

What the Public Asked to Change, and What It Would Touch? Complaint-to-Statute Grounding for Thailand’s Regulatory Reform

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Abstract

When a government reviews its laws, the public speaks in everyday words and rarely names a provision directly, so turning complaints into amendment targets is still expert work done by hand. We describe a pipeline deployed inside Thailand’s 2026 Regulatory Guillotine that maps 199,771 social media posts and 63 proposals from business associations to the related specific provisions. Our pipeline first removes irrelevant posts. A legal language model then labels each post with a written rationale, and the posts’ embeddings are clustered into 309 issues. The model grounds each issue in specific provisions using a Thai legal knowledge graph, which it must read before it cites, leaving 799 verified sections in 80 laws. The same graph then shows what an amendment would touch, namely the other sections, definitions, and case law that depend on each targeted section, a check that drafters currently do by hand. We report the system, what the Thai public asked to change, and the blast radius of the sections they targeted.

1 Introduction

A regulatory reform (Jacobs and Astrakhan, 2006) is a review program in which a government screens a large body of existing laws and decides which ones to simplify, amend or repeal, a tool of the OECD’s regulatory reform agenda (OECD, 2002). Thailand ran one in 2026. The review body had two kinds of free-text evidence. One was about two hundred thousand social media posts collected over three and a half months, in which citizens complained, in their own words, about whatever troubled them, mostly without naming a law. The other was written proposals from business associations. What was needed was a list of specific statute sections, ranked by public engagement, with enough evidence that an official can defend each entry.

A layperson writes about a fine or a conscription notice, while the review body needs the section of the Act behind it. Prior work either starts from a well-formed legal question, as in statute retrieval and legal QA (Rabelo et al., 2024; Akarajardwong et al., 2025), or clusters and summarizes citizen comments for officials without linking them to law (Cardie et al., 2006; Hagen et al., 2015). Our inputs rarely name a law, so triage comes before retrieval, and each cluster must then be linked to statute sections and the links verified. Legal experts can do this, but not at this volume, and a general language model does it with citations that may not exist or no longer say what it thinks. Because the list goes to the officials who run the amendment process, every label needs a readable reason, and every cited section has to exist in the current law. We therefore chose simple and auditable methods, with a legal knowledge graph as the source of truth for citations (Gao et al., 2023). Among legal knowledge graphs (Filtz et al., 2021), FourCorners (Akarajardwong et al., 2026) unifies Thai statutes, versions, cross-references, definitions, and Supreme Court decisions, and so can also say what else an amendment to a section would touch.

This paper reports on the pipeline as deployed and its results. Our contributions are:

1. A deployed pipeline that maps free-text public complaints to section-level citations of Thai law, each with a written rationale and each verified against a legal knowledge graph.
2. An empirical picture of what the Thai public asked to change and what a text-amendment program cannot answer.
3. A blast radius analysis of the targeted sections using court citations, cross-law references, and shared definitions from the same graph.



Figure 1: Overview. Two text sources pass through rule cleaning, triage with T-LEX Lite and T-LEX, embedding-based clustering, grounding in the FourCorners knowledge graph, and a blast radius count for each verified section from the same graph. Counts are from the deployed run, and bar lengths in the Texts lane are on a log scale.

2 Data and Task

Public source. Posts were collected by a commercial social listening service (ZOCIAL EYE; Wiseyesight) from Facebook, X, TikTok, and Instagram between 12 March and 1 July 2026. We kept everything the service returned for the project, 199,771 posts in total. Each post comes with its text and its interaction counts (likes, shares, comments, and quotes), which we sum into an *engagement* score. Author names, handles, and profile links were removed before any processing, and we report only aggregates and paraphrased examples.

Institutional source. The data includes 63 written proposals from the Thai Bankers’ Association (11) and the Thai Chamber of Commerce (52). Each states a problem, and 32 of them also name the law they want changed, which gives a small ground truth for grounding. The empirical findings in this paper concern the public source.

Knowledge graph. Citations are grounded in the FourCorners (Akarajadwong et al., 2026), a temporal graph of Thai law with 5,165 laws, 179k sections in 592k dated versions, 87.6k Supreme Court decisions with 247k citations to sections, 10k legal definitions, 257k statutory cross-references, and financial regulations linked to their enabling sections. Every citation the pipeline emits is a node identifier in this graph.

