

A. Prologue

Due to the geographical location of Thailand which shares several thousands kilometers land border with its neighboring countries making it a regional transportation hub, influxes of legal and illegal foreign labours occur with ease. Furthermore, economic growth attracted a great number of workers from neighboring countries into Thailand in search for jobs with better pay than in their own countries. A number of Thai business operators seek foreign workers to fill positions that can no longer be filled by local workers e.g., unskilled labour or working in the fishery industry etc. At the same time, Thai workers also want to find jobs with better pay in foreign countries. Some of them went abroad well-informed and willingly; however, some were deceived with the promise of good payment. All the mentioned factors coupled with the desire for material well-being lead to the victimization of Thai and foreign migrants in human trafficking both in their own and other countries. Thailand has strengthened its efforts to clamp down on human trafficking, yet there are elements of the problem which still exists similar to those of other countries around the world. The common forms of human trafficking uncovered in Thailand are sexual exploitation, forced labour or service and begging.

Thailand has persistently attempted to address human trafficking. The government promulgated the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act in 2008. The law requires the establishment of the national committees i.e., the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee chaired by the Prime Minister, responsible for setting policies and determining strategies and measures to address the issue of human trafficking, and the Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister which has the duties of coordinating and monitoring the performance of all relevant Ministries and government agencies.

The Thai government had set its policies, strategies and measures to suppress and prevent human trafficking in a 6 year long-term plan (in effect between 2001 and 2006) by taking into consideration the real situation, information contained in the previous TIP Report and all recommendations made by the United Nations, related international organizations and the United States Government. The Thai strategy in combating human trafficking is based on the 5P's approach; **Prosecution and Law Enforcement**, the specialized units were established in the Royal Thai Police, the Department of

Special Investigation and the Office of the Attorney General; **Protection**, the multi-disciplinary team and victim-centered approach was adopted as the Standard Working Procedure to provide services and protection to the Thai and foreign trafficked victims; **Prevention**, the campaigns to raise awareness about human trafficking among the vulnerable groups, especially foreign workers, were organized to provide knowledge about their legal rights and on how to access various services available; **Policy and Mechanism to drive the policy**, the Thai government expressed its strong commitment in combating human trafficking by allotting a total of more than 235 million baht budget to fund activities of the agencies concerned. The government also published and distributed its plan of action to the agencies in the central and regional areas to be used as a guideline for their performance and implementation; **Partnership**, the Thai government always supported and closely worked with the private and public sectors in combating human trafficking. It also promoted international cooperation in either bilateral or multilateral levels.

The report of the Thai government on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking for the year 2013 presents the highlights, progress and concrete achievements, especially on prosecution and law enforcement. The other activities of the Thai government and all sectors concerned as well as future plan for the year 2014 to intensify the Thai effort are also provided in the report.





B. Highlights of 2013

During 2013 government agencies in Thailand continued to devote considerable amounts of resources to combat human trafficking through close cooperation between the agencies responsible for preventing and suppressing human trafficking. Public and private sectors as well as civic groups increased their concerted efforts leading to considerable results as follows:

Prosecution and Law Enforcement

- The Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigation, and the Office of the Attorney General intensively enforced the laws and uncovered 674 human trafficking cases. Among them, 520 involved sexual exploitation, 80 labour exploitation, and 74 begging. Over the year 2013, 483 individuals were prosecuted in a total of 386 cases.
- Thailand ratified and became state party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children on 16 November 2013 and promulgated the Act on Prevention and Suppression of Participation in a Transnational Organized Crime Group B.E. 2556 (2013). In relation to the issue of human trafficking, the government promulgated the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), so as to effectively suppress human trafficking.

- Victim identification process had been conducted by the multi-disciplinary team staffs that have ample knowledge and experiences resulting in the increase of 428 victims being identified in the year 2013 over 2012.

- The Ministry of Labour punished private employment companies by withdrawing licenses of 2 companies, suspending licenses of 4 companies and taking criminal actions against 9 companies. In addition, the legal actions were taken against illegal job brokers totaling 155 cases.

Protection and Recovery

Thailand increased its effort in allowing and assisting trafficked victims to find jobs outside shelters. Over the year 2013, 128 trafficked victims were allowed to work outside shelters and earned an income of 1,420,345 baht.

Moreover, the government increased incentives for trafficked victims so as to encourage them to cooperate with the law enforcement officers by informing trafficked victims about their legal rights and help them to get access to such rights: for example,

1. Assisting 75 trafficked victims to get compensation for the victim in a criminal case in a total amount of 2,169,000 baht;

2. Assisting 525 trafficked victims to get financial aid from the Anti Trafficking Fund in a total amount of 4,359,227.35 baht;

3. Assisting 68 trafficked victims to get civil compensation in a total amount of 17,384,311 baht.

Prevention

Preventive measures consisted of promoting employment organized by government agencies, inspecting high-risk areas, raising awareness through various forms of media and providing training courses and organizing meetings, projects and activities to promote public awareness and to enhance capabilities of the competent officers under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008), including organizing meetings to promote

cooperation among the related agencies, both within the country and also with other countries.

Moreover, Thailand also increased its effort by expanding the scope of prevention to the areas which might be at-risk of having human trafficking, such as the establishment of the Fisheries Coordinating Centers, the implementation of measures to prevent child sex abuse.

Policy and Mechanism

Over the year 2013, the Thai Government allotted 198,009,439 baht of its budget to government agencies to carry on activities under the National Plan on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking. This allotted budget was set aside for its own purpose and did not include monthly salaries, allowances and administration expenditures of involved officers and their agencies.

In addition, the Anti Trafficking in Persons Fund also allotted 37,346,518 baht to support numerous agencies, both in the central and regional areas. Among them, 46 agencies were from the public sector and 7 from the private sector. Most of the programs involved training courses for law enforcement officers, establishing surveillance network in the areas and producing media to promote awareness in various forms etc.

