The provisions contained in paragraph one shall also apply to the case where the State Official or other person is principal, instigator, or aider.

Section 23/1⁹ The consideration of PACC whether to accept or not accept or order disposal of matter under Section 27 shall be completed within 3 months after receiving allegation.

Before conducting fact inquiry under Section 23, PACC may assign the Secretary-General to conduct fact-finding and gather evidence and witness in accordance with the allegation for sufficient fact for inquiry. In this case, the Secretary-General may assign PACC officials or PACC Officers to work on behalf of Secretary-General. The rules, methods, and conditions shall be in accordance with the regulation designated by PACC.

Section 23/2¹⁰ In order to conduct fact the commission inquiry under Section 23, PACC may assign the Secretary-General to conduct fact inquiry on behalf of PACC and present the case to PACC for consideration under Section 39, respectively.

The Secretary-General may assign PACC Officials to conduct the fact inquiry according to paragraph one.

For benefit of fact inquiry under paragraph one and paragraph two, the Secretary-General shall have an authority according to paragraph one of Section 18.

The rules, methods, and conditions of fact inquiry assignment on behalf of PACC and conducting fact inquiry by the Secretary-General and PACC Officials shall be in accordance with the regulation as set forth by PACC.

Section 24 The allegation against the State Official that the State Official does an act or is in connection with the commission of the Corruption in Public Sector may be made orally or in writing.

In the case of oral allegation, PACC Officials or PACC Officers shall record the allegation and cause the Person Making the Allegation

⁹ Section 23/1 shall add by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

¹⁰ Section 23/2 shall add by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

to affix his signature therein. In addition, in the case where the Person Making the Allegation intends not to reveal himself, PACC Officials or PACC Officers are prohibited from disclosure of name or address, inclusive of any other evidence revealing the Person Making the Allegation.

In the case of written allegation, the Person Making the Allegation shall affix his signature and address. The Person Making the Allegation who opts to affix his signature and address shall indicate circumstances of the act done by the State Officials so alleged together with preliminary evidences sufficient for continuing the fact inquiry.

Section 25 PACC shall forward the following matters of allegation so received to NACC for further operations:

(1) matter of allegation against the person who is not an State Official but under the authority of NACC;

(2) matter of allegation against the person who is an State Official and under the authority of NACC that has jointly committed offenses with the person who is not an State Official but under the authority of NACC;

(3) matter of allegation as notified by NACC to be forwarded to NACC for consideration.

In the case of the matter of allegation under (3), if PACC has already inquired into facts, PACC shall also forward the file of inquiry to NACC, provided that it is regarded by the NACC that the aforementioned file of inquiry as the file of fact inquiry under the Organic Law on Anti-corruption or NACC may re-inquire into facts.

Section 26 PACC shall not accept or consider the following matters:

(1) matter which has been accepted for consideration by NACC or which has finally been decided by NACC;

(2) matter which has finally been decided by PACC and no new evidence which is material to the case is found;



(3) matter which the Alleged Culprit is brought of criminal charge on the same issue and the court has accepted the charge or passed a judgment or gave absolute order without withdrawal of the charge or dropping of the charge, or in the case where the court has not yet decided the subject matter of the case;

(4) matter which the Alleged Culprit has vacated office of the State Official for a period exceeding five years prior to the date of allegation.

Section 27 PACC may not accept or may order disposal of the matter having the following characteristics:

(1) matter which does not indicate evidences or circumstances of act in a clear manner as sufficient for the fact inquiry;

(2) matter with a period having elapsed for more than five years as from the date of occurrence up to the date of allegation without evidences adequate for continuing to inquiry into facts;

(3) matter, which, in the opinion of PACC, is not severe disciplinary offense;

(4) matter which is being considered or has already been final by the personnel administrative organization or the state agency and there is no ground showing that such consideration is illegal.

Section 28 Any matter not received or ordered of disposal of under Section 27(1), (2), or (3), if PACC has considered and is of opinion as appropriate, shall be immediately notified to the superior of the State Officials so alleged to take action in accordance with the duties and the results of operations shall be notified to PACC for information.

Section 29 PACC may assign the Secretary-General to consider whether the Secretary-General shall accept any matter for consideration or not under Section 26 or Section 27, and then the Secretary-General shall report the acceptance or non-acceptance to PACC for information under the regulation as set out by PACC.