Task. The input is one text from either source. The output is (1) a triage label: (A) the problem lies in the text of a statute, (B) in subordinate legislation such as ministerial regulations, (C) in enforcement or administration, or (D) unrelated to law reform; (2) for A and B, the statute sections (and, where useful, Supreme Court decisions) the

problem points to; and (3) a weight for ranking, which for public posts is the engagement of the issue the post belongs to. Each output must be traceable to its input, and each cited section must exist in the current law.

3 Pipeline

Figure 1 gives an overview, and Appendix A gives the full counts.

1 Cleaning with rules. We removed export duplicates by post identifier, then collapsed identical texts into one record while keeping the total engagement (179,859 distinct texts). We then use keyword and regular expression rules to remove noise such as news reposts, advertising, spam, and unrelated uses of the Thai word for law. Of these, 42,441 texts passed.

2 Triage with rationales. Each text was labeled A, B, C, or D twice, by T-LEX Lite and T-LEX, Thai legal language models with FourCorners graph as a data layer,¹ each with a one-sentence Thai rationale stored next to the label (prompt sketch in Appendix B). The two models agreed on 86.8% of texts, and the T-LEX label was kept, giving 26,454 A, 233 B, 2,028 C, and 13,726 D. Classes A and B (26,687 texts) were used in the next step. Class C is reported separately as evidence of problems a text amendment will not fix.

3 Clustering into issues. Texts were embedded with Qwen3-Embedding-8B (Zhang et al., 2025), reduced to two dimensions with UMAP (McInnes et al., 2020) (15 neighbors, minimum distance 0.1) and clustered with HDBSCAN (Campello et al., 2013) (minimum cluster size 5), giving 309 issues

¹<https://fourcorners.law/>.

that cover 15,689 texts and 81.4% of all engagement (10,998 texts left as noise). T-LEX then wrote a Thai title for each issue.

4 Grounding in the knowledge graph. For each issue, T-LEX runs with search and read tools over the graph, identifying the statute sections and Supreme Court decisions that the problem points to. It may only cite after it has read the content of the section, and it returns graph identifiers rather than names. An audit then looks up every identifier in the graph and rejects any that do not resolve, leaving 799 verified sections in 80 laws and 611 verified Supreme Court decisions. For the institutional proposals, the model’s law matched the law named in the document for 29 of the 32 that named one (Appendix E).

5 Blast radius. For each cited section, we read its dependencies from the graph, namely sections of the same law and of other laws that cite it, sections it cites itself, Supreme Court decisions citing it, other laws whose sections are co-cited with it in decisions, and, where it defines terms, the sections that use them. We report raw counts (Figure 3, Appendix D).

4 Findings

4.1 What the public asked to change

Figure 2 shows ten issues with the most engagement on the map of all posts (63% of all engagement). Almost no post names a section, and the sections each issue was grounded to are listed, with the top fifty in Appendix C. In order of engagement:

- 1 **Conscription and military justice:** whether to end the draft, and a mother’s nine-year fight over her son’s death at a military academy, tried in a military court that the family says it cannot contest.
- 2 **Nationality and local elections:** alarm at a proposed amendment to the nationality law, read as letting newly naturalized foreigners stand for local office, with a nationalist party leading the opposition.
- 3 **Child protection:** a young performer’s court case against her own mother became a demand for a law against parents who exploit their children, since Thai law recognizes an “ungrateful child” but not an ungrateful parent.
- 4 **Scam suspects:** anger that the broadcasting regulator asked the media to blur one high-