Partnership and International Cooperation

Non-governmental organizations, private sectors and civil society groups were well-informed and active. They expressed their willingness to cooperate with the government in fighting against human trafficking. The following were examples of such commitment: a number of business operators jointly expressed their intention to oppose the illegal employment of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking for labour exploitation in fishery and related industry. Furthermore, the Thai Fisheries Association, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), developed the curriculum on work safety for fisheries sectors and provided first-aid kits to fishing boats.

As for international cooperation, the government is negotiating with other countries, e.g., Malaysia and China, to conclude additional memorandum of understanding on fighting against human trafficking. The

government also promoted multilateral cooperation by organizing international meetings/ study visits to share experiences and lessons learned among participants.

C. Progress and Achievements in 2013

Thailand upheld to the international standard of “five Ps” in combating human trafficking. Over the year 2013, such an effort produced progress and achievements as follows:

1. Prosecution and Law Enforcement

1.1 Law Enforcement within the Judicial System

The Royal Thai Police through Anti-Trafficking Units, the Department of Special Investigation, and the Office of the Attorney General heightened their efforts in enforcing the laws especially in the high risk areas, such as places known to employ foreign workers, places reputed for commercial sex or begging. Over the year 2013, the Thai government focused its efforts in combating human trafficking for sexual exploitation of minors under the age of 18, forced labour in fishing boats, and begging.

Over the course of the year, law enforcement officers from the Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigation and the Office of the Attorney General launched investigation on 674 cases. The crimes were committed both within and outside the country. Among them, 520 involved sexual exploitation, 80 labour exploitation and 74 involved begging. Statistics of human trafficking cases over the past five years are shown below:

Launched Investigation Cases					
Year	Cases	Percentage increased/decreased	Exploitation Type		
			Sex	Labour	Begging
2009	103	+ 194.3*	63	28	12
2010	81	- 21.4	65	12	4
2011	97	+ 19.8	74	19	4

2012	306	+ 215.5	226	44	36
2013	674	+120.2	520	80	74

Note in the year 2008, 35 cases were launched for investigation.

1.2 Prosecution and Conviction

1.2.1 Close Cooperation between the Police Officers Responsible for Inquiry into Human Trafficking Cases and Public Prosecutors

The Royal Thai Police designated the police officers responsible for human trafficking investigation at each area to cooperate with public prosecutors more closely, including holding regular meetings and collaboration at all levels to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of investigation and prosecution and aggravated penalties against traffickers.

1.2.2 Prosecution in 2013

Public Prosecutors prosecuted 483 defendants in 386 cases in line with the increasing numbers of indictments trend when compared to those over the past four years. Prosecution figures are as follows:

Prosecutions									
Year	Cases	Percentage Increased/decreased	Defendants	Exploitation Type					
				Sex		Labour		Begging	
				cases	defendants	cases	defendants	cases	defendants
2009	38	+ 171.4*	64	23	38	11	21	4	5
2010	57	+ 50.0	126	42	85	14	40	1	1
2011	59	+ 3.5	128	45	89	10	30	4	9
2012	56	- 5.1	93	46	72	9	20	1	1

Note In 2008, public prosecutors prosecuted 14 cases

1.2.3 Conviction

Over the year 2013, 225 defendants were convicted in human trafficking cases. From the total of these cases, 77 were sentenced to jail term between 3 years up to less than 5 years, 30 were sentenced to jail between 5 years up to less than 7 years. Over the past five years, the total numbers of defendants convicted were 415 of which 266 (64.10%) were sentenced to the jail term of 3 years and over. The details of sentences imposed are shown below.

Conviction (Final Decision)					
Sentences (jail term)	Defendants convicted				
	year 2009	year 2010	year 2011	year 2012	year 2013
less than 6 months	8	4	-	3	18
6 months – less than 12 months	1	0	-	-	13
1 year – less than 2 years	5	2	5	2	23
2 years – less than 3 years	5	13	12	-	35
3 years – less than 5 years	10	13	9	12	77
5 years – less than 7 years	4	9	12	14	30
7 years – less than 10 years	6	5	4	4	12
10 years – less than 15 years	1	-	3	12	3
15 years – less than 20 years	-	-	4	-	1
20 years – less than 30 years	-	-	2	-	9
30 years and over	-	-	4	2	4
Total	40	46	55	49	225

Percentage increased/decreased	+ 1,900*	+ 15	+ 19.6	- 10.9	+ 359.2
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***Note** In 2008, 2 defendants were convicted.

1.2.4 Legal Proceedings Duration

In the 2013 interim report previously submitted, Thailand already explained about the time period for legal processing, starting from investigation, prosecution, up to court hearing. Even in some cases where human trafficking cases receive public attention, the judicial process still took several years before defendants are convicted. However, after reviewing the duration of legal process starting from interrogation, prosecution, conviction until the court decision became final, of 383 cases, 288 cases (75.2 %) of which most of them the defendants pleaded guilty, were completed within one year. While 63 cases (16.5%) were completed within more than one year but not over 2 years and 20 cases (5.2%) took over 2 years but not more than 3 years. Only 12 cases or 3.1% took over three years before coming to conclusion.

To conclude, most cases were completed within less than two years and only 32 cases spent more than two years to go through the entire legal process, details are provided below:

Cases completed with final decision		Time range of legal process starting from investigation until final decision of the court							
		Less than 1 year		More than 1 – 2 years		More than 2 – 3 years		More than 3 years	
cases	%	cases	%	cases	%	cases	%	cases	%
383	100	288	75.2	63	16.5	20	5.2	12	3.1

1.3 Significant Measures and Heightened Enforcement in 2013

1.3.1 Thailand set its strategies for law enforcement in line with the Policy, Strategy and Measure on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking for the years 2011-2016. The government encouraged the establishment of specialized and expert units or task forces at legal process to make decision and give advice on the legal process for the complicated cases and other related issues. At the same time, the Royal Thai Police revised its Plan on the Protection of Children, Women and Family and Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking of the year 2012 by setting a new format and standard of investigation in compliance with the accepted international standard to hasten and improve efficiency of law enforcement. The Royal Thai Police also worked in cooperation with other related agencies.