Section 30 In case where there complaint or denunciation is lodged to the inquiry official to conduct legal proceedings against the State Officials hereunder as a consequence of the Corruption in Public Sector, the inquiry official shall forward the matter to PACC within a period of thirty days as from the date of complaint or incrimination to further inquire into facts. In this regard, PACC may notify the inquiry official to complete the inquiry and serves the file of the inquiry on PACC within the period so specified, whereby it may be deemed by PACC that all or part of the file of the inquiry shall be the file of fact inquiry of PACC.

For the purpose of the operations under paragraph one, Royal Thai Police, Department of Special Investigation, and other relevant state agencies shall make an agreement with the Office by defining a variety of procedures and practices, including preparing the file of inquiry, detaining, provisionally releasing, and other operating, for joint operation.

In case that there is an inclusion of other criminal charges which is not considered as corruption in public sector and PACC agrees that it will be more beneficial to have interrogation official act on his duty, PACC shall turn the case back to interrogation official within thirty days from the day PACC has received and shall ask interrogation official to continue investigation according to his authority by applying methods and procedures mentioned on paragraph two as the case may be. In this case, PACC shall dispose the case and notify to the superior of the State Officials so alleged to take action in accordance with the duties.¹¹

Section 30/1¹² In case that interrogation official has submitted the complaint to PACC under Section 30 while the Alleged Culprit is detained. PACC Officials shall have an authority to detain and consider request for provisional release of detained Alleged Culprit as same as interrogation official under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Provisional release under paragraph one shall be under designation of the Criminal Procedure Code.

¹¹ Section 30 shall add paragraph three by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

¹² Section 30/1 shall add by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)



In case that it is necessary to detain Alleged Culprit for the benefit of fact inquiry or case prosecution, PACC Officials may file a request for detention warrant from the court. If the Alleged Culprit has been detained under an authority of the court, PACC officials, with the authority as same as interrogation officials or public prosecutor under the Criminal Procedure Code, shall have an authority to request continuation of detention from the court, as the case may be.

Section 31 For the matter as forwarded by the inquiry official to PACC under Section 30, if PACC has considered and then is of opinion to be the following cases, PACC shall return the matter to the inquiry official or further proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code:

- (1) matter which is not the case under Section 23;
- (2) matter of which PACC is prohibited from acceptance or consideration under Section 26(1), (2), and (3);
- (3) matter of which PACC is prohibited from acceptance or consideration under Section 26(4)

In case of (1) and (3), if the matter is under the authority of NACC, PACC shall forward such matter to NACC for further consideration and operation.

Section 32 PACC may appoint a subcommittee to operate the fact inquiry on its behalf or assign PACC Officials or PACC Officers to go in search of, and gather together of, evidences for knowledge of facts or grounds of offense, by taking into account the appropriateness, and rank and position of the Alleged Culprit.

The subcommittee under paragraph one shall be appointed from persons with fidelity and honesty and with knowledge and capabilities in performance of the said duties.

The performance of duties of the subcommittee, PACC Officials, and PACC Officers under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the Rules as determined by PACC.

Section 33 This Section shall repeal.¹³

¹³ Section 33 shall repeal by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

Section 34 PACC may appoint persons as advisors or experts to render consultation or assistance to PACC or fact inquiry subcommittee or to take any other action as assigned by PACC, as the case may be.

The appointment of advisors or experts under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules and methods as provided by PACC, and shall be publicized in the Government Gazette.

The advisor or expert shall be entitled to remuneration, traveling expense, accommodation expense, and other rights and benefits, as prescribed in the Office of Prime Minister Regulation with the approval of the Ministry of Finance.¹⁴

Section 35 The person under the following circumstances shall not be appointed as a member of subcommittee, PACC Officials, or PACC Officers in fact inquiry:

(1) having knowledge of the events or having, in the past, ever inquired or considered the matter so alleged, to which the allegation relates, as other positions, not as PACC Officials or PACC Officers;¹⁵

(2) having interests in the matter to which the allegation relates;

(3) having current animosity towards the Person Making the Allegation or the Alleged Culprit;

(4) being the Person Making the Allegation or Alleged Culprit, or spouse, ancestor, descendant, or brother or sister of full or half blood of the Person Making the Allegation or Alleged Culprit;

(5) having a close relationship with the Person Making the Allegation or the Alleged Culprit in the capacity as relative or partner or having commercial mutual benefits or conflicting interests vis-a-vis the Person Making the Allegation or the Alleged Culprit.