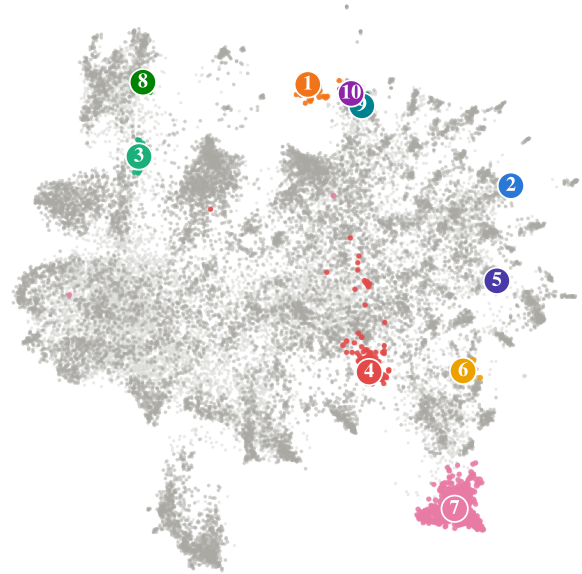


Figure 2: Map of the 26,687 statute-related posts after embedding and clustering (UMAP projection, one dot per distinct text). The ten issues with the highest engagement are colored and numbered as in the list in Section 4.1; gray dots belong to the other 299 issues, light gray dots to no cluster.

profile suspect while ordinary suspects are shown, and a demand to publish scammers’ faces and names; no section, a demand about enforcement and media practice.

- 5 **Thap Lan park boundary:** a long dispute over redrawing the line between a national park and land-reform farmland, seen by many as a gift to investors.
- 6 **Delivery platforms:** rider offenses that put a ride-hailing app’s license at risk, and ministers pressing platforms to cut the commission charged to merchants.
- 7 **Drunk driving:** victims’ families left uncompensated by offenders who never pay, and demands to treat killing while drunk as intentional homicide.
- 8 **Children online:** proposals, prompted by Malaysia’s example, to bar children under sixteen from social media.
- 9 **The ex-MPs case:** forty-four former MPs of a since-dissolved opposition party face an ethics case before the Supreme Court for having proposed an amendment to Section 112.
- 10 **Section 112 itself:** complaints that it is used against dissidents, alongside calls to make it harsher, softer, or to repeal it.

Direction of demand. Several issues pointing to one section may not want the same change, so we read the direction of demand from the issue titles for the 66 sections that three or more issues cite. The picture is one-directional. Most are penalty provisions, and every issue citing them asks for a heavier sentence. Fifteen issues on the age of criminal responsibility all want young offenders punished as adults, and more than thirty on sentencing all want harsher outcomes. Only two targets drew demands in opposite directions. One is the Nationality Act, where the second-largest issue opposes easing naturalization, while smaller issues ask to settle the status of children born in Thailand. The other is Section 112 of the Criminal Code, cited by eleven issues whose titles range from repeal, through amendment, to a heavier penalty. Where demand is split, the direction recorded in each issue title lets the review body see the spectrum rather than a single request.

One of the top ten issues, and 30 of the 309 (5% of engagement), could not be grounded to a section. Most describe how the law is applied rather than what it says, as does triage class C. Part of the demand for “changing the law” is demand for enforcement, which a text-amendment program cannot answer, so we report it separately.

Institutional proposals. The 63 proposals from the two associations read differently. They concern how business is regulated, led by the Prices of Goods and Services Act, the Fisheries Decree and excise rules, and 41 of them point at a ministerial regulation or notification rather than an Act. The pipeline grounded them in the same way and, for the 32 that name their law, agreed in 29 (Appendix E). The public mostly asks for new or harsher laws, while the associations ask for existing rules to be trimmed, and most of what they want trimmed sits below the level of statute.

4.2 What an amendment would touch

Once a section is on the list, the officials who draft the amendment must find everything that hangs on it, from other sections and definitions to case law and regulations. Because every citation in our list is a node in the graph, it can be read off the graph for all 799 sections before the drafters begin. We call the result the **blast radius**.

Figure 3 shows one example. The public issue on delivery riders asks that platform workers be treated as employees. In the graph that is Section 5

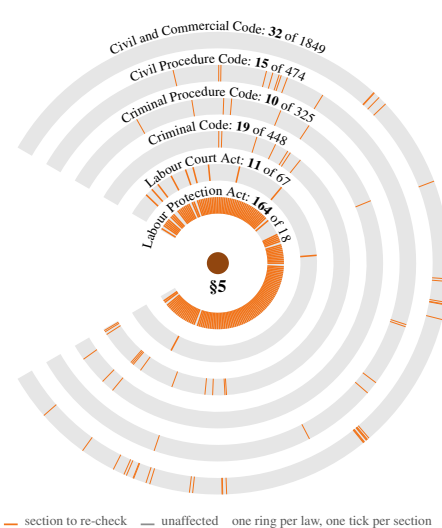


Figure 3: Blast radius of one section. Center: §5 of the Labor Protection Act, targeted by the platform-worker issue. Inner ring: the Act, orange where a section uses a term defined in §5. Outer rings: the five laws most often applied with §5 in Supreme Court decisions, orange where a section is cited with it.