1.3.2 The Anti Human Trafficking Division, a specialized unit, of the Royal Thai Police, set up a working group to determine policies, strategies and techniques for investigation in special circumstances. The group was tasked to analyze human trafficking crime, figure out the obstacle in handling it and propose appropriate strategies and measures on prevention and suppression of human trafficking to enable law enforcement officers to investigate into the activities of trafficking syndicates which involved several jurisdictions, both within and outside the country. These vigorous efforts improved human trafficking investigation and produced more effective results which can be seen from the cases provided in this report. In particular, the collaboration among the related agencies whether from the Royal Thai Police, Department of Investigation, the Anti Money Laundering Office and from the Non-Governmental Organizations, can be found right from the early stages of investigation. In addition, the coordination between police, public prosecutors and judges yielded more concrete result that is making pre-trial deposition in human trafficking cases in which the victims were aliens.

1.3.3 In addition to the criminal measures, the civil forfeiture measure also was used as a major toll in fighting against human trafficking. The Anti Money Laundering Office was established to implement the money laundering act to address the transfer of money derived from the commission of human trafficking, one of predicate offences stipulated in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 1999. Over the year 2013, the office issued

seizure/freezing orders for 2 cases with a total value of 35 million baht, where the cases are now pending trial in civil court. Moreover, there were 164 cases under examination and compilation of evidence.

1.3.4 The Ministry of Labour gave precedence to labour law enforcement against labour swindlers, forced labour and debt bondages which may lead to the incident of human trafficking aiming at protecting both the Thai labours who sought employment abroad and foreign workers who entered into Thailand for employment.

In 2013, the Ministry of Labour punished several private employment agencies; 2 companies had their licenses revoked, 4 had their licenses suspended and 9 companies were pursued with criminal charges, of which 2 companies are pending investigation by inquiry official, 3 companies are pending evidences gathered by the competent officers before forwarding the cases to the inquiry official and the other 4 were fined. In addition, the criminal charges were imposed against illegal brokers in 155 cases so as to protect workers from falling victims of human trafficking in a foreign country.

For foreign workers entering into Thailand for employment, especially those in the fisheries industry, the government promoted concerted efforts on law enforcement among the concerned agencies, such as the Ministry of Labour, the Department of Fisheries, the Marine Department, the Immigration Bureau and Non-Government Organizations. Moreover, the government also integrated legal measures with administrative rules, and if there was a suspicion of human trafficking incident, the case will be referred to the responsible agencies so as to link the preventive and suppressive functions together in a more concrete manner.

1.3.5 Thailand ratified and became state party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children on 16 November 2013. The government also promulgated the Act on Prevention and Suppression of Participation in a Transnational Organized Crime Group B.E. 2556 (2013) and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), in line with the provisions stipulated in the Convention and its protocol. These two legislative tools will help Thailand address human

trafficking more effectively, especially for cases committed by transnational organized crime groups.

1.3.6 Effort in indentifying victim of human trafficking

Thailand adopted proactive approaches to increase its effort in identifying victims of human trafficking focusing on at-risk population, especially undocumented migrants and detainees by informing them about the rights and services available for victims of human trafficking, for example rights to legal aid, safe return to their home countries, right to claim for civil compensation, the provisions of temporary stay and work and the immunity from certain criminal charges. Copies of posters and leaflets, produced in languages used by at-risk population such as Lao, Myanmar and Cambodia, were posted in the detention centers and distributed to the at-risk population.



Pictures of information posters in detention areas



Information flyers for at risk groups about services available to victims of human trafficking

The heightened effort in identifying victims of human trafficking made the high-risk population aware and understand rights and services available for victims of human trafficking right after being rescued and during the wait for deportation in detention centers. The main focus of such effort was not only on prevention but also on building the trust in Thai officers as this will be useful for human trafficking investigation and prosecution processes.

Besides, the Thai government led by the Royal Thai Police, in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, developed the manual on trafficked victim identification to standardize and harmonize practices among agencies concerned for effective results. However, since there were several agencies involved in handling human trafficking, to identify victims, the Royal Thai Police hence determined to have a multi-disciplinary network to carry on such process. The staffs and personnel from related agencies and non-government organizations with knowledge and experience would be invited to take part in the victim identification process. This approach succeeded in a total number of 428 individuals being identified as victims of human trafficking this year, which was more than the previous year. Details of trafficked victim identification are provided below:

Victim Identification: 2012 v.s. 2013										
year	Age			Nationality						total
	Less than 18 years	18 years and over	Pending verification	Thai	Myanmar	Cambodia	Lao	other	unknown	
2555	432	160	-	323	51	153	45	20	-	592
2556	757	256	7	657	141	89	114	4	15	1,020

1.3.7 The intensified Role of the Ministry of Justice in promoting coordination in investigation and prosecution

As the major coordinating center among the core agencies in the criminal justice system at the policy level, the Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with Thailand Institute of Justice, formed a specialized working group consisting of the experts from the Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigation, the Office of the Attorney General, Secretary-General of the Court of Justice and Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Justice. The group was assigned to figure out the problems, challenges and then propose measures to solve such problems, overcome the challenges and improve techniques and procedures of investigation and prosecution in relation to human trafficking cases in a more concrete and practical way, such as, measure to control offenders from fleeing while getting bail, to cope with the corrupted officers engaging in human trafficking cases and measure to increase cooperation and coordination among the related agencies both within and between country so as to uncover more incidents and succeed in investigation and prosecution.

1.4 Prominent Cases

Case 1: Fisheries Forced Labour in Fishing Boat (Samaesan Sub-District)

In March 2013, a Myanmar trafficking syndicate tricked and recruited Myanmar workers for labour exploitation in fishing boats in Samaesan Sub-District, Suttaheep District Chonburi Province. Labour Protection Network Foundation (LPN), a non-government organization, reported the case to the Department of Special Investigation. Thereafter, the Department of Special Investigation, working with several concerned agencies including the LPN, conducted a raid and rescued 11 victims. The vessel captain, fishing boat owner, and the ringleader were arrested and charged in July 2012. The court imposed 33 years jail term on the ringleader while the others await pending court trial.

