

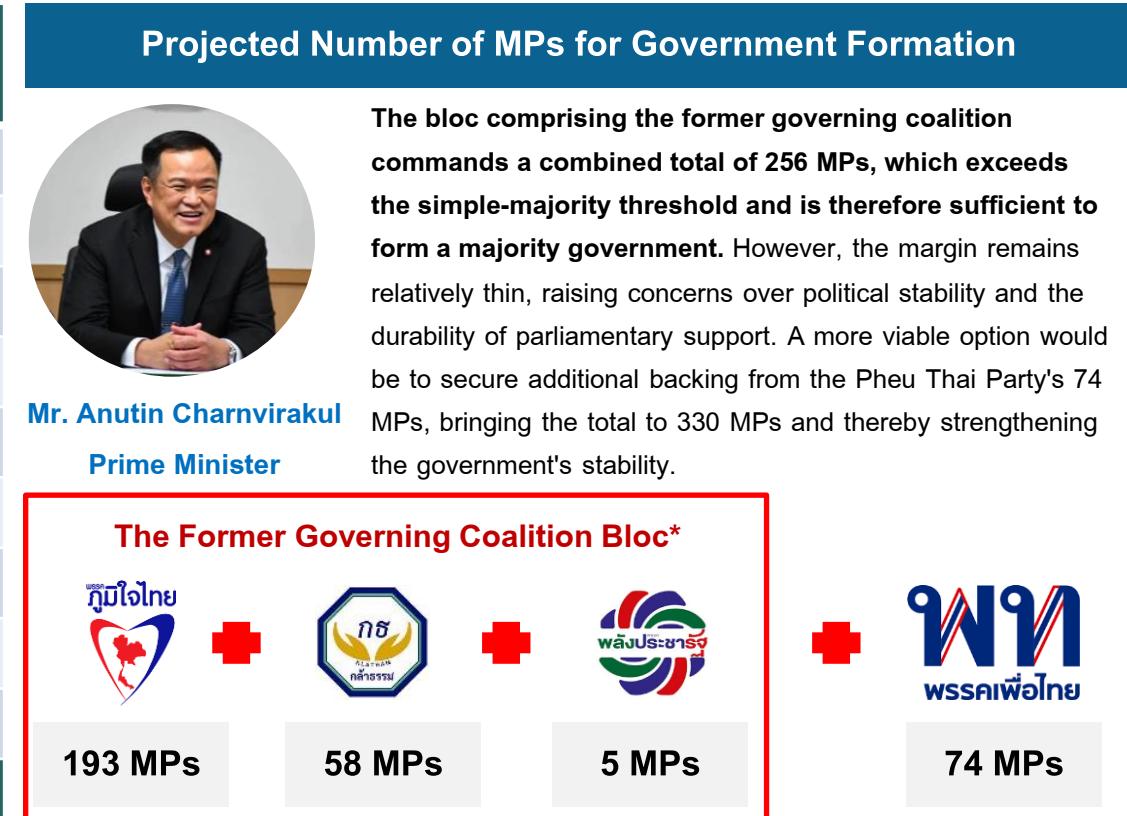


# Thailand's Post-Election Landscape 2026: Government Formation and Economic Implications

LH Bank Business Research  
10 February 2026

According to unofficial election results, the Bhumjaithai Party has received the most votes and is expected to play a leading role in forming the new government.