The interested person can raise an objection to the member of the subcommittee, PACC Officials, or PACC Officers in the case under paragraph one by file a motion to PACC, and PACC shall promptly make a decision. During waiting for the results of decision made by PACC,

¹⁴ Section 34 paragraph three shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

¹⁵ Section 35 (1) shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)



the member of the subcommittee, PACC Officials, or PACC Officers so objected shall pause the performance of their duties.

Section 36 In conducting a fact inquiry, the allegation shall be notified to the Alleged Culprit and there shall be fixed a reasonable period of time within which the Alleged Culprit may give explanations of the allegation, present evidence or bring witnesses to testify in support of the explanations, in accordance with the methods as set forth by PACC.

In giving explanations of the allegation and testimonies of the Alleged Culprit, the Alleged Culprit shall have the right to have the presence of his or her attorney or the person upon whom the Alleged Culprit reposes confidence for hearing his or her explanations or testimonies.

Section 37 Before passing a resolution that any State Official has committed the Corruption in Public Sector, if PACC resolves that the fact that the State Official so alleged continues to be in the capacity shall obstruct the fact inquiry and it is expedient to order suspense from service, suspense from office, or vacation from office, PACC shall forward the matter to the superior of the Alleged Culprit to order suspense from service, suspense from office, or vacation from office, as the case may be, in accordance with the laws, rules, or regulations on personnel administration as applied to the State Official so alleged.

In the case where the superior of the State Official disagrees with the resolution of PACC under paragraph one, the superior of the State Official shall forward this matter to the Prime Minister as the head of government for consideration. The decision made by the Prime Minister shall be executed by the superior of the State Official.

If the result of fact inquiry is that such allegation against the aforesaid State Official has no prima facie case, if, PACC shall notify the superior of the State Official thereof within a period of seven days as from the date of resolution and the superior of the State Official shall order the State Official mentioned above to reenter government service or return to work in accordance with the law, regulation, or rule as applied to the State Official so alleged.

Section 38 The Member, member of the fact inquiry subcommittee, PACC Officials, or PACC Officers shall not commit any act in the form of seducing or threatening, or giving a promise to the Alleged Culprit or witnesses with a view to inducing them to give any statements with respect to the matters to which the allegation relates.

Any word acquired in violation of paragraph one shall not be admitted of evidence.

Section 39 Upon the completion of the fact inquiry, the file of the fact inquiry shall be prepared and submitted to PACC in accordance with the rules as set forth by PACC.

In the interest of justice, PACC may order additional fact inquiry or establish a new subcommittee for fact inquiry.

Section 40 When PACC resolves that any State Official commits the Corruption in Public Sector and such commission is in the disciplinary prima facie case, the President shall submit existing reports and documents together with opinions to his/her superior or the person with power to appoint and remove the Alleged Culprit for consideration of disciplinary punishment based upon offense as resolved by PACC, whereby it is unnecessary for a disciplinary inquiry committee to be further appointed. In consideration of the disciplinary punishment against the Alleged Culprit, the reports, documents, and opinions of PACC shall be regarded as the files of disciplinary inquiry of the disciplinary inquiry committee under the laws, rules, or regulations, on personnel administration of such Alleged Culprit, as the case may be.

In the case of no any law, rule, or regulation, in respect of disciplines governing, when PACC resolves that such Alleged Culprit has committed the offense so alleged, the President shall submit existing reports and documents together with opinions of PACC to his/her superior or the person with power of appointment and removal for further operations under the authorities.



Section 41 Upon receipt of the reports under Section 40, the superior or the person with power of appointment and removal shall try and take the disciplinary actions within a period of thirty days as from the date of receipt of the matter and the superior or the person with power of appointment and removal shall submit a copy of conviction order to PACC for information within a period of fifteen days as from the date of issuance of order.

Section 42 Any superior or the person with power of appointment and removal who neglect to take the disciplinary action under Section 41 shall be deemed to have committed disciplinary offenses or laws, rules, or regulations, on personnel administration of such Alleged Culprit.

Section 43 In the case where the superior of the Alleged Culprit fails to take any disciplinary action under Section 41 or PACC is of opinion that the disciplinary action of the superior under Section 41 is incorrect or inappropriate, PACC shall propose its opinion to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister shall have the power to give instructions as he/she thinks fit, or in the necessary case, PACC may forward the matter to Civil Service Commission under laws on civil service, or to other commissions with duties to control and supervise the compliance with laws, rules, or regulations, on personnel administration for State Officials, or to the commissions managing state enterprises or the persons ordering appointment of the Members, members of subcommittee, employees of government organizations, state agencies, or state enterprises, as the case may be, so as to take actions in accordance with the authorities for further correct and appropriate operations.