This case led the business operators in fishing boats to actively look after their employees and provided more cooperation with authorities to prevent forced labour from occurring in fishing boats.

Case 2: Forced Labour in Fishing Boat (Kantrung District, Trung Province)

A Myanmar trafficking syndicate recruited Myanmar victims for employment in Thailand. Right after their arrival, the victims were detained in the piers and vicinity and were later coerced to work in fishing boats in Kantrung District, Trung Province. Staffs of the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) notified the incident to the Department of Special Investigation. On 10 March 2013, police from the Immigration Bureau and officers from the Department of Special Investigation working with the local police conducted a raid and rescued 14 victims. A Myanmar suspect being arrested was charged with the offence of human trafficking and was later convicted with 3 years 6 months in jail. In addition, the court imposed a jail term of 3 months on a Thai defendant who provided places to harbor such victims. The Ministry of Labour issued an order requiring the employer to pay a total amount of 230,664 baht worth of unpaid salaries to the victims.

After receiving additional information in relation to this case from the Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF), the officers of the Department of Special Investigation working with the police from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, conducted further investigation and identified and arrested 5 additional accomplices in August 2013.

The investigation also revealed that this syndicate was involved in other criminal conducts, therefore additional legal actions and charges will follow subsequently.

In addition, the investigation also indicated that some members of this syndicate involved in taking 8 Myanmar victims and coerced them to work for fisheries industries in Songkhla Province so that the police coordinating with other related agencies such as the Marine Department, the Department of Fisheries and the Thai Navy, pursued legal actions against 3 culprits of this trafficking group, including the boat captain and the Thai fishing boat owner.

Moreover, the police are also working with the Anti Money Laundering Office to trace and forfeit the assets derived from this illicit activity.

This case signified the importance of information sharing between the non-government organizations and government agencies which were useful for the authorities to further their investigation and take legal action against all culprits of this major trafficking ring.

Case 3: Forced Labour in a Factory (Tamaka District, Kanchanaburi Province)

A Myanmar trafficking syndicate deceived and later forced 12 Myanmar workers to work in an agricultural processing factory in Tamaka District, Kanchanaburi Province. Two victims escaped from the plant and left for their home country. They reported the incident to the Myanmar Police Force and asked the police to rescue their remaining friends in the same factory. The Myanmar Police immediately requested the assistance from the Department of Special Investigation to commence the investigation.

In July 2013, the Department of Special Investigation conducted a raid and rescued all victims. During the raid, a total of 7 suspects consisting of Thai and Myanmar nationals were arrested. The case is pending trial.

This case reflected the close partnership among the law enforcement agencies between Thailand and Myanmar resulting in the successful rescue of victims and taking legal actions against the cross-border trafficking syndicate.

Case 4: Forced Labour in Fishing Boat (Indian broker tricked Indian workers to work in fishing boats)

The trafficking syndicate in this case consisted of Thai, Indian and Myanmar members. The Indian brokers recruited 7 Indian workers from India with the promise of employment in either snack or shampoo factories in Thailand. The victims had to pay 100,000 rupees or 50,000 Thai baht for brokerage fee. Once they arrived, the victims were handed over to the Myanmar syndicate members who first told them that they will be sent to work in a yacht but later were forced to work on fishing boats without any compensation. Three victims disembarked from the boats in Songkhla

Province. At this point, a Thai syndicate member took the 3 victims to Songkhla bus station for further travels to Bangkok. While waiting for a bus, the police from the Immigration Bureau found the victims and requested for their proof of valid legal entry into the Kingdom. The victims were first arrested on the allegation of visa over stay. However, the police later interviewed them and found out that they were actually the victims of human trafficking since they were tricked and coerced to work in fishing boats. All the victims were protected and received necessary assistance and no criminal charges were filed against them. The remaining 4 victims were rescued afterwards. The police from the Immigration Bureau conducted investigation and arrested 6 suspects on 21 November 2013.

This case showed that when the police from the Immigration Bureau arrested any foreigner for over stay or offences in violation of the immigration laws, they did not overlook the importance of conducting the interview to ensure the victims of human trafficking were identified.

Case 5: Sex Exploitation of Minors (Lopburi Province)

A trafficking syndicate tricked Lao underage females into the sex trade in Thailand. During June 2009 to 2 August 2010, the syndicate recruited 10 young females from Laos PDR by offering them the employment as waitress or masseuse with the promise of high pay. However, after arrival, they were confined in a karaoke shop in Lopburi Province. The victims were forced physically and psychologically to provide sexual services to customers. They had to work everyday. The police worked with the Department of Special Investigation and Women Protection Foundation, a non-government organization, conducted a raid and rescued all underage victims. Eight members of this syndicate were arrested. The investigation commenced on 2 August 2010, the public prosecutor filed an indictment on 19 November 2010 and the court rendered its decision on 30 July 2013. The karaoke owner was given a jail term of 126 years. However, according to Thai law, one single defendant cannot be imposed a jail term of more than 50 years. Each of the other 7 defendants was jailed 25 years. The trial process took 2 years 8 months.

The cooperation between the non-government organization and government agencies is the key to the success of the rescue operation and imposing appropriate penalties against traffickers.

Case 6: Sex Exploitation of Underage Females (Suphan buri Province)

A Thai trafficking ring recruited and tricked 12 underage females, aged between 13-18 years, from Lao PDR into sex business in Thailand. The victims were told that they will get jobs in the restaurant and they had to pay back the expenditures for passport arrangement at about 10,000 baht. One of the victims and her father needed money to treat her mother who was sick so they agreed to travel to Thailand through Nong Khai Province. The victims were taken and confined in a karaoke shop which was opened as a restaurant to cover its real business in Dan Chang District, Suphan buri Province. The victims were forced to perform sexual services right after they arrived at that place without pay. After work, the victims were kept behind the shop with the chain locked at the door and watched over by more than 10 fully-grown men. Some victims were beaten if they disappointed their customers while those declining to provide sexual services were beaten and were not given food as a punishment.

