

SITUATION, PREVENTION, AND
SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFICKING
IN PERSONS:

2009 Report



Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
National Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (NOCHT)



Background

The cabinet passed a resolution dated on July 1, 2003 in favor of the National Policy and Plan on Prevention, Suppression, and Combating Domestic and Transnational Trafficking in Children and Women (2003-2010) to mobilize cooperation in finding resolutions for trafficking in persons in the forms of forced prostitution of Thai women and children in country and abroad. This National Policy and Plan was based on the Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Women and Children Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

The attempt of the Royal Thai Government in preventing and suppressing trafficking in persons resulted in a decrease of number of trafficked women and girls in the country. However, the trend moved towards trafficking of women and girls abroad, and more foreign women were forced into prostitution in Thailand. More victims were brought into or smuggled in and out of Thailand in various forms through transnational criminal networks. The then existing laws did not stipulate any conviction of an act of exploitations of other victims apart from women and children. To address this problem, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) was enforced and effective on June 5, 2008, which brought an end to the Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Women and Children Act B.E. 2540 (1997). As stipulated in Section 40 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008), the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security is assigned to develop annual reports on the situation, number of charges, implementation of responsible agencies, and future trends in prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons to the cabinet.

Therefore, the *Situation, Prevention, and Suppression of Trafficking in Person: 2009 Report* is the first report with regard to the enforcement of the act. This report describes approaches and characteristics of trafficking in persons crimes. The report will also capture the implementing outcomes of responsible governmental and non-governmental agencies, as projected in the National Policy and Plan on Prevention, Suppression, and Combating Domestic and Transnational Trafficking in Children and Women (2003-2010). The reporting period of this report covers from the enforcement of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008), June 5, 2008, to December 31, 2009.

The drafting of the *Situation, Prevention, and Suppression of Trafficking in Person: 2009 Report* was approved by the resolution of the Sub-Committee on the Development of Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons in their meeting number 1/2553 on March 22, 2010. The meeting approved the objectives and framework of the report as well as how to collect



information from responsible agencies. Responsible agencies were requested to submit progress reports of their operations to demonstrate cooperation among agencies in suppression of traffickers and assistance to Thai and foreign trafficking victims. Agencies were also asked to demonstrate progress in the implementation of the seven key operational plans of the National Policy and Plan on the prevention and Suppression, and Resolution of In-country and Cross-border Trafficking of women and children (2005-2010), according to Section 40 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008). On April 21, 2010, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security organized a workshop to draft the *Situation, Prevention, and Suppression of Trafficking in Person: 2009 Report* inviting representative from governmental and non-governmental agencies. The representatives reported on their implementing outcomes from the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons. The workshop aimed to validate statistical information, outcomes, and the comprehension of recommendations in order to present to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee for their consideration before submitting the report to the cabinet.

The *Situation, Prevention, and Suppression of Trafficking in Person: 2009 Report* focuses on statistics of arrests and prosecution of convictions in relation to trafficking in persons based on the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008). It also focuses on rescue of victims by governmental and non-governmental agencies. These reflects the situation of trafficking in persons in Thailand, forms and trafficking channels, and cooperation amongst governmental and non-governmental agencies as well as international organizations in their anti-trafficking efforts. This report has two main parts; 1) situation of trafficking in persons; 2) outcomes of implementation of the National Policy and Plan on Prevention, Suppression, and Combating Domestic and Transnational Trafficking in Children and Women (2003-2010) in phase 2; and annexes.

However, there were limitations in drafting this report in terms of data collection. The information could only be obtained from governmental and non-governmental agencies that reported to the Sub-Committee on the Development of Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons. In addition, it is important to note that the outcomes of investigation, arrests, bringing charges against traffickers, judicial orders, and protection during this reporting period resulted from former legislations. These include Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Act B.E. 2539 (1996), Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998), Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act (No.20) B.E. 2542 (1999), and Money Laundering Control Act B.E. 2542 (1999).