Section 44 The Alleged Culprit who is convicted under Section 41 may exercise his/her right to appeal against the discretion in determination of punishment of his/her superior in accordance with laws, rules, or regulations, on personnel administration for the Alleged Culprit, provided that the aforesaid right shall be exercised within a period of thirty days as from the date of acknowledgement of the order mentioned above.

Section 45 If the offense committed by the State Officials under Section 40 is also a criminal offense, PACC shall forward the matter together with the file of fact inquiry, reports, documents, and opinions of PACC to a public prosecutor to proceed with the case, whereby the action taken by and the file of fact inquiry of PACC are the inquiry and the file of inquiry of the inquiry official under the Criminal Procedure Code.

In the case where the public prosecutor is of opinion that the facts, reports, documents, or opinions of PACC received have not yet been valid to proceed with the case, the public prosecutor shall report the same to PACC for additional fact inquiry by indicating the invalid Article in a complete manner at the same time. In the case of necessity, PACC may jointly with the Attorney-General to set up a joint teamwork for additional fact inquiry.

In the case where the public prosecutor is of opinion that it is expedient not to issue non-prosecution order but PACC passes an affirmative resolution to institute the prosecution, the matter shall be forwarded to the Attorney-General for decision and the decision made by the Attorney-General shall be final.

The provisions contained in this Section shall apply in the case where the public prosecutor lodges an appeal or dika appeal, or with draws a case, appeal action, or dika appeal action, *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 46 In the case where the public prosecutor issues prosecution order and it is necessary to bring the Alleged Culprit to the court, the public prosecutor shall order the Alleged Culprit to meet the public prosecutor within the time so stipulated. Moreover, in the case it is necessary to arrest the Alleged Culprit, the public prosecutor shall notify the administrative or police official who has jurisdiction over the local itylocated by domicile or residence of the Alleged Culprit for operations and for this purpose, the superior or the person with power to appoint and remove the State Official and the Alleged Culprit, and the administrative or police official mentioned above shall have the power to



request the court with jurisdiction over the said locality to issue a warrant of arrest, provided that the provisions on arrest, confinement, and acquittal under the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply thereto.

In the case of arrest, the administrative or police official shall send the arrested person together with arrest record to the court and shall have notified the public prosecutor for information within a period of forty-eight hours.

Section 47¹⁶ In the case whereas the Alleged Culprit is military personnel, the criminal case proceeding under Section 45 and Section 46 shall be instituted the prosecution by a military prosecutor. In this regard, authority of the Attorney General under paragraph 3 of Section 45 shall be an authority of Director of the Judge Advocate General.

Section 48 Upon fact inquiry, if PACC is of opinion that it is expedient to examine the Assets and Liabilities List of the State Official so alleged and in the case where such State Official has to submit the Assets and Liabilities List to NACC, PACC shall ask NACC to submit the Assets and Liabilities List so filed to PACC for examination. However, in the case where the State Official so alleged is not obligated to file the Assets and Liabilities List with NACC, PACC shall have its power to order the above-mentioned State Official to file the Assets and Liabilities List of his/her own, spouse, and non sui juris children, with PACC in accordance with the items and within the period of time as designated by PACC.

Upon the fact inquiry under paragraph one or in any other case where there is any ground for PACC to believe that the State Official who is alleged to have unusual wealthiness or an unusual increase of assets, PACC shall forward all of the matters together with the files of inquiry and relevant documentations to NACC to take further actions in accordance with its authorities. In such case, the files of fact inquiry of PACC shall be deemed by NACC to be the files of fact inquiry of NACC, whereby an additional fact inquiry may be made.

In the case where NACC has made the fact inquiry and is of opinion that such State Official has no any unusual wealthiness

¹⁶ Section 47 shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

nor unusual increase of assets and there shall be any action in respect of the Corruption in Public Sector to be taken, NACC may return the matter to PACC to take action under its authorities or continue to make inquiry and identify prima facie case under its authorities.