Two customers were told by the victims that they were tricked and forced into sex trade and asked for assistance. The customers then reported the incident to the Paveena Hongsakul Foundation for Children and Women, a non-government organization, on 7 February 2011 to give help.

The foundation working with the police conducted a raid and rescued 12 victims from that place. The youngest victim rescued was 13 years old. All victims were referred to the Protection and Occupational Development Kredtrakarn Home, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security for protection and rehabilitation. In addition, the Thai government cooperated with the Laotian government in tracing the victims' families and preparing the victims before sending them back to their home country according to the MOU on the Suppression of Human Trafficking between Thailand and Lao PDR. The police arrested the karaoke owner and 3 men who controlled and coerced the victims to perform sexual services. The public

prosecutor prosecuted all alleged suspects and the court rendered its decision on 29 September 2013 by imposing a jail term of 24 years on each defendant.

The case reflected the increased awareness of human trafficking issue among the public, especially the incident involved victims aged between 13-18 years. In this case, the customers willingly helped the victims, so they sought assistance from a non-government organization which later worked with the police to rescue all victims and arrested 4 culprits. After receiving assistance and services, the victims regained their spirits and were able to provide clear testimonies which helped bring about aggravated penalties of 24 years in jail for each defendant.

Case 7: Sex Exploitation of the Underage Females (Prachinburi Province)

A trafficking syndicate tricked and forced Lao underage females to perform sex trade at “Ting Lee”, a karaoke shop located in Klong Rung, Prachinburi Province. Some of the victims were able to escape and asked for help from the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) in April 2011. The DSI officers, working with the Paveena Hongsakul Foundation for Children and Women, raided the place and rescued 6 underage females, of which the youngest was 14 years old.

The initial interview revealed that the victims were first recruited for work in a karaoke shop, but were later coerced to engage in prostitution after they arrived at that shop. Sometimes, they had to provide sex services to more than 10 customers in one day without pay. The victims were told that they were bought at the price of 30,000 baht from their parents in Lao PDR and they had to pay back the additional amount of 50,000 baht for travelling costs. Therefore, the total amount each victim owed the syndicate was 80,000 baht. For those who decline to provide services, the syndicate would punish them by beating and confining them without any meal or drink. Only one meal was provided to the victims a day and they had to ask for more food from the customers.

After the rescue, all victims were referred to the Protection and Occupational Development Kredtrakarn Home, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security for protection and rehabilitation and waiting for tracing their families and preparing themselves before going back

to their home country according to the MOU on the Suppression of Human Trafficking between Thailand and Lao PDR.



With respect to the legal action, the police investigated the case and the public prosecutor prosecuted the shop owner and other 2 men who coerced the victims. The court rendered its decision on 1 March 2013 by sentencing the shop owner to a jail term of 50 years and imposed the jail term of 24 and 22 years on the other defendants respectively.

This case indicated the good partnership between the government agencies and the non-government organization in fighting against human trafficking and working together to help the victims, especially the underage victims aged between 14-18 years. Such good cooperation resulted in the rescue of 6 victims and the arrest of 4 traffickers. The victims were well treated and taken care of by the government so they cooperated in testifying before the court which later imposed severe punishment of 50 years imprisonment on the trafficker.

Case 8: Transnational Trafficking Syndicate between Thailand and Bahrain

A transnational trafficking syndicate consisting of Bahraini and Thai gang members recruited 6 Thai females to work as traditional masseuses at a Spa shop in Manama, Bahrain. The victims did not realize that they were deceived so they agreed to travel to Bahrain. Right after they arrived, the victims were detained and threatened by the syndicate. Their passports were

also confiscated. The victims had to provide sex services since they arrived at Manama on 29 October 2012.

On 3 December 2012, a victim's mother informed Mrs. Paveena Hongsakul, the chairperson of the Paveena Hongsakul Foundation for Children and Women. Mrs. Paveena was told that the victims were kept and forced to engage into sex trade at a hotel in Manama, Bahrain.

Mrs. Paveena therefore requested Mr. Surapong Tovichakchaikul, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Maj. Gen. Chavalit Sawangpued, then the Commander of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division to request for victims assistance from the Bahraini Government. In addition, Ms. Paveena asked Mr. Vichai Varasirikul, the Ambassador to the Thai Embassy in Bahrain to locate the hotel and rescue the victims since she was informed that the victims might be taken to another place.

On 4 December 2012, the Thai Ambassador reported to the government that the 5 victims, including the one whose mother asked for help from Mrs. Paveena, were rescued and a Thai female broker was arrested. The victims were taken care of by the Thai Embassy before returning to Thailand.

On 8 December 2012, Mrs. Praveena, her staff and the police received the 6 victims at Suvarnabhumi Airport. The victims were later referred to the Paveena Hongsakul Foundation for Children and Women for rehabilitation before returning to their home town and the police launched the investigation. On 21 March 2013 and 6 June 2013 respectively, police arrested 2 suspects and the public prosecutor filed an indictment on 26 August 2013. The case is now pending trial. The police and public prosecutor are persistently conducting investigation and tracking the other accomplices who are still at large.





The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security helped victims to recover from their pains and found them jobs. The victims' families also were taken care of and provided with financial aid.

This case showed good cooperation and coordination between the non-government organization and government agencies from Thailand and Bahrain. They worked together without delay and the victims were rescued in time. The cooperation also contributed to the success in the arrest of the suspects in Bahrain and Thailand.

Case 9: Transnational Trafficking Syndicate between Thailand and South Africa

A transnational trafficking syndicate consisting of Chinese and Thai gang members tricked Thai females to work at a massage parlor in South Africa with promises of hourly rate of about 1,200 baht. However, instead of working at the massage parlor, they were confined to the house of a Chinese man and forced to engage in sexual trade. The victims refused to work and wanted to go back to Thailand, but were threatened to pay debt of about 230,000 baht to cover travelling costs, passport and visa arrangement expenses. Some of the victims contacted their families in Thailand and returned home by paying loaned money back to the syndicate after staying in South Africa for 5 days.

