



Thailand's Proposed DGA Transfer: Toward a More Centralised Digital Governance Framework

Thailand's proposed transfer of the Digital Government Development Agency (DGA) back to the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (DES) may signal an important structural shift in the country's digital governance framework. Although still subject to regulatory and cabinet approvals, the initiative reflects a broader policy push to consolidate Thailand's digital agenda under a single institutional and strategic direction.

The proposal is intended to address a longstanding governance challenge arising from fragmented oversight of Thailand's digital ecosystem. Currently, responsibility for digital policy, digital economy strategy, and digital government implementation is spread across multiple authorities. Reintegrating the DGA under the DES Ministry could strengthen policy coordination, reduce administrative duplication, and support a more unified approach to national digital transformation.

From a legal and regulatory perspective, the restructuring could have meaningful implications for Thailand's digital regulatory landscape. As the DGA plays a central role in digital government infrastructure, public sector digital services, and government technology systems, organisational consolidation may influence how Thailand develops and implements policies relating to digital governance, cybersecurity, data management, public digital services, and digital infrastructure regulation.

The move also aligns with the DES Ministry's broader "One Map" strategy and ongoing revision of Thailand's National Action Plan for Digital Economy and Society, suggesting a wider effort to centralise digital policymaking and strengthen national resilience against cyber risks, operational disruptions, and emerging technological challenges.

For businesses operating in Thailand, particularly technology companies, digital service providers, regulated industries, and organisations interacting with public digital systems, a more centralised governance model could eventually lead to clearer policy direction and potentially more coordinated regulatory implementation. However, institutional restructuring may also

bring transitional adjustments affecting digital compliance frameworks, public sector technology procurement, interoperability standards, and government digital initiatives.

Ultimately, the proposed DGA transfer represents more than an administrative reorganisation. It reflects Thailand's continuing evolution toward a more integrated digital governance model, with potential implications for the country's digital economy strategy, regulatory coordination, and long-term approach to technology governance. If implemented effectively, the reform could strengthen Thailand's institutional capacity to drive digital transformation and deliver a more cohesive legal and policy framework for the digital economy.

Should you have any question, please do not hesitate to contact us via info@bglballaw.com