Section 49 In the case where PACC passes a resolution that any allegation is well-grounded other than the operations under Section 40 or Section 45, if it appears that the State Official who is alleged has wrongfully approved, permitted, issued documents of right, given rights and interests, or given any instruction, in favor of any person, or may cause injury to government service, PACC shall also notify the chief of relevant state agency thereof to continue to consider and give orders of cancellation or revocation of the approval, permission, issuance of documents of right, giving of rights and interests, or giving of any order.

Section 50 In the case where the State Official is alleged to commit the Corruption in Public Sector and PACC resolves to accept this allegation for consideration hereunder, although the said State Official is subsequently released of his/her service on other grounds not exceeding a period of five years, in addition to death, PACC shall have its power to continue to take such action; however, such action so taken shall have been completed within a period of two years as from the date on which such Alleged Culprit has been released of his/her service, or on the date of allegation against such State Official in the case of allegation when such State Official is released of his/her service, as the case may be.

In the case where PACC resolves that the Alleged Culprit under paragraph one has committed the Corruption in Public Sector, the superior of the Alleged Culprit or the person with power to appoint and remove the Alleged Culprit shall continue to take such action under their authorities as if such person was still the State Official; moreover, in the case where such offense is also a criminal offense, PACC shall take action under Section 45.



Chapter III

Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission

Section 51 There shall be the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission to be a government organization as a department which is not under the Office of Prime Minister, Ministry or Department, whereby there shall be a Secretary-General who commands officials and staffs of the office to take responsibility of the work performance as directly reporting to the Prime Minister, whereby there shall be a Deputy Secretary-General to assist in directing and performing official duties.¹⁷

The Office shall have the authorities as follows;

- (1) to be responsible for administrative affairs of PACC, including to support and facilitate the performance of duties of PACC for efficiency;
- (2) to coordinate and cooperate with other government organizations and state agencies in relation to corruption prevention and solving;
- (3) to provide international coordination and cooperation in respect of the anti-corruption;
- (4) to collect and publicize the data pertaining to the corruption;
- (5) to arrange or give cooperation with other organizations for study, training, and developing the knowledge as to corruption prevention and solving;
- (6) to take other actions as prescribed herein and in other laws or as assigned by PACC.

For the purpose of complying with the authorities in (3), the Office shall discuss and make mutual agreements with NACC.

Section 51/1¹⁸ The Secretary-General shall be a civil servant who the Prime Minister respectfully informs for officially endorse by H.M the King according to selection of PACC with the approval of the Senate.

¹⁷ Section 51 paragraph one shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

¹⁸ Section 51/1 shall add by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

PACC shall select individual to be appointed as Secretary-General and report to the Prime Minister, respectively.

For the selection under paragraph two, PACC shall consult with NACC.

For the benefit in compliance of a law on civil servants of human resource administration within the office, the office shall have the Ministerial Civil Service Sub-Commission where the PACC President has a position as the Chairman of the Ministerial Civil Service Sub-Commission and the Secretary-General has a position as the Vice Chairman of the Ministerial Civil Service Sub-Commission.

Section 52¹⁹ PACC Officials and PACC Officers and other PACC staffs shall hold office in the special event under laws on civil servants.

PACC Officials and PACC Officers shall be entitled to premiums at the rate equivalent to the inquiry official and assistant inquiry official under Organic Law on Anti-corruption to be in accordance with the rules as stipulated by PACC with the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

Section 52/1²⁰ PACC Officials under this Act shall be appointed from the civil servants within the office who hold a position not lower than professional level or equivalent and have one of the following qualifications:

(1) Graduates Bachelor's Degree of Law and passes an examination for barrister-at-law according to the curriculum of the Thai Bar Institute and has knowledge and experience on fact inquiry and case pronouncement or provides legal opinion for not less than six years.

(2) Graduates Master Degree of Law and passes an examination for a barrister-at-law according to the curriculum of The Thai Bar Institute and has knowledge and experience on fact inquiry and case pronouncement or provides legal opinion for not less than four years.

(3) Graduates Doctoral Degree of Law and has knowledge and experience on fact inquiry and case pronouncement or provides legal opinion

¹⁹ Section 52 shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

²⁰ Section 52/1 shall add by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)



for not less than two years. If that individual passes an examination for barrister-at-law according to the curriculum of The Thai Bar Institute, the duration shall be lessened from two years to one year.

(4) Graduates Bachelor's Degree of Law or graduates Bachelor's Degree at least two branches or graduates Master Degree and has knowledge and experience on fact inquiry and case pronouncement or provides legal opinion for not less than eight years.