After coming back to Thailand, on 23 January 2013, the Paveena Hongsakul Foundation for Children and Women was informed about the incident and asked to help two more females aged 24 and 26 years who were still confined in the same place. Mrs. Paveena, the chairperson of the Foundation, immediately contacted Mr. Thongchai Chasawath, Director-General of the Department of Consular Affairs, to rescue the victims in South

Africa. After the place was indentified, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the Thai Embassy and international police raided the place and rescued the victims on the same day. The victims were safely returned to Thailand. The Foundation cooperated with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security providing protection to the victims and tracing their families. The Thai police investigated and arrested 3 syndicate members on 21 February 2013, 29 April 2013 and 25 June 2013 respectively. The suspects include 1 female and the others were Thai and Chinese. The public prosecutor indicted all 3 suspects on 10 September 2013. The case is pending the court trial.

This case was also the result of good cooperation between the non-government organization and government agencies in different jurisdictions, i.e., in Thailand and South Africa. With their swift and concerted efforts, the victims were rescued and the suspects were arrested soon after the incident was reported.

1.5 Explanations/ Responses on the issues which appeared in the 2013 TIP report in relation to prosecution

In this part, the results and explanations in relation to the issues mentioned and observed in the 2013 TIP report, especially those related to prosecution, are provided. The results however are satisfactory to a certain extent. Thailand still needs to continue its effort to dig for further evidence and information and is willing to receive any hint or proof which can lead to the arrest and punishment of the wrongdoer.

This report clarifies the issues as follows:

1.5.1 Corruption among law enforcement personnel

The government worked very hard to prevent and get rid of the corrupt officials who protected venues where human trafficking occurred from raids and inspections, such as the commercial sex venues, illegal factories etc, and those colluded with traffickers, by imposing both disciplinary and criminal measures against them. In addition, the government is open to all sectors to notify any information and hints so as to seriously pursue legal

actions against the officials who are corrupt and abuse their powers in relation to human trafficking.

Over the year 2013, the Police Commissioner General punished the police officers who neglected their duties in conducting criminal investigation on those who engage in sinful activities and arrest the wrongdoers. There was a case in which a Lao female was tricked and forced to work in a karaoke shop, the 33 police responsible in the area where the incident occurred were punished. The punishment included the following: 1 was deducted his monthly salary, 18 were assigned to quarantine guards and 14 were detained. In addition, the police chief and other 4 high ranking police officers were also under the inquiry of disciplinary actions committee. During the writing of this report, the committee is still collecting evidence and seeks facts of the matter according to the time frame stipulated by law.

1.5.2 Government officer alleged to engage in commercial sex acts with child trafficking victim

The government inquired into the facts of the sex exploitation of minors which appeared as Case 5 in this report and found that the female with whom the alleged police had sex, was not underage and she had not been identified as the victim of human trafficking.

1.5.3 Police officers and immigration officials reportedly extorted money or sex from detainees (incident occurred in Phang Nga Province)

The government instituted legal actions against a local police and a Myanmar suspect who helped Rohingya illegal migrants to flee from Phangnga Children and Family Shelter on 27 May 2013. The investigation revealed that one of the Rohingya migrants was raped by the Myanmar suspect and was later charged on 12 September 2013. The case is pending court trial. There was no evidence indicting sexual engagement of the local police and immigration officials with the Rohingya illegal migrants.

In addition, there was evidence in support of an allegation that such local police and the Myanmar suspect jointly extorted money from Rohingya runaway migrants, they therefore were charged with the offences of human trafficking, restriction of freedom and extortion. As for the alleged

police, in addition to the charges previously mentioned, he also was charged with the offence of malfeasance of which are under the jurisdiction of the Commission against Corruption in the Public Sector. Moreover, the disciplinary committee already issued an order to dismiss the alleged police from his duty.

1.5.4 The case in which a female child belonging to an ethnic minority was kidnapped, abused, and enslaved over the course of five years, a judge's misguided decision to grant bail allowed the suspected offenders to flee and escape prosecution and police officials also allowed media outlets to publish the girl's name and take semi-nude photos of her while in police custody

After thoroughly examining the case, the Thai government would like to clarify the facts of which are different from those which appeared in the report. The girl was not kidnapped and she stayed in the Thai couple's home with her mother who worked in the couple's farmland. While staying with her mother, the girl was forced to perform domestic services for the suspected couple. The police received a complaint so the couple was apprehended. During the investigation, the suspects asked for bail by pledging a total amount of 700,000 baht in cash. Right to provisional release is guaranteed by the Thai Constitution since all suspects shall be presumed innocent and shall not be treated as a convict before the passing of a final judgment, the inquiry officials therefore granted bail. After the suspects jumped the bail, the pledged money was confiscated and the arrest warrant was issued. The police are tracing the two suspects and the reward of 100,000 baht is offered for information leading to the arrest of both suspects.

Regarding the publishing of the girl's name and her semi-nude photos, the investigation revealed that the incident took place on the date determined to provide financial aid to the girl. Before and during the ceremony, the government official responsible for protection already informed the attendants that taking photos were prohibited. However, there were a lot of people present at the ceremony, including members of the press, such prohibition thus failed. The officials therefore were unable to control and forbid the publishing of the girl's name and her photographs thereafter.

In order to prevent the same kind of incident from occurring again, the Thai government set up the Child Save Policy and Procedure. Over the year 2013, a pilot training course was provided to 30 social workers. Moreover, the government sought cooperation from the Thai Press Association to provide knowledge on the human trafficking sensitivities to the journalists and encourage them to adhere to the code of conduct in publishing news of human trafficking.