Situation, Prevention, and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons in 2009

1. Situation

1.1 Country status

Since the enforcement of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) until the reporting period, there were 139 arrests under the law. The convictions can be categorized into six main forms of trafficking. The forms of trafficking include prostitution, other forms of sexual exploitation, forced begging, slavery, forced labour, and other forms of exploitations. Among these cases, there were 221 traffickers arrested, including 120 traffickers in prostitution alone. Foreign trafficking victims were from Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, China, Russia and Uzbekistan. Most were trafficked into prostitution. Others were trafficked into exploitations, forced begging, and forced labour in agricultural sector, factories, construction sites, fishery, and domestic work.

Furthermore, the fact-finding and investigation of the Royal Thai Police found that some victims were trafficked from Myanmar, Cambodia, and Vietnam through Southern borders of Thailand into Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

With regards to rescue of Thai trafficking victims from abroad, there were 110 victims, including 57 women and 53 men. Female trafficking victims were rescued from Japan, Malaysia, South Africa, Bahrain, Australia, Canada, Belgium, and Germany. Male trafficking victims were rescued from Malaysia. Most of them were trafficked into fishery. Others were trafficked into forced labour in Taiwan, Japan, South Africa, Australia, and the Middle East. In addition, there were another 144 Thais whom had been helped to return to Thailand but not considered as trafficking victims. Amongst these were 130 women and 14 men.

From the statistical information on arrests of traffickers and rescue of Thai and foreign trafficking victims, Thailand still maintains three statuses for trafficking in persons: 1) country of origin where Thai victims are trafficked abroad; 2) country of transit where victims are trafficked into and out to other countries; and 3) country of destination where foreign victims are exploited.

1.2 Forms of trafficking

Statistics of arrests, classification of convictions, and rescues of victims from different agencies during the reporting period found that there were various ways of and types of exploitation. Women and children were not the only victims but also men and people living with disabilities. Thai female victims said that they were usually approached by someone they knew. Some were tricked by illegal employment agencies. Thai male victims also said that they were approached by someone they



knew. Some were tricked by strangers at bus stations, Hua Lam Pong Train Station, Sanam Luang Park, and Chatuchak Park. Foreign victims were usually illegal migrants and unskilled labour.

Both Thai and foreign victims fell victims into human trafficking with intention to seek income and a better life. Therefore, they traveled or migrated voluntarily without considering about their safety and risks of being exploited in various forms as follows;

1.2.1 Prostitution

Prostitution of Thai women in Singapore: most of these women were already working in the commercial sex service. They wanted to go abroad in order to earn more. However, when they reached their destination, they were detained and bonded with debts. Furthermore, there were children and people living with disabilities who were exploited as street vendors, servers in restaurants, and entertainers in entertainment venues. Sometimes, they were forced to give sex service.

Prostitution of Thai women in Bahrain: during the reporting period, there were 4,000 Thai women working in Bahrain. Amongst these, over 1,000 or one-fourth were in prostitution. Bahrain is not very strict in terms of religion. There are a lot of entertainment venues. The country is developing itself into a tourist hub of the Middle East and prostitution is legal. There is no visa required for a 30-day stay and the Bahraini dinar is 100 times more value than the Thai baht. Therefore, Thai women prefer to go there and work in the sex industry. This can be considered as a problem from Thailand's perspective, while Bahrain gains benefits from Thai women selling service in their country.

Prostitution of Thai women in other countries includes Libya, United Arab Emirates, Gatar, Japan, and Malaysia. There are numbers of Thai women working in the service sector in these countries. In some countries, prostitution is legal and in others there is no visa required for entering the countries.

Prostitution within Thailand: there were 78 arrests in association with commercial sexual exploitation, and one arrest in other form of sexual exploitation. Most of the women were found providing the service in restaurants, karaoke venues, and massage venues.