of the Labor Protection Act, the definitions section. Its terms are used by 164 of the Act’s 187 sections, 97 Supreme Court decisions cite it, and those decisions also rely on eight other laws, from the Labor Court Act to the Child Protection Act. A one-line change to a definition, therefore, has to be checked against most of the Act and a body of case law.

Appendix D gives the same counts for the sections with the highest public engagement. They range from Section 27 of the Constitution, with the highest engagement but almost nothing depending on it, to Section 288 of the Criminal Code, cited by 2,559 decisions. The kind of dependency differs as well. Section 5 rests on definitions and case law, while Section 29 of the Constitution is cited in the text of 414 other Acts.

5 Conclusion

We described a pipeline that turns Thai social media posts and institutional proposals into statute sections verified against a legal knowledge graph. Conscription and military justice, nationality, child protection, and drunk driving led the public’s list, and a visible share of complaints concerned enforcement rather than wording. The blast radius of the targeted sections ranges from almost nothing to most of an Act. All three rest on a data layer that holds statutes with their cross-references and court cases as one graph.

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Limitations

No human relabeling. Triage labels and issue-to-section links were reviewed by the review body’s staff as they were used, but not scored against a human-labeled sample, because the expert time that a labeling study needs was not available in a running review, and the same shortage is why the pipeline exists. The checks in Section 4 are indirect, and a citation that exists is not the same as a correct one. An annotation study is the natural next step.

Collection bias. The posts come from four platforms, so people who do not use them are not represented. Engagement measures public attention, which is not the same as the number of people affected or the merit of a demand, and copy-paste campaigns keep their engagement, so an organized campaign can rank highly.

Model and data availability. The triage and grounding model is proprietary. The raw posts cannot be released because they are personal data under Thailand’s Personal Data Protection Act and were processed under the review body’s mandate. We release the outcomes only, that is, issue titles, counts, section lists, blast radius counts, and the rule definitions.

Graph coverage. The knowledge graph covers acts, codes, and consolidated versions from the Office of the Council of State, Supreme Court decisions, and financial regulations from two regulators. Ministerial regulations in general are not yet in the graph, so class B problems and the regulation count in the blast radius are incomplete. Cross-law statutory citations are resolved only when the cited law is named, so generic references such as “the relevant ministerial regulation” are not linked.

²The official name of the working committee can be referred [here](#)

One country, one period. The findings describe Thailand between March and July 2026 and should not be read as stable properties of Thai public opinion.

Ethics Statement

The posts analyzed are public, but they were written by identifiable people. We processed them under the review body’s mandate, report only aggregates and paraphrases, and do not release message-level data. Several issues concern politically sensitive provisions. We report them because they were prominent in the data, we describe the direction of demand as recorded, and we take no position. The pipeline output is advisory. Decisions about which laws to amend are made by officials through the ordinary legislative process, and nothing in this system replaces that process or the reading of individual complaints by people.

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A Funnel and triage counts

B Prompt sketch for triage

The triage prompt gives the model the message text, the four class definitions in Thai with two examples each, and asks for a JSON object with the class and a one-sentence rationale in Thai. The grounding prompt gives the issue title and its representative messages, instructs the model to search the graph, read the current text of any section it intends to cite, and return graph identifiers only, with a short justification per citation.