1.5.5 The development in the Supreme Court's consideration of a 2009 conviction, upheld in 2011, of two offenders found guilty of trafficking 73 victims in a shrimp-peeling factory; both offenders remained free on bail during the reporting period

The Thai government already examined and found that Samutsakorn Provincial Court rendered its decision on 26 November 2009 sentencing the 1st defendant with the jail term of 5 years and a fine of 1,054,000 baht, 2nd defendant was sentenced with the jail term of 8 years and a fine of 2,084,000 baht. Both defendants appealed the decision and the appellate court upheld the decision of the court of the first instance on 25 March 2011. Both defendants once again appealed the appellate court decision on 22 December 2011. The case is pending the consideration of the Supreme Court right now and the defendants were granted bail. As mentioned in the previous part, the right to provisional release is guaranteed by the Constitution, the executive branch is not in a position to make any intervention. However, in order to enhance the protective measures and prevent defendants from jumping bail, several measures have been introduced and implemented, such as; confiscating the defendant's passport and requiring that the defendant frequently report him/herself to the court after being released, etc.

Rohingya Illegal Migrants

The situation of the Rohingyas must be viewed **in the overall context** of irregular movements within the region which involve and affect many countries. The root causes that motivated them to leave are the protracted precarious situation they face in their country of origin. Although they left their homeland out of despair, they did so on their own volition. Unfortunately, *most of them fell prey to* smugglers and illegal middlemen. Most of them considered

Thailand only as a transit to their other destination country, where they hoped they would find better life, with more job opportunities and, for some cases, to reunite with their family members. The plight of the Rohingyas who left their homeland is essentially one of people smuggling, not one that is typical of human trafficking.

Due to geographical location, Thailand is one of the countries that cannot avoid being affected by this movement. Being conscious of our responsibilities, the Thai government has cooperated with interested countries and relevant international organizations with an aim to alleviating the distress of these people. Since 2013, the Thai government has taken care of a large number of Rohingya illegal migrants while trying to find viable solutions for them. The process of finding viable and sustainable solutions for them, however, requires meticulous efforts and time. Seeing no feasible opportunity in Thailand, some of the Rohingyas voluntary departed for further destinations. Despite these complications, Thailand continues to look after those in need of protection in accordance with and based on humanitarian principles.

The Thai government has taken every effort to suppress the smuggling of Rohingyas over the years and to reduce the risk of Rohingyas being exploited by transnational trafficking syndicates. Suppression of this transnational organized crime requires close international cooperation to pursue suitable legal actions against their complex operations. In cases where there is evidence of exploitation, the Thai government conducts immediate investigation and takes appropriate actions in accordance with due process of the law. Thai law accords more severe punishments to perpetrators of human trafficking than people smuggling offences.

Prosecution

Over the years, Thailand has taken legal actions against the Rohingyas smugglers. During 2008-2013, 82 suspects were arrested, including government officers. In 2010, a police officer in Ranong Province was convicted with a jail term of 1 year and 5 months and was fined 2,000 baht in addition to being dismissed from duties for involvement in the smuggling of Rohingyas. In 2013, legal actions against the suspects, including a local police, were taken on the offences of human trafficking, restriction of freedom, extortion and rape. The victim was a Rohingya illegal migrant who fled from

Phangnga Children and Family Shelter. The offences alleged to be committed by the police officer are now pending the investigation of the Commission against Corruption in the Public Sector. More in depth details of the case is presented in 1.5.3.

In January 2013, more than 400 Rohingyas illegal migrants were found in rubber plantations near the border of Thailand and Malaysia in Sadao District, Songkhla Province. Seven Thai suspects were arrested and charged with the offences of smuggling and harboring of illegal migrants and restriction of freedom and were later convicted with 2 years imprisonment.

In addition, a suspect with dual nationality (Bangladesh and Myanmar) was deported and placed on the immigration black list for his involvement in the smuggling networks of Rohingyas in May 2013.

The suppression of Rohingya smuggling networks

Regarding the alleged claim by the media at the end of 2013 of the existence of secret shelters in rubber plantations in the southern part of Thailand to harbor Rohingya illegal migrants before transferring them to trafficking ring, the Thai government immediately investigated and found empty shelters. However, there was no concrete evidence to substantiate whether the shelters were used to harbor Rohingya illegal migrants. Further investigation continues to be made.

In January 2014, a total of 861 Rohingya illegal migrants were rescued from rubber plantations near the border between Thailand and Malaysia in Sadao District, Songkhla Province. Three suspects were arrested on the charges of smuggling and harboring of Rohingya illegal migrants. The multi-disciplinary teams interviewed these Rohingyas and did not find any cases of victims of human trafficking.

Establishing international cooperation to seek viable and sustainable solution for Rohingyas illegal migrants

The Thai government supports both formal and informal international cooperation to comprehensively address the problem of migrant smuggling. Our priority is to emphasize addressing the problem at its root causes in the country of origin and shared responsibilities, as well as the need to

uphold humanitarian principles and the rule of law, while combating people smuggling and human trafficking.

Thailand has continued to play an important role in activities related to the issue. Thailand participated in the Regional Roundtable on the Irregular Migration by the Sea, sharing information on people smuggling with the member countries of the Bali Process, and taking part in both formal and informal consultations to support efforts to improve the situation in the country of origin. In addition, Thailand is among the 5 piloted countries that participated in the Meeting on Mapping Disembarkation Options toward strengthening cooperation in managing irregular movement by sea in the Bali Process framework.

2. Protection

2.1 Victims in shelters

Over the course of the year 2013, 681 trafficked victims were placed in shelters operated by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDH). Of them, 305 were Thai and 376 were foreign victims. Most of the foreign victims came from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia.