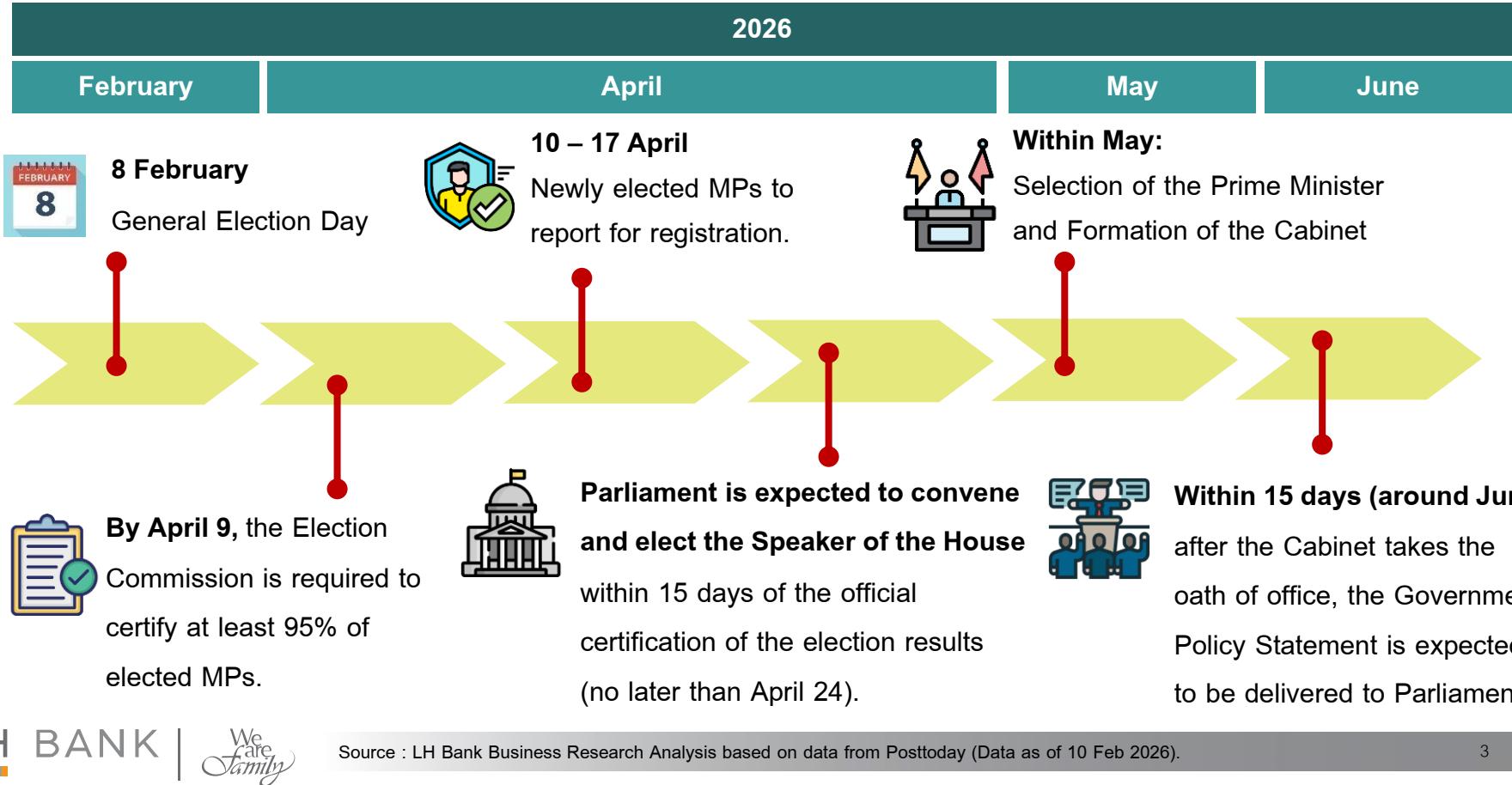
No.	Party	No. of MPs
1	 Bhumjaithai Party	193
2	 People's Party	118
3	 Pheu Thai Party	74
4	 Kla Tham Party	58
5	 Democrat Party	22
6	 Thai Ruam Palang Party	6
7	 Prachachat Party	5
8	 Palang Pracharath Party	5
9	Others	19
Total		500