1.2.2 Begging

Arrests of begging networks in Bangkok have found that there were Thai and Cambodian children forced to go begging. There were begging and flower-selling gangs around the Erawan Shrine and Ratchaprasong intersection, Rua-kiew community, Chalerm-pao intersection, in front of Pratunam department store, Victory monument, Sukhumvit Soi 3 in front of Grace Hotel, and in front of Central Ladprao department store. Begging gangs were also found in provinces such as in Pho-thong district, Angthong province.



1.2.3 Labour exploitation

Thailand's policy on foreign migrant workers allows them to work in two areas, namely, labour and domestic workers. The policy defines such works as the works that require no knowledge and constant use of physical labour. This policy has attracted unskilled workers from less economically developed countries to illegally migrate into and be exploited in Thailand. Most of the migrant workers come from Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Cambodia. The migrant workers usually provide their labour in farms, fishery, bee farms, rice and salt plantations, cleaning companies, waste separation, warehouses, food and cloth vendors.

During the reporting period, authorities have enforced labour laws to prosecute 278 offenders in labour exploitation and rescued 530 workers. However, the Employment and Job Seeker Protection Act B.E. 2528 (1985) still allows temporary stay and work permit for the foreign migrant workers. This implies that illegal entries, transport or employment services are closely related to labour exploitation based on the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

In addition, there were other cases of labour exploitation including 4 slavery cases, 40 forced labour or service cases, and a case that could be categorized as labour exploitation.

With regard to Thai workers who were exploited in fishery, they are often lured or persuaded by illegal employment agents around Mo Chit Bus Terminal, Hua Lam Pong Train Station, and from areas in Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakarn, and Songkla provinces. Furthermore, there have been both Thais and foreign migrant workers who voluntarily board the fishing boats but later find the work exploitative with low or no wage at all. They will then attempt an escape and appeal for protection. Some are also forced to work on fishing boats in remote areas such as Jahor, Pahang, Sabah, and Sarawak.

While many countries enforced laws on overcharging employment agencies, which resulted in bonded debts and labour exploitation and could be considered as new forms of trafficking, there has been no legislation in Thailand addressing commission fees for recruitment.

Furthermore, the Thais have shown more interests to work abroad in service sector such as in Spa or massage parlour, and entertainment venues. This is closely linked with marriages with foreigners through international marriage/match-maker services. These forms of Labor migration have posed high risks to the Thai workers. Despite going through legal channels and making the decision voluntarily, many are cheated by employment agents or employers. Some are forced into prostitution. Some receiving countries define these as smuggling of people instead of trafficking in persons. When a Thai is found entering the country illegally or overstaying their visa permission, the person will be prosecuted with the immigration laws.

A number of Thai trafficking victims are women from Northeastern and Northern provinces such as, Udonthani, Khonkhaen, Nakhonratchasima, Chaiyabhum, Buriram, Prae, Chiangrai, Mae Hong Son, and Phayao. Many victims were trafficked for various reasons, including:



- 1) They lack of accurate information on working conditions, working contracts, visa application, and their destination countries
- 2) They believe on information from someone they knew and employment agencies than on information from the authorities
- 3) They believe that working abroad would generate more income
- 4) They are influenced by their neighbours who successfully made a fortune from working abroad

1.3 Trafficking channels

The fact-finding and investigation found that trafficking channels are complex and identical with illegal migration channels. Traffickers work through organized networks to send and receive women and children to and from one another. Foreign trafficked women and children usually come from border areas or nearby provinces. Victims are often persuaded by employment agents or someone they know well. The agents pass them on to another agent who then facilitate border crossing. After crossing the border, victims are delivered to different destinations. Victims are trafficked through air flights or on the road, with their real passports or passports of others. They usually request for dependence, spouse, or tourist status to stay in the destination country. Some countries might not require any visa or shore pass for a short period stay. Either case, victims would stay in the country exceeding their legal stay.