Stage	Count
Posts collected (4 platforms, 12 Mar to 1 Jul 2026)	199,771
After removing export duplicates (same post id)	190,157
Non-empty	188,735
Distinct texts (copies collapsed, engagement kept)	179,859
Passed noise-cleaning rules	42,441
triage A: statute text	26,454
triage B: subordinate legislation	233
triage C: enforcement or administration	2,028
triage D: unrelated	13,719
model error	7
Advanced to clustering (A + B)	26,687
assigned to one of 309 issues	15,689
noise (no cluster)	10,998
Engagement covered by the 309 issues	81.4%
Fast/thorough triage agreement	86.8%
Grounding items (issues + proposals)	372
Sections cited / verified by audit	811 / 799
Supreme Court decisions cited / verified	625 / 611
Proposals where model law matches stated law	29 / 32
Laws in final list	80

Table 1: Counts as logged during the run.

C The fifty public issues with the highest engagement

Table 2 lists the fifty issues with the highest engagement, with an English gloss of the Thai title generated by the pipeline, the number of distinct messages, engagement, and up to three laws each issue was grounded to. These fifty carry 95.7% of the engagement in the 309 issues. The full list, with Thai titles and the verified sections of each issue, is released as supplementary material.

D Blast radius of the most-demanded sections

Table 3 gives the dependency counts read from the graph for the sections with the highest public engagement and six further heavily cited sections. The full table for all 799 verified sections is provided as supplementary material.

E Institutional proposals against their stated law

Table 4 lists every institutional proposal that names the law it wants changed, next to the law(s) the pipeline grounded it to. This is the only ground truth available for the grounding step.

