Research Strategy 3
Conservation, promotion, and development of natural resources and environmental capital.

Emphasis: Focusing on researches on the management of natural resources and the environment, biodiversity, conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources through people and society participation, development of the body of knowledge on soil resources, mineral resources, water resources, forest resources, aquatic animal resources as well as researches on sustainable sharing of resource utilization particularly through meaningful public participation, researches on post natural/disaster support and rehabilitation potentials at regional and local levels. At regional level, this strategy may focus on the research issues, strategies and planning that requires local research findings.

Research Strategy 4
Development of innovation and research personnel potential and capability.

Emphasis: Focusing on researches on the development of the body of knowledge and expansion of national and public wisdom as well as the promotion of the country's research potentials. At regional level, this strategy may focus on the research issues, strategies and planning that requires local research findings.

Research Strategy 5
Reform of the national research system for the management of knowledge, research findings, innovations, inventions, resources, and national wisdom towards their commercial and public utilization through suitable strategies that will make them extensively available to the public and civil society.

Emphasis: Focusing on researches related to the increase of the country's research management efficiency and efficacy. At regional level, this strategy may focus on the research issues, strategies and planning that requires local research findings.

Based on these five research strategies, NRCT has divided its research focuses into 13 categories: 1) Application of sufficiency economy, 2) National stability and promotion of good governance, 3) Educational reform and learning creation, 4) Water resources, 5) Global warming and alternative energy, 6) Sustainable agriculture, 7) Promotion of health, disease prevention, treatment and health rehabilitation, 8) Environmental management and development of natural resources diversity, 9) Innovative and major industrial technology, 10) Tourism management, 11) The elderly society, 12) Logistic systems, and 13) Reform of the national research system.

Expected outcomes from implementation of the Eighth National Research Policy and Strategy (2012-2016) are high quality researches conducted with participation of the government, private and civil sectors in conjunction with local community with special focus on the expansion of existing knowledge and wisdom. It is expected that there will be an increase in research findings that can be utilized for economic, social and public benefits necessary for the promotion of various aspects of public welfare and potentials. The present national research policy and strategy will also enhance the country's competitive edges and contribute to the country's balanced and sustainable development in the future.
The Eighth National Research Policy and Strategy (2012-2016)

The Office of National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) is a central agency whose responsibility under the National Research Council Act is to formulate an overall national research policy and strategy. The government has designated NRCT to be the primary agency for integrative compilation of research plans and budgets prepared by various national research agencies for submission to the government who will deliberate budget allocation on the basis of their consistency to the national development strategies. The emphasis is on the adjustment of the national research system to better accommodate Thailand’s social needs and to be in keeping with the changing world situations. NRCT’s mission is to formulate clearer and more specific overall research goals and directions for Thailand.

The Eighth National Research Policy and Strategy (2012-2016) formulated by NRCT is based on the previous National Research Policy and Strategy (2008-2011). It is the implementation of the National Research Policy and Strategy (2012-2016) formulated by NRCT is based on the previous National Research Policy and Strategy (2008-2011). It is the mission to formulate clearer and more specific overall research goals and directions for Thailand.

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National Research Policy and Master Plan

- Long-term National Research Policy and Directions (2010-2029)
- The 8th National Research Policy and Strategy (2012-2016)
- National Research Mission
- National Research Vision

Research Strategy 1

Emphasis: Focusing on research on the development of educational quality, self-directed learning, culture, health and hygiene, quality of life, welfare for life security, good governance, social and regional empowerment and protection, promotion of community potential through community participation as well as promotion of potentials of youth, the disadvantaged, the disabled and the elderly, and promotion of national security. At regional level, this strategy may focus on the research issues, strategies and planning that requires local research findings.

Research Strategy 2

Emphasis: Focusing on research on the development of efficient agricultural production that includes value-added creation for agricultural, forest and fishery products, including researches on the development and management of local knowledge and wisdom to provide foundations for a sustainable development of community economy and creative economy. Other focuses are on researches for efficient development of industrial products and the service industry which includes tourism, energy development, logistics, information technology and communications. Also taken into consideration are: Thailand’s competitive edges within the contexts of national and international changes, relations with neighboring countries, and development of relevant body of knowledge to support transition into the ASEAN Economic Communities (AEC) on the basis of sufficiency economy philosophy and development toward commercial and public utilization of research findings. At regional level, this strategy may focus on the research issues, strategies and planning that requires local research findings.