Traffickers use the Had Yai – Sadao – Janglon – Kuala Lumpur – Jahor Bahru – Singapore route to traffic people from Thailand to Singapore. Most of the victims are temporary harboured in Had Yai and Sadao (close to immigration check point) before being transferred by bus to Singapore. Bus tickets are provided by agents while transporting agent (i.e. the buses) lending some cash to the victims for them to present it to the immigration officers. The agents then charge extra fees for this. They also advise the victims to request for a Social Visit Pass as tourists. Data from prosecution of offenders and reintegration of victims suggests that the route has been used intensively for trafficking of victims from Chiangrai, Chaingmai, Mae Hong Son, Tak, Mukdaharn, Yasothorn, Srakaew, Kanchanaburi, Ranong, and Songkla provinces.

2. Implementing Outcomes

The scale of trafficking in persons has expanded from domestic to cross borders, and from exploitation of women and girls to victimization of people of all genders and ages. The forms of trafficking changed from posing threats and force to persuasion for consent. Therefore, anti-trafficking agencies and civil society have joined force to fight against trafficking in persons. They pushed forwards the implementation of the National Policy and Plan on the Prevention, Suppression, and Resolution of In-country and Cross-border Trafficking of Women and Children (2005-2010), which included 7 key plans as follows:



2.1 Prevention Plan

There have been campaigns and public relation projects that produced awareness raising materials on trafficking in persons and trafficking of migrants into fishery for the general public. Awareness raising materials were also produced for specific target groups, such as Thai workers in the Middle East. There were productions of media in Burmese, Lao, and Cambodian for foreign migrant workers, which were distributed at border checkpoints. Furthermore, there have been training for officers working on anti-trafficking on the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008). Public forums were organised in high-risk areas to raise awareness and educate communities on the dangers and situation of trafficking in persons. Coordination with receiving countries was strengthened through assignment of Thai authorities to be stationed abroad in order to provide protection and assistance for Thai victims.

With regards to labour in fishery, the workers are normally unregistered or undocumented which make them vulnerable to trafficking in persons. The Prime Minister as the President of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee has therefore established a Sub-Committee on Approaches and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons in Fishery. The sub-committee has been considering a few key measures, including campaigning, public relations, capacity building, and management of fishing boats.

2.2 Assistance and Protection Plan

Children and Family Home was established in all 76 provinces across Thailand. These are reception homes providing primary assistance for the victims. There are 9 key institutions responsible for the protection of Thai and foreign trafficking victims. These include 4 Protection and Occupation Development Centers for men (in Ranong, Patumthani, Songkla, and Chiangrai provinces), 4 Protection and Occupation Development Centers for girls (in Nonthaburi, Suratthani, Nakhonratchasima, and Pitsanulok), and a Protection and Occupation Development Center for boys in Chiangmai province. In addition, a framework and criteria for victim identification were developed in order to define a common working definition of a trafficking victim. These are used as guidelines for investigators in victim identification.

During this reporting period, there was a variety of assistance provided for Thai trafficking victims abroad. The assistance included, for example, hiring a legal consultant in Taiwan to assist victims of labour exploitation, hiring of a translator to assist trafficked women who were arrested in South Africa, fundraising of the Thai Embassy in Pretoria for activities in an emergency home for Thai women, and support to activities of volunteer networks to assist Thai women in Norway, Sweden, and Japan.

Assistance to trafficking victims in Thailand are provided by a multi-disciplinary working group, which is composed of police officer, attorney, lawyer, doctor, nurse, and labour welfare and protection officer. Comprehensive assistance is provided without discrimination in order to restore the dignity of the victims. Multi-disciplinary working groups are established in all provinces and victims



receive assistance on a voluntarily basis. Reception homes/shelters are responsible for identifying gender and age before referring the victims to an appropriate protection center. During this reporting period, there were 632 victims who received assistance including 146 Thai victims, and 486 foreign victims.