#	Issue (English gloss of the generated Thai title)	Msgs	Engag.	Laws grounded to
1	Military conscription & military-court justice	65	71,794	Mil. Court Act, Mil. Service Act, Const.
2	Nationality-law change enabling foreigners in politics	55	51,708	Local Elections Act, Nationality Act, Const.
3	Protect children from exploitative parents	59	47,592	Civ. & Com. Code, Child Prot. Act
4	Unmask scammers; unequal treatment in news	259	36,548	(none)
5	Thap Lan park boundary & land-grab dispute	34	24,865	Land Reform Act, Reserved Forests Act, Nat. Parks Act
6	Regulate delivery platforms (rider pay, GP fees)	27	24,635	Digital Platform Decree
7	Harsher, enforceable drunk-driving penalties	741	23,825	Crim. Code, Alcohol Control Act, Road Traffic Act
8	Limit children's social-media use	13	12,622	PDPA, Child Prot. Act, Computer Crime Act
9	44 ex-MPs case over proposal to amend s.112	25	10,143	Crim. Code, Anti-Corruption Act, Ethical Standards Act 2019
10	s.112 used as political tool; calls to amend	73	10,127	Crim. Proc. Code, Crim. Code
11	Replace jail-in-lieu-of-fine with community service	23	9,855	Crim. Code, MP Election Act
12	Delist snooker from gambling schedule	11	9,393	(none)
13	Faster deportation of illegal migrants	25	9,204	Immigration Act
14	Oppose SEC bill & Land Bridge project	31	8,756	Eastern Economic Corridor Act 2018
15	Platform-worker welfare & labour protection	37	7,990	Labour Prot. Act, Social Security Act
16	Pass the environmental (clean air) bill that was voted down	43	7,914	(none)
17	Decriminalise and regulate sex work	23	7,178	Crim. Code, Anti-Prostitution Act 1996
18	Doubts over NACC standards in corruption cases	10	6,681	Anti-Corruption Act, Const.
19	Inspect low-grade induction-furnace steel entering Thailand	11	6,372	Industrial Product Standards Act 1968
20	Reform social security and restore workers' welfare	83	6,164	(none)
21	Repeal outdated regulations to drive the economy	76	6,129	Digital Asset Business Decree 2018, Rice Trade Act 1946, Securities and Exchange Act 1992
22	Term limits for political office	22	5,800	Bangkok Administration Act 1985, Subdistrict Councils Act 1994, Provincial Administrative Organization Act 1997
23	Pass a Lemon Law for defective cars	13	4,865	Civ. & Com. Code, Consumer Case Procedure Act 2008, Unfair Contract Terms Act 1997
24	Crisis of trust and legal reform in public health	34	4,778	Medical Profession Act 1982
25	Crack down on foreign nominees and gray capital	84	4,725	Technology Crime Decree 2023, Foreign Business Act 1999, Anti-Money Laundering Act 1999
26	Laws not strict enough in enforcement	203	4,202	Navigation in Thai Waters Act 1913
27	Consumer-protection gaps and platform liability	95	3,629	Technology Crime Decree 2023, Consumer Protection Act 1979, Computer Crime Act
28	Procurement law: stop lowest-price rule, curb abandoned works	37	3,586	Public Procurement Act 2017
29	Land and agricultural rules that burden citizens	11	3,361	Land Reform Act, Forest Act 1941, Nat. Parks Act
30	Regulate forex trading and finfluencers	53	3,341	Derivatives Act 2003
31	Village headmen: term limits and elections	40	2,967	Local Administration Act 1914, Municipality Act 1953, Const.
32	Building conversion rules for safety and anti-corruption	54	2,846	Public Procurement Act 2017, Building Control Act 1979, Engineers Act 1999
33	Energy law: refining margins and clean energy	218	2,526	Oil Fuel Fund Act 2019, Fuel Trade Act 2000, Energy Industry Act 2007
34	Amend s.112 to raise the penalty	17	2,342	Crim. Code, Computer Crime Act
35	Drug law and violent psychiatric patients	1,370	2,249	Narcotics Code, Crim. Code
36	Anti-corruption law and whistle-blower protection	809	2,199	Crim. Code, Anti-Corruption Act
37	Amend the 2017 Constitution to return power to the people	65	1,947	Const.
38	Harsher penalties in sexual-assault cases	708	1,891	Crim. Code, Juvenile & Family Court Act 2010
39	Update juvenile law to current offending	52	1,834	Crim. Code, Juvenile & Family Court Act 2010
40	Senator proposes criminalising not standing for the royal anthem	12	1,775	Crim. Code, Flag Act 1979, Const.
41	Abolish the MP/Senator pension fund	67	1,687	Former MPs Fund Act 2013
42	Concern over amending the Foreign Business Act	52	1,686	Foreign Business Act 1999
43	Remove public-lighting charge, restructure electricity tariff	50	1,529	Energy Industry Act 2007, Metropolitan Electricity Authority Act 1958, Provincial Electricity Authority Act 1960
44	Marriage equality and gender-equality legislation	28	1,497	Assisted Reproduction Act 2015, Conflict of Laws Act 1938, Nationality Act
45	Overpriced lottery tickets and buyer rights	64	1,493	Gambling Act 1935, Government Lottery Office Act 1974
46	Harsher penalties for juveniles in serious crimes	59	1,365	Crim. Code, Juvenile & Family Court Act 2010
47	Regulate trucks and modified vehicles for safety	54	1,325	Land Transport Act 1979, Road Traffic Act, Motor Vehicle Act 1979
48	Traffic discipline and penalties at railway crossings	120	1,320	Road Traffic Act
49	Overlapping authority; Phuket as a self-governing province	13	1,279	State Administration Act 1991, Provincial Administrative Organization Act 1997
50	Juvenile law: heavier penalties for murder	116	1,230	Crim. Code, Juvenile & Family Court Act 2010

Table 2: The fifty issues (of 309) with the highest engagement. The full list of 309 issues with Thai titles is provided as supplementary material.

Law	§	Issues	Engag.	Refs _{in}	Refs _{out}	X-law	Dekas	Co-cited laws	Def. dep.
Constitution	27	6	72,355	5	0	5	3	0	0
Military Court Act 1955	16	1	71,794	1	0	0	18	3	0
Child Protection Act 2003	26	4	61,036	1	0	0	27	8	0
Constitution	97	3	51,865	3	0	1	2	0	0
Nationality Act 1965	7 bis	3	51,723	4	0	1	3	0	0
Criminal Code	112	11	24,850	2	0	0	11	1	0
Criminal Procedure Code	2	3	10,129	0	4	0	394	19	294
Labour Protection Act 1998	5	2	7,992	0	0	0	97	8	167
Criminal Code	288	60	4,372	6	0	3	2,559	15	0
Criminal Code	289	55	5,305	12	0	4	944	12	0
Criminal Code	78	31	2,254	1	0	1	7,223	122	0

Table 3: Public demand and blast radius for the sections with the highest engagement and six further heavily cited sections. Issues: number of citizen issues citing the section; Engag.: engagement of those issues; Refs_{in}/Refs_{out}: sections of the same law citing it / cited by it; X-law: other laws with a section citing it; Dekas: Supreme Court decisions citing it; Co-cited laws: other laws whose sections are co-cited with it in decisions; Def. dep.: sections using a term it defines.

