



Policy of the President of the Supreme Administrative Court

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for Fiscal Year 2023 – 2024



The Administrative Court is a judicial organization that delivers justice to parties in administrative disputes while striving to strike a balance between the protection of people's rights and liberties and the exercise of state power in carrying out administrative actions in order to conserve and promote public interests. By doing so, the Administrative Court establishes administrative judicial norms for agencies and state officials to follow when conducting official duties in accordance with the principle of good governance. Its philosophy is "The Administrative Court for Justice to Society". The Administrative Court conducts its operations according to the Administrative Court's 20-year vision (2018-2037) of "rendering fair, speedy, and timely administrative justice for the enhancement of good governance in society and the achievement of court excellence." Its motto is "Fairness, speediness, and modernity." In fiscal year 2023, the Administrative Court will enter the second phase of development under the Administrative Court's Master Plan (2023-2027) with the aim of becoming by the end of fiscal year 2027 "an electronic court (e-Admincourt) that manages cases in a manner that meets international standards." In order to ensure that the Administrative Court's

development is directed toward the aforementioned goals and visions, as well as in response to public expectations from all sectors and to foster trust in administrative justice, the President of the Supreme Administrative Court has designated the following policies for directing the Administrative Court's development for fiscal year 2023-2024.

1. Urgent policies

1.1 Accelerate the adjudication of remaining cases in the Administrative Court, which are divided into old remaining cases (those that have been unfinished for more than three years) and long remaining cases (those that have been unfinished for less than three years) by investigating which stage of the process each case is at, indicating the completion time in each stage, and establishing a close monitoring system for each case;

1.2 Manage newly received cases to ensure that they are completed within the timeframe specified by Judicial Commission of the Administrative Courts (J.C.A.C.) in order to ensure compliance with the law designating administrative justice timeframes and to preserve the quality of administrative case adjudication for the purpose of protecting people's rights and liberties, as well as the public interest;

1.3 Promote the use of mediation as a dispute resolution option in administrative cases in order to avoid undue delays in justice and to address the grievances of the people and the parties in a timely manner;

1.4 Accelerate the enforcement of administrative cases that have been pending for more than three years; enforcing administrative cases in accordance with the designated goals; and developing administrative case enforcement through the use of an electronic system;

1.5 Adjust the number of judges in the chambers and judge commissioners of justice in the Supreme Administrative Court to be more appropriate;

1.6 Improve the quality of judgments/orders and the consistency of Administrative Court decisions by organizing seminars on problems regarding administrative law and procedure; synthesizing the guidelines for the judgments that the Administrative Court has made in the last 21 years; and categorizing the dispute issues of each type of case in order to create guidelines that judges can use in making effective and standardized judgments/orders for cases that are filed later;

1.7 Monitor and advance the amendment of the draft of the Act on the Establishment of Administrative Courts and Administrative Court Procedure (No. xx), B.E. xxxx related to environmental administrative law as the law for national reform in order to make administrative procedures that comply with the specific characteristics of environmental administrative law as well as to modify administrative procedures in some cases so that it benefits both environmental administrative law and the current practical problems of administrative procedures; and

1.8 Promote and campaign for the use of the e-Litigation Portal and electronic administrative adjudication or videoconferencing meetings by parties, individuals, and administrative agencies. Also, to link data with external agencies to improve the effectiveness of case adjudication, administrative case enforcement, and public service.

2. Policies for steering the administrative court's development

2.1 Administrative case adjudication and development

Administrative case adjudication and development can be accomplished by:

1) Developing digital technology to support administrative procedures and enforcement, emphasizing data security and information technology system safeguards, and modifying data to be accurate and up-to-date in order to foster trust in the electronic administrative court system. The development of the e-Litigation Portal will continue in fiscal year 2023 (B.E. 2566) to include the appeal stage in the Supreme Administrative Court as well as self-monitoring of case progress. Furthermore, e-Courtrooms will be developed further in the five regional administrative courts; namely Nakhon Sawan Administrative Court, Nakhon Si Thammarat Administrative Court, Petchaburi Administrative Court, Suphanburi Administrative Court, and Phuket Administrative Court; so that every administrative court of first instance has e-Courtrooms. In courts where e-Courtroom usage is increasing, e-Courtroom development will be expanded;

2) Improving the administrative dispute resolution process to make it more appropriate for the cases' types and characteristics;

3) Promoting the use of speedy administrative procedures that are appropriate for specific types of cases or with specific characteristics; and

4) Amending the Administrative Court's law and other relevant subordinate legislation to be implemented in accordance with the relevant laws' clauses and the changing situation in order to increase the effectiveness and speed of case adjudication and enforcement.

2.2 Strengthening good governance in the society

Good governance in society can be strengthened by:

1) Increasing knowledge and understanding of the Administrative Court, administrative law principles, and approaches to good governance from Administrative Court judgments among parties in

cases, the people, and state officials via onsite and online platforms, as well as the Administrative Court Lifelong Learning Cloud platform (ALL Cloud);

2) Disseminating knowledge and understanding on administrative dispute mediation among parties in cases, the people, and state officials;

3) Developing public relations approaches and content to publicize the Administrative Court's roles and responsibilities in delivering administrative justice, as well as the e-Admincourt, to be appropriate to target groups, including vulnerable groups such as juveniles, disabled, elderly, and those without access to digital technologies; and

4) Creating a civil sector mechanism to involve people in advertising and publicizing knowledge of the Administrative Court's roles and duties in delivering administrative justice, protecting people's rights and liberties, and using rights to litigate correctly.

2.3 Administrating and developing the Administrative Court's personnel

The Administrative Court's personnel can be developed by:

1) Effectively managing manpower and developing a more appropriate recruitment process for judges of the Administrative Court to ensure that the number of judges complies with the number of received cases;

2) Enhancing work performance of the judges of the Administrative Court and personnel of the Office of the Administrative Courts in order for them to comply with their positions and duties as defined by law in order to increase the effectiveness and achievement of administrative justice delivery in the changing context of the 21st century; and

3) Encouraging Administrative Court personnel to act in accordance with the Administrative Court's core values and TRUST organizational culture, as well as to foster a good quality of life in the workplace to promote a healthy and happy organization.

2.4 Organizational development

The Administrative Court, as an organization, can be developed by:

1) Administrating the organization in a participatory manner by designating each Vice-President of the Supreme Administrative Court to participate in the process; encouraging Administrative Court judges and personnel to play roles in determining the directions for developing the Administrative Court and the Office of the Administrative Courts; and taking into account the views and suggestions of all sectors of society via various channels in order to develop a court operation that is compliant with and responsive to the changing context;

2) Encouraging the use of digital technology to improve the Administrative Court's operational process; reducing operational steps; and integrating cooperation between agencies;

3) Improving public service quality so that people can quickly access court services with ease and convenience through various channels without time and space constraints, such as comprehensive service through digital technology; and

4) Strengthening cooperation on court and technical matters with domestic and foreign organizations in order to improve the knowledge of personnel and promote positive organizational outlooks.