Furthermore, based on Section 17 of the Immigration Act B.E. 2522 (1979), the cabinet has approved an operating principle for the Minister of Interior to authorise temporary stay for foreign victims regardless of approvals from the cabinet on a case-by-case basis. The authorisation includes permission for temporary stay and work. This aims to facilitate the prosecution of the traffickers, allow medical treatment and rehabilitation for trafficking victims, and to fulfill the rights of the victims according to Section 37 and 38 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008). However, the authorisation for temporary work within Thailand is still under consideration. During the reporting period, victims were provided with vocational training, worked and earned in the protection and occupation development centers.

During this reporting period, the Ministry of Labour also registered and allowed 501,570 illegal migrants to stay and work temporarily in Thailand based on the Employment and Protection of Labour Act B.E. 2528 (1985). Most of them were Burmese, Lao, and Cambodian who were vulnerable to trafficking in persons.

Translation service is provided in Burmese, Cambodian, and Vietnamese, to assist foreign victims. The Sub-Committee on Voluntary Translation Service for the Protection of Trafficking Victims under the Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee has identified volunteer translators and provided training in order to support the work of relevant agencies. A Burmese hotline center was established.

2.3 Law Enforcement and Suppression Plan

Measures under this plan support the application of different legislations along with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) to facilitate the prosecution of traffickers. During this reporting period, 221 traffickers were prosecuted. Some cases were special cases according to the Special Case Investigation Act B.E. 2547 (2004) but were not considered as trafficking cases. Therefore, Section 21 Paragraph 1 (2) of the act was applied to generate agreement from the Special Case Investigation Commission to work on the cases with the Royal Thai Police. The collaboration led to a few prosecutions of traffickers and rescue of victims from exploitative fishery. From the investigation, the Burmese victims had been rescued from Trad province and repatriated through Mae Sot checkpoint in Tak province. However, they encountered with armed groups during the repatriation and were forced to hand in their money in exchange of freedom. Some of them were re-trafficked into fishery in Trang province.

The Royal Thai Police is the key agency responsible for witness protection through assignments of accompanying police officers upon requests. The witness protection procedures follow



the Witness Protection Act B.E. 2546 (2003) in providing protection for witness and victims prior to the crime, during prosecution, and after prosecution. During the reporting period, there were police officers assigned to protect the witness and victims in 12 cases.

In addition, civil forfeiture measure was applied to traffickers according to the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999). During the reporting period, the Anti-Money Laundering Office received 7 reports to forfeit property, which were under analysis, investigation, and collection of evidence for the prosecution. There were 4 forfeiture orders by the civil court against offenders for procurement of persons for concupiscence of others. The confiscated property was worth around 7 million Baht.

The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has issued subordinate legislations to support the enforcement of Section 4, 16 (6) (7) (8), 23 (6), 28, 29, 30, 33, and 44 (4) of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

In addition, the Royal Thai Police has established the Counter Human Trafficking Division to implement the Law Enforcement and Prosecution Plan.

2.4 Return and Reintegration Plan

During the reporting period, 110 Thai victims were assisted in repatriation and reintegration. Another 773 of foreign victims were repatriated to their countries and reintegrated. The repatriation follows rehabilitation, legal assistance, and preparations for reunification to ensure safety during the return and reintegration.

Seed money is provided to returned Thai victims. A manual entitled “When I Return Home” is developed for the victims along with an operational guidelines to assist the Thai victims to return home for the authorities.

Victims repatriated to the Mekong countries are provided with some funding for reintegration process and translation service.

Furthermore, a three-month case management meeting is organised between Thai and Lao authorities, and Thai and Burmese authorities to discuss about collaboration for assistance for victims. The meeting also discusses about coordinating and communication procedures and mechanisms in order to prepare the victims and process timely and effective returns.

2.5 Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation Plan

There have been exchanges of information between agencies to facilitate prosecutions. Several databases of warrants of arrest, missing people, and Thai migrant female workers abroad were developed. A database of trafficking in persons was also being developed. The Prime Minister as the President of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee established a Sub-Committee on Research and Development Anti-Trafficking in Persons Database to be responsible for the development of the database.