No.	Source	Law named in the proposal	Law(s) the pipeline grounded to	Match
001	TBA	Credit Information Business Act	Credit Information Business Act 2002	yes
002	TBA	Official Information Act; PDPA	Official Information Act 1997; Personal Data Protection Act 2019	yes
003	TBA	Bankruptcy Bill (SME and individual rehabilitation)	Bankruptcy Act 1940	yes
004	TBA	Anti-Money Laundering Act	Anti-Money Laundering Act 1999	yes
005	TBA	Technology Crime Decree; Civil and Commercial Code	Civil & Commercial Code; Technology Crime Decree 2023	yes
006	TBA	Financial Institution Business Act; AML Act; BoT notices; Min. Reg. on customer due diligence	Financial Institution Business Act 2008; Anti-Money Laundering Act 1999	yes
007	TBA	Check Offenses Act	Criminal Procedure Code; Criminal Code; Check Offenses Act 1991	yes
008	TBA	Small Industry Finance Corp. Act 1991	Small Industry Credit Guarantee Corp. Act 1991	no (sister Act)
009	TBA	Defective Products Liability Bill	Civil & Commercial Code	no (bill, not yet law)
010	TBA	Criminal Procedure Code; Civil Procedure Code	Criminal Procedure Code; Civil Procedure Code; Electronic Transactions Act 2001	yes
011	TBA	Civil and Commercial Code; Business Collateral Act	Civil & Commercial Code; Revenue Code; Business Collateral Act 2015	yes
013	TCC	National Environmental Quality Act	Min. Reg. on wastewater system controllers 2024; National Environmental Quality Act 1992	yes
014	TCC	Immigration Act; Hotel Act	Immigration Act 1979; Hotel Act 2004	yes
015	TCC	Revenue Code	Revenue Code	yes
017	TCC	Tourism Business and Guide Act	Tourism Business and Guide Act 2008	yes
018	TCC	Foreign Workers Decree	Foreign Workers Decree 2017	yes
019	TCC	Customs Act	Min. Reg. on excise tariff goods 2017; Customs Act 2017	yes
020	TCC	Building Control Act	Building Control Act 1979; Administrative Procedure Act 1996	yes
022	TCC	Labour Protection Act	Labour Protection Act 1998	yes
025	TCC	Social Security Act	Social Security Act 1990	yes
028	TCC	Social Security Act	Social Security Act 1990; Excise Act 2017; Prices of Goods & Services Act 1999	yes
032	TCC	Food Act	Min. Reg. on health checks for at-risk workers 2020; Food Act 1979	yes
033	TCC	Revenue Code	Revenue Code	yes
036	TCC	Health Establishments Act	Foreign Workers Decree 2017; Health Establishments Act 2016	yes
043	TCC	Prices of Goods and Services Act; Rice Trade Act	Rice Trade Act 1946; Prices of Goods & Services Act 1999	yes
044	TCC	Plant Varieties Protection Act	Plant Varieties Protection Act 1999	yes
052	TCC	Animal Epidemics law	Animal Epidemics Act 2015	yes
053	TCC	Fisheries Decree (2025 amendment)	Fisheries Decree 2015	yes
056	TCC	Animal Epidemics law	Slaughter Control Act 2016; Animal Epidemics Act 2015	yes
060	TCC	PDPA	Personal Data Protection Act 2019	yes
061	TCC	Fisheries law; Animal Epidemics law	Fisheries Decree 2015	partial (one of two)
063	TCC	Fisheries Decree	Fisheries Decree 2015	yes

Table 4: The 32 institutional proposals that name the law they want changed, against the law(s) the pipeline grounded them to. TBA: Thai Bankers' Association; TCC: Thai Chamber of Commerce. Ministerial regulations (Min. Reg.) are listed where the pipeline cited them alongside the Act. A match is counted when every Act named in the proposal (or, for a bill amending an Act, that Act) is among the pipeline's laws.