(5) Graduates Bachelor's Degree in branches in shortage which will be beneficial for inquiry and passes inquiry training under regulation of PACC Commission and has been a civil servant of the office or NACC office for not less than the period PACC Commission regulates which must not less than four years.

Section 53 For the purpose of conforming hereto, the Office may provide initial protective measures for the Person Making the Allegation, the injured person, motion filer, the complainant and accuser, the statement maker, or the giver of clue or any information in association with the Corruption in Public Sector or other information beneficial to the execution hereof under the rules as set forth by PACC.

Section 54 In the case where PACC is of opinion that it is expedient to provide protective measures for the persons under Section 53, PACC shall notify the relevant agencies of provision of the protective measures for the aforesaid persons, whereby the aforesaid persons shall be regarded as witnesses who are entitled to the protection under laws on witness protection in criminal case, provided that PACC shall also propose its opinion that it is expedient to use general measures or special measures under laws on witness protection in criminal case for the aforesaid persons.

In the case of damage against the lives, bodies, health, reputations, properties, or any right of the persons under paragraph one; or husbands, wives, ascendants, descendants, or other persons with close relationship with the said persons, as a result of willful criminal offense commission

as a consequence of taking action or making statement or giving clue or information to PACC, such persons shall have their rights to file motions to the responsible agencies to receive remuneration as necessary and reasonable under laws on witness protection in criminal case.

Section 55 PACC shall give reward or any other benefit to the persons under Section 53 in pursuance of the rules as specified by PACC.

Section 56 In the case where the persons under Section 53 are the State Officials and PACC is of opinion that taking action or making statement or giving clue or information to PACC by such persons are greatly beneficial for the Anti-Corruption and it is expedient that such persons be praised and modeled for the State Officials or general publics, PACC may propose this matter to the Council of Ministers for consideration to promote the step scales and position levels for such persons in the special case pursuant to the rules, methods, and conditions as determined by PACC with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Section 57 In the case where the persons under Section 53 are the State Officials, when the above-mentioned persons file an application with PACC that if such persons continue to perform their duties under the existing affiliations, such person may be done out of spice or unfairly treated, resulting from alleging or making statement, or giving clue or information, and PACC has considered and is of opinion that there are grounds to believe that there may be above-mentioned grounds, PACC shall forward this matter to the Prime Minister for consider to instruct that the aforesaid persons be protected or there shall be any other measures to protect the aforesaid persons as the Prime Minister thinks fit.

Section 58 If any person or Alleged Culprit who participates in the commission of offense against the State Officials who are other alleged culprits makes statement or gives clue or information which are important parts for use as witnesses in the decision made to identify



prima facie case of other State Officials, such persons may be held back as witnesses without conducting legal proceedings if PACC thinks fit in accordance with the rules, methods, and conditions as set forth by PACC.

Chapter 3/1²¹

Measure in Anti-Corruption in Public Sector

Section 58/1 For these following cases, PACC, without delay, shall consider and operate under Section 17 (2);

(1) When it appears that laws, rules, regulations or measures have been outdated, lack of efficiency or lack of comprehensive enforcement, leading to an opportunity for public authorities to commit a corruption or causing public authorities unable to operate for public benefits.

(2) When it appears that Anti-Corruption operation in public sector has no achievement as a result of necessary laws, rules, regulations or discipline obligations or measures shortage.

Section 58/2 In case that PACC agree that any public agency has operating measure or operation which may cause an affliction to citizens and signify a corruption in public sector or cause severe damage to the public sector, the office shall inform that to the superior of such agency.

After being informed according to paragraph one, it is a duty of the superior of the public agency to conduct an inspection and report to the office within thirty days after being informed. If improvement is required, the agency must provide a period of improvement to the office. In case that the superior of agency intentionally ignores or does not complete the improvement within provided period without any appropriate reason, PACC shall report to the cabinet and NACC to continue further operation, respectively.

²¹ Chapter 3/1 shall add by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

Section 58/3 In case that PACC or office finds out any project determining financial budget which is higher than reality or not worthy, it shall inform Office of the Auditor General for further operation, respectively.

Chapter IV Miscellaneous

Section 59 The Office shall prepare a list of allegation against the State Officials as accepted for consideration by PACC and the results of operations and send the same to the Office of NACC under the Organic Law on Anti-Corruption for information, for coordination according to the periods, methods, and items as mutually agreed.