2.6 Mechanisms, Administration, and Management Development Plan

The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security established the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Secretariat Office to act as a focal point in coordinating and cooperating with relevant government agencies, local and international NGOs. There was a development of provincial Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plans. An evaluation for the first three years (2005-2007) of the National Policy and Plan on the Prevention, Suppression, and Resolution of In-country and Cross-border Trafficking of Women and Children was executed. The evaluation aimed to prepare for a review and planning for the next phase. In addition, the National Security Strategy on Prevention and Suppressing of Transnational Crimes (2010-2014) and the Strategy on Addressing Illegal Entries (2010-2014) were drafted. Both drafted documents addressed smuggling of people and trafficking in persons.

2.7 International Cooperation Plan

A Joint Working Group on Cooperation on Security was established to provide a consultative forum to address international terrorism, transnational crimes, and other national security associated issues.

A Memorandum of Understanding on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Children and Women and Assisting Victims of Trafficking with Myanmar government was signed. A report from the Conference on Cooperation on Anti-Trafficking in Persons between Mukdaharn (Thailand) and Sawannakhet (Lao PDR) provinces was published, which focused on cross-border cooperation. In addition, a framework for bilateral cooperation between Thailand and South Africa was being developed. At the regional level, there was the Bali Inter-Ministerial Meeting in April, in Indonesia. The meeting approved a document addressing smuggling of people, and resurrected an ad hoc group to discuss about irregular migration of various groups. Thailand also agreed to be the host of the Expert Meeting on Law Enforcement and Mutual Legal Assistance to be organised in 2009.

Furthermore, there were the 9th meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on Transnational Crimes, and the 3rd meeting of the Working Group on Anti-Terrorism focusing on trafficking in persons in Naypyidaw, Myanmar. In the reporting period, agencies had been fulfilling their mandates and received cooperation from all stakeholder countries in assisting, protecting, and ensuring safe returns for the trafficking victims.

Summary

During the reporting period, situation of trafficking in persons became more complicated as victims voluntarily migrated or traveled to work abroad, through legal channels of each country. They migrated with the help from employment agencies and as tourists, and might not be identified as trafficking victims, but illegal migrants. Furthermore, poverty, social inequality, political instabilities have driven international and cross-border migration, especially from Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Cambodia into Thailand. The influx of migrants, through smuggling and trafficking, was also fueled



by the demand for cheap labour of Thai entrepreneurs and the relaxation policy to allow illegal migrants to work. What crucial was that the victims did not want to file charges or being witnesses against the traffickers. They were afraid of being accused of a crime, or harmed by the traffickers, or the lengthy prosecution process would prevent them from working, or that they would not be able to enter Thailand again. This has made Thailand to maintain statuses as country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking in persons. In order to address trafficking in persons, various legislations under the enforcement of different agencies must be applied together with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008). There are needs for cooperation at all levels, from NGOs and local organisations, to address transnational crimes involving with money laundering. These will ensure prosecution of traffickers, rescues of victims with consideration of their best interests, restoration of the rights of the victims, and effective reintegration. Nevertheless, traffickers have been using limitations in the legislations and the demand for a better life of vulnerable groups at their advantages for various forms of exploitation.

Recommendations

1. Promote the development of information sharing between agencies at all level to increase effectiveness in operations of law enforcers as well as the multi-disciplinary working groups at the local level in terms of monitoring smuggling of people and illegal migration. This will prevent this group of people from exploitations, which can lead to trafficking in persons.

2. Increase effectiveness and ensure sufficiency of the preparation training for Thai workers who want to work abroad to increase their understanding on living conditions, life styles, cultures, languages, specific working conditions, relevant legislations, as well as assisting agencies.

3. Promote the learning and sharing of working experience, limitations, and challenges between officers who work on prosecution, litigation, and evidence collection to brainstorm on prevention and resolution, clarification on prosecution of various types of cases, and increase effectiveness in law enforcement.

4. Develop a database of anti-trafficking in persons that contains information on arrests, prosecution, victim protection, and repatriation of victims. This will support monitoring of trafficking incidences, resource allocation, tracing of criminal networks; and avoid duplication of work.