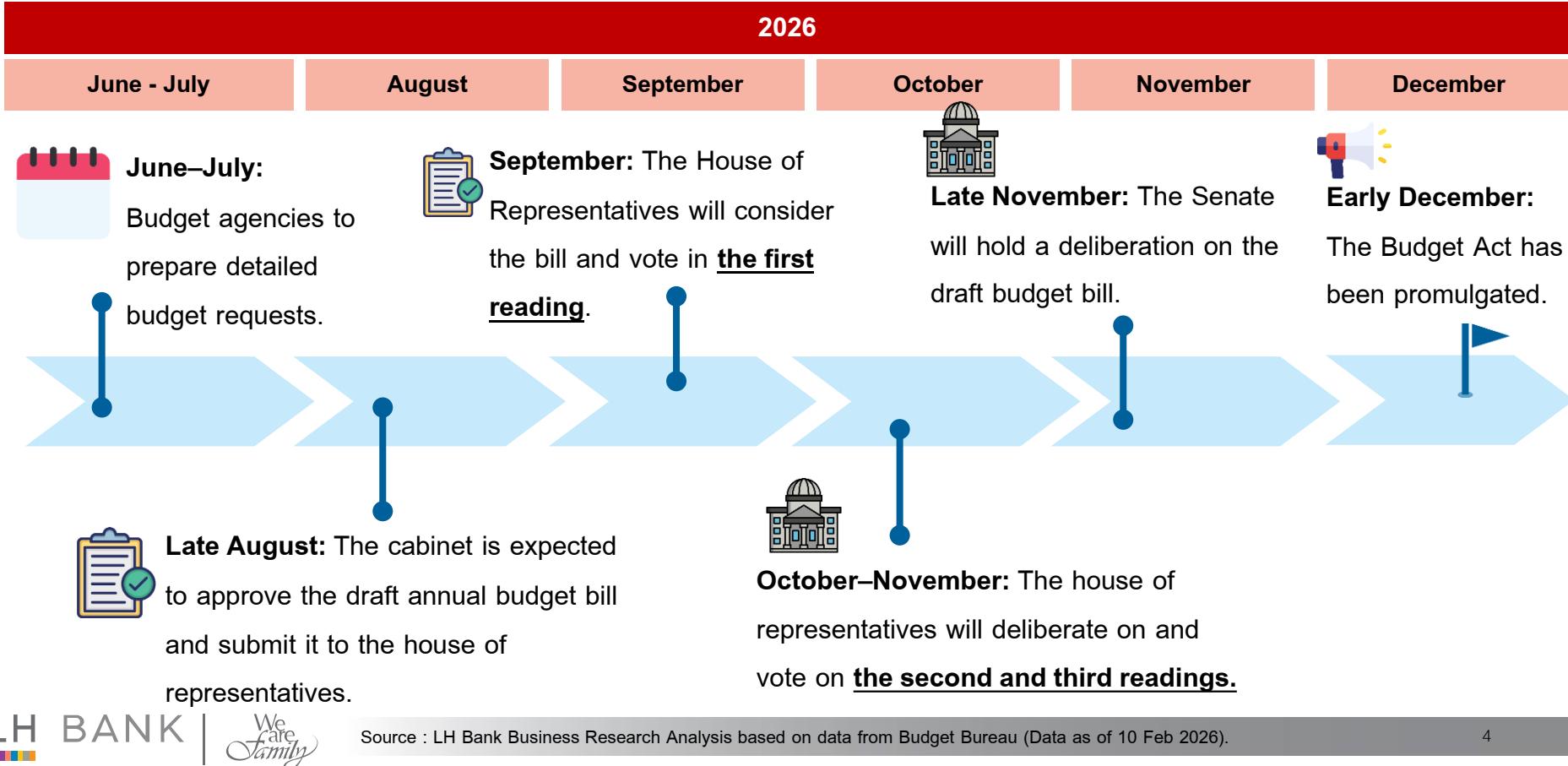
\*LH Bank Business Research View

Source : LH Bank Business Research Analysis based on data from Election Commission of Thailand (ECT) (Data as of 10 Feb 2026).

# A new Prime Minister is expected to be selected in May, with the new administration likely to begin operating in June.



# The preparation of the FY2027 annual budget bill is expected to be delayed by approximately two months.



For the main economic policies, the Bhumjaithai Party government is expected to implement its '10 Plus' policy framework, which aims to increase Thailand's GDP growth to over 3%.

**Plus**

### **The Grassroots+**

(\*Thailand Individual Saving Account)



**1**

Easing cost-of-living pressures for the grassroots.

**Key Initiatives:** Half-Half Plus, State Welfare Card, Electricity cost (< 3 THB/units), THB 50,000 emergency loan, 3Yrs debt suspension, TiSA\*

**Plus**

### **Smart Communities+**



**3**

Promoting local production and local tourisms.

**Key Initiatives:** Visit 'secondary cities' campaign

**Plus**

### **SMEs Made in Thailand+**



**5**

Strengthening Thai SMEs through capital injection and credit guarantees.

**Key Initiatives:** 'Clear Debt' campaign

**Plus**

### **Green Economy+**



**7**

Transitioning toward environmental sustainability.

**Key Initiatives:** EV motorcycle campaign, Free solar cell, Community Solar Farm project, Direct PPA

**Plus**

### **Trade+**



**9**

Upgrading production standards and securing global market share through strategic partnerships.

**Key Initiatives:** Strategic FTA, New Market, Barter Trade

**Plus**

### **Silver Economy+**



**2**

Enhancing skills, employment, income, and welfare.

**Key Initiatives:** 'One Village, One Volunteer Nurse', Senior employment tax exemption for employee.

**Plus**

### **Education Equity+**



**4**

Ensuring education access, guaranteed employment.

**Key Initiatives:** 'Free education' campaign, Online platform, Skill Bridge

**Plus**

### **Investment+**



**6**

Accelerating investment through PPP.

**Key Initiatives:** BOI Fast Pass, Thailand Future Fund

**Plus**

### **AI Integration+**



**8**

Leveraging AI to decentralize high-value work and bring income directly to households.

**Key Initiatives:** AI for data analytics, AI for disaster prediction

**Plus**

### **Thailand Government+**



**10**

Streamlining bureaucratic processes for rapid approvals and transparency.

**Key Initiatives:** Government procurement improvement

Thailand's economy is expected to receive a near-term boost from stimulus measures. However, there are risks associated with budget delays, fragile fiscal conditions, and uncertainty related to the Thailand–Cambodia dispute.