Section 60 In the performance of duties hereunder, the Member, the member of subcommittee, PACC Official, and PACC Officer shall be the officials under the penal code.

In the operation of fact inquiry hereunder, the Members, the members of subcommittee, and PACC Officials shall be the superior administrative or police officials; and PACC Officers shall be the administrative or police officials to have the same powers under the Criminal Procedure Code as the powers of the inquiry official, except for the power to arrest and hold in custody which shall be notified to the administrative or police official to take action.

Section 61²² The following expenses, inclusive of the disbursement procedures, shall be in pursuance of the Office of Prime Minister Regulation with the approval of the Ministry of Finance:

- (1) fact inquiry, search for information, and evidence collection;
- (2) assistance in performance of official duties of state agencies or

²² Section 61 shall amend by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)



the officers of the state agencies under Section 18(4);

(3) any other operation as necessary for the Anti-Corruption hereunder.

Section 61/1²³ In order to pursue the criminal case under this Act, if Alleged Culprit or defendant has escaped during being prosecuted or during consideration of the court, duration of escape shall not be count as a part of prescription. When the final judgement is to punish the defendant and if defendant has escaped during the final judgement, Section 98 of the Criminal Code shall not be enforced.

Chapter V

Penalties

Section 62 Any person who fails to make statement or send documents or evidences or take any action under Section 18(1) and (2) without reasonable ground shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand Baht, or both.

Section 63 Any person who fails to comply with an order of PACC as given under Section 48 shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand Baht, or both.

Section 64 Any person who discloses statements, facts or information obtained as a consequence of the performance of duties hereunder without authorization by PACC and without such act being committed in discharge of official duties or for the purpose of verifying or inquiring into facts or for official or public interest shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not

²³ Section 61/1 shall add by the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016)

exceeding ten thousand Baht or both.

Section 65 Any person, being the Member, member of the subcommittee, PACC Official, or PACC Officer, who commits the Corruption in Public Sector, shall be liable to twice the penalty provided by the law for such offense.

Transitional Provisions

Section 66 The appointment of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission shall be completed within a period of sixty days as from the date of the entry into force of this Act.

Section 67 The Ministry of Justice, the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, the Office of Public Sector Development Commission, the Office of the Civil Service Commission, Bureau of the Budget, and relevant agencies, shall jointly prepare the Office structure, maximum numbers of government official and government employee positions, and budget determination, inclusive of any other operation as necessary for supporting the operations according to the authorities of the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission hereunder within a period of thirty days as from the date of the enforcement hereof.

In the initial period, the determination of the structure, positions, and budgets under paragraph one shall also support the operations in accordance with the authorities of the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission in the regions as necessary and appropriate.

Countersigned by
General Surayud Chulanont
Prime Minister



Remark:- The reasons for the promulgation of the Executive Measures in Anti-Corruption Act B.E. 2551 (2008) are as follows: whereas, at present, the government has important and urgent policies in anti-corruption but there has not yet been any direct government organization having authorities and holding responsibilities for anti-corruption, causing the government not to be able to supervise and push such policies to be implemented on an efficient basis and in accordance with the goals so set forth, and whereas the National Anti-Corruption Commission which is an independent organization with the power in anti-corruption of the state officials has a large number of missions under its responsibilities, in addition, it is expedient to have a government organization in executive branch being responsible for the implementation of the aforementioned policies and being a center to coordinate with all of the relevant state agencies, including to determine a variety of measures to enable the anti-corruption in executive branch to be operated in more integrated and efficient manners; therefore, this Act is enacted.

Remarks: The reasons for the promulgation the amendment of this Act (2nd Edition) B.E. 2559 (2016) are as follows: at present, Anti-Corruption in Public Sector has a delayed fact inquiry and operation causing a problem in practice which is not related to more complicated patterns of corruption. In order to find out resolutions, it is expedient to improve fact inquiry process and determine Secretary-General of PACC as well as officials and staffs of PACC to assist and support operation of PACC toward more efficiency. Moreover, there is a structural reform of PACC at the aspects of procurement, components, qualifications, prohibitions and vacation of PACC Members and to determine PACC Office as an organization which is not under the Office of Prime Minister, Ministry or Department for independence of operation. There is also an addition on Anti-Corruption Measures which will bring Anti-Corruption Measures toward achievement for citizen; therefore this Act is enacted.

*** This unofficial translation is during the process of certifying correct translation by the Council of State.*