5. Raise awareness and social responsibility of tourism business, which has been unintentionally fueling trafficking in persons.

ANNEXES

1. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) defines trafficking in persons in Section 6 that *whoever, for the purpose of exploitation, does any of the following acts:*

6.1 procuring, buying, selling, vending, bringing from or sending to, detaining or confining, harboring, or receiving any person, by means of the threat or use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or of the giving money or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person in allowing the offender to exploit the person under his control; or

6.2 procuring, buying, selling, vending, bringing from or sending to, detaining or confining, harboring, or receiving a child;

is guilty of trafficking in persons.

2. Arrests of traffickers during 2008-2009

	Types of crimes	2008		2009	
		No. of case	No. of trafficker	No. of case	No. of trafficker
1	Prostitution of others	20	35	58	85
2	Other forms of sexual exploitation	0	0	1	1
3	Forced begging	9	17	6	10
4	Selling of organs of others	0	0	0	0
5	Production and dissemination of obscene materials	0	0	0	0
6	Slavery	0	0	4	4
7	Forced labour	13	24	27	43
8	Other forms of exploitations	0	0	1	2
	TOTAL	42	76	97	145

Source: Counter Human Trafficking Division, the Royal Thai Police

3. Assistance in returns of Thai trafficking victims from abroad

From June 2008 – September 2009

Trafficking victims (women)	57 persons
Returns of persons who were not identified as trafficking victims (women)	130 persons
TOTAL	187 persons

Source: Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

From October 2008 – September 2009

Trafficking victims (men)	53 persons
Returns of persons who were not identified as trafficking victims (men)	14 persons
TOTAL	67 persons

Source: Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

4. Number of Thai trafficking victim receiving protection during 2008-2009

2008				2009			
Carried forward	Received	Returned	Balance	Carried forward	Received	Returned	Balance
23	7	20	10	10	6	8	8

Source: Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

5. Number of Foreign trafficking victim receiving protection during 2008-2009

2008		
Country	Received	Returned
Lao PDR	99	163
Cambodia	18	32
China	-	-
Myanmar	73	65
Vietnam	1	-
Unidentified	4	-
Other nationalities	-	-
TOTAL	195	260

2009		
Country	Received	Returned
Lao PDR	195	172
Cambodia	57	61
China	2	2
Myanmar	260	268
Vietnam	11	9
Unidentified	3	-
Other nationalities	2	1
TOTAL	530	513

Source: Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

6. List of agencies submitting reports on their operations

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6.1 Ministry of Tourism and Sport | 6.16 The Center for the Protection of Children's Rights Foundation |
| 6.2 Ministry of Education | 6.17 Foundation for Child Development |
| 6.3 Department of Consular Affairs | 6.18 Coalition to Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE) |
| 6.4 Department of Employment | 6.19 World Vision Foundation – Thailand |
| 6.5 Rights and Liberties Protection Department | 6.20 TRAFCORD |
| 6.6 Department of Social Development and Welfare | 6.21 UN Inter-Agency Project against Human Trafficking Thailand |
| 6.7 Department of Labour Protection and Welfare | 6.22 Office of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Committee Secretariat Ministry of Social Development and Human Security |
| 6.8 Department of Special Investigation | 6.23 Provincial Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking in 75 provinces |
| 6.9 Department of International Organizations | |
| 6.10 Department of American and South Pacific Affairs | |
| 6.11 Counter Human Trafficking Division | |
| 6.12 Anti-Money Laundering Office | |
| 6.13 Royal Thai Police | |
| 6.14 Immigration Bureau | |
| 6.15 Office of the Attorney General | |

A large flock of white birds, possibly terns, is shown in flight over a white, grassy field. The birds are silhouetted against a dark green background that occupies the upper two-thirds of the image. The birds are scattered across the lower third of the image, with some in the foreground and others further back, creating a sense of depth and movement.

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