## Supporting Factors

### 1. Strong political stability

- A swift government formation would be positive for the business and foreign investor confidence.
- If parliamentary votes are consolidated cohesively, the policy deliberation and approval processes will likely proceed smoothly.

### 2. Continued implementation of economic stimulus policies

- Extending short-term stimulus measures, such as the "Khon La Khrueng Plus" (co-payment) Phase 2, would quickly increase the circulation of money in the economy.
- Supporting SMEs and resolving their debts would improve business liquidity.

### 3. Accelerating investment via the “Thailand Fast Pass”

- Boosting investment in BOI-supported projects, especially in high-spillover sectors such as digital technology, clean energy, EVs, semiconductors, and PCBs.

## Risk Factors

### 1. Delays in passing the FY 2027 annual budget bill

- A delay of one to two months in enacting the FY 2027 Budget Act could temporarily reduce government investment spending in the fourth quarter of 2026.

### 2. Fragile fiscal stability

- If the government aggressively imposes economic policies, the budget deficit could widen, bringing public debt closer to the 70% of GDP ceiling. (Based on the estimate in the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework for FY 2027–2030, it is projected to reach 68.2% of GDP in 2026.)

### 3. Thailand–Cambodia Dispute

- A serious escalation could pose security risks that undermine confidence, cross-border trade, and tourism.

**The new government is expected to accelerate “demand stimulus and cost-of-living relief” measures to support private consumption, while private investment is likely to be bolstered by the “Investment Fast Pass” policy.**

## Macroeconomic Impacts

### ■ Private Consumption

- Demand stimulus:** “Khon La Khrueng Plus (Phase 2)” funded by ~THB 30 billion in remaining contingency budget to boost grassroots spending and small retailers.
- Cost-of-living relief:** Power tariff below THB 3 per unit (first 200 units) and an electric-motorcycle scheme with installments of THB 300 per month are expected to increase households' disposable income and purchasing power.

### ■ Private Investment

- Unlocking investment pipeline:** The “Investment Fast Pass” is a key mechanism to expedite licensing for 80 BOI-approved projects worth over THB 480 billion, aiming to translate approvals into actual investment by 2026. A key condition is at least 20% of project value being invested within this year.
- Investor confidence:** International media and analysts regard the victory of the former governing bloc as a reduction in the risk of a political transition and an enhancement of policy clarity for foreign investors.

## Sectoral Impacts

- Retail & Consumer Staples:** Direct beneficiaries of “Khon La Khrueng Plus” and improved purchasing power from lower energy costs.
- Clean Energy & Electric Vehicles (EV):** “Green Economy Plus” supports community solar and e-motorcycle adoption, while promoting investment across the EV supply chain.
- Industrial Estates & Construction:** Gains from accelerated BOI projects under the Fast Pass framework and investment in data centers and cloud services.
- Healthcare & Wellness:** “One Village, One Volunteer Nurse” and elderly-care centers to address an ageing society, creating opportunities for private-sector participation.
- SMEs:** The “SME Plus (Made in Thailand)” program offers support to local SMEs through public procurement, low-interest financing to improve liquidity, and a new credit-guarantee mechanism.

# New Constitution Referendum: 58.3% Vote "Yes" - What's Next?

February 8, 2026  
1<sup>st</sup> Referendum Held

Question

*"Do you agree that there should be a new constitution?"*

Agree

... 01 Proposal to draft a new constitution.

... 02 The parliament drafts a constitutional amendment.

... 03 Hold the 2<sup>nd</sup> referendum\*.

If the 2<sup>nd</sup> referendum passes, a new constitution

... 04 will be drafted with public participation.

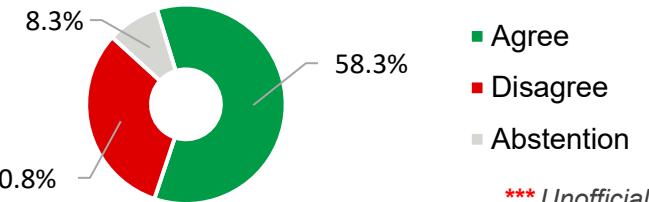
... 05 Hold the 3<sup>rd</sup> referendum\*\*.

... 06 If the 3<sup>rd</sup> referendum passes, proceed to seek royal assent and promulgate the new constitution.

Disagree

... Cannot proceed with the creation of a new constitution.

Referendum Results\*\*\*



\*\*\* Unofficially

Note : \*Possible Questions : "Do you agree with the criteria, methods, and key provisions for creating a new constitution as presented for review?"

\*\*Possible Questions : "Do you agree or disagree with the new draft constitution?"

Source : LH Bank Business Research Analysis based on data from Election Commission of Thailand (ECT) (Data as of 10 Feb 2026).

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