Comparing between the year 2012 and 2013, the victims placed in the shelters increased by 143, most of which were underaged Thai victims (under 18 years) who were sexually exploited and required protection during the criminal proceedings. The number of victims placed in shelters categorized by nationality, age, sex and type of exploitation are provided below:

The number of victims placed in shelters categorized by nationality, age and sex														
nationality	Year 2012							Year 2013						
	Less than 15 years		15 years –18 years		18 years and over		total	Less than 15 years		15 years-18 years		18 years and over		total
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	
Thai	11	41	3	62	18	2	166	9	90	19	165	18	4	305

Cambodia	27	30	4	0	4	3	68	22	18	8	7	10	6	71
Lao	6	31	14	32	21	10	114	2	18	1	69	2	13	105
Myanmar	3	17	40	31	78	7	176	19	8	27	36	75	22	187
Chinese	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Uzbekistani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
unknown	1	5	2	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
total	172	219	147	538	186	332	163	681						

The number of victims placed in shelters categorized by the type of exploitation								
nationality	Year 2012				Year 2013			
	Labour	Sex	Begging	total	Labour	Sex	Begging	Total
Thai	47	106	13	166	66	210	29	305
Cambodia	34	1	33	68	29	6	36	71
Lao	52	62	-	114	20	85	0	105
Myanmar	134	42	-	176	106	60	21	187
Chinese	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1
Uzbekistani	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Indian	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Unknown	7	4	1	12	3	-	-	3
Total	275	216	47	538	231	364	86	681

In addition, there were some Thai victims who were facilitated to return to their homes, 55 in 2012 and 63 in 2013.

To compare the foreign victims between the year 2012 and 2013, the foreign victims increased in small number (only 4), while the number of

Thai victims increased to 139 which corresponds with the case data. Among the increased numbers, sexual exploitation cases were the highest number and most of the victims were Thai. The proactive policy of the Royal Thai Police on the vigorous investigation, arrest, and assisting victims of human trafficking contributed to such increasing numbers.

2.2 Multi-Disciplinary Approach

Thailand adopted the multi-disciplinary approach engaging the social worker in the team at all processes of assistance and protection, starting from prior to the rescue, initial victim identification until during the judicial proceedings.

After being identified, the police are required to inform the victim his/her rights as stipulated by the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008 and thereafter the victims shall be referred to the main shelters run by the government for further protection, especially if the victims were children who require extra protection. The 9 main shelters operated by the MSDHS consist of (1) the Kredtakarn Center for Protection and Occupational Development, Nontaburi Province, (2) the Naree-sawas Center for Protection and Occupational Development, Nakornrajasima Province, (3) the Baan-songquare Center for Protection and Occupational Development, Pitsanulok Province, (4) the Southern Region Center for Protection and Occupational Development, Surat-thani Province, (5) the Male Center for Protection and Occupational Development, Patum-thani Province, (6) the Male Center for Protection and Occupational Development, Chiangrai Province, (7) the Male Center for Protection and Occupational Development, Songkhla Province, (8) the Male Center for Protection and Occupational Development, Ranong Province, and (9) the Pakkret Primary Care Center Male Children, Nonthaburi Province.

Once the victims arrive at the shelters, they shall be once again informed about their rights, as well as other available services in various languages such as Thai, Myanmar, Lao, Cambodia, Chinese, Vietnamese and English etc. After that, the victims shall proceed to the initial stage of receiving. The physical, emotional and social conditions of each individual victim will be assessed to ensure that the services provided meet the victim's needs. The wide range of available services includes counseling, physical and emotional treatment, legal aid, job training and the preparation for their future

return to family and society. For the foreign victim, a prior contact and assessment of his/her family in the origin country will be made before sending the victim back to his/her home country.

2.3 Temporary stay and employment

For the foreign victims, the MSDHS filed applications to the relevant agencies to allow trafficked victims to temporarily stay and work according to Section 37 of the Anti-Trafficking Act 2008.

Over the year 2013, the MSDHS filed applications for 376 victims, of them, 253 were granted permissions and 123 were under consideration of the Ministry of Interior.

Among the victims granted permission, 128 victims were allowed to work outside the shelters and were exempt from paying the licensee fee for alien workers. The income earned by the victims over the year 2013 was 1,420,345 baht.



Assistance in setting up water vending machine business : Bangkok



**Support for raising cattle and pigs
in Roi-et Province**



**Training as construction workers to
build residences in Pathumthani
Province**

As for the 125 victims which did not work comprise of:

2.3.1 A total of 87 victims who are under 15 years and are prohibited by the labour protection law to get employment;

2.3.2 A total of 19 victims who are not allowed to work for their own safety reasons;

2.3.3 A total of 14 victims who did not want to get jobs because they were going to go back home; and

2.3.4 5 Victims who are disabled and not in good health.

Details of the victims permitted to work outside the shelters are as follows:

The number of victims permitted to work outside the shelters						
Sex	working outside	Not working outside				Total
		Under 15 years	For Safety Reasons	Returning home so did not want to work	Disabled/health problems	
Male	111	43	-	-	5	48
Female	17	44	19	14	-	77
Total	128	87	19	14	5	125

2.4 Compensation for the victim in a criminal case

In addition to the permission for temporary stay and work mentioned above, the government also assisted the victims to get compensation stipulated in the Victim Compensation and Compensation and Expense for the Defendant in Criminal Cases Act B.E. 2544 (2001).

Over the year 2013, 75 victims received compensation from the Department of the Protection of Rights and Liberty in a total of 2,169,000 baht.

2.5 Financial Aid from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund

The 525 victims received the financial aid from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund in a total of 4,359,227.35 baht.

2.6 Civil Compensation

Section 35 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons 2008 stipulates that the public prosecutor has a duty to claim civil compensation from the offender for the victim if he/she so requires.

Over the course of the year, the petitions for civil compensation were filed for 68 victims, of them, 25 were Thai and 43 foreign victims, in a total amount of 17,384,311 baht. However, the cases have not yet been finalized.

In addition to the above mentioned, the Thai government also helped victims to claim the unpaid salaries and other financial compensation as stipulated in other laws.

2.7 Interpretation services for foreign victims

In order to facilitate the communication of the foreign victims, interpretation services are provided at all process of assistance.

2.8 Victim rehabilitation to prepare for social reintegration

In 2013, Thailand rehabilitated at least 681 victims. The intervention services provided depended on the condition of each individual victim. A team of service providers consisting of doctor, psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker will jointly and carefully assess each victim. Moreover, shelters also provide diverse activities to relieve emotional distress, such as art therapy, group therapy, etc. For the Thai victim who already returned to his/her family, the MSDHS organizes the cohort network program to empower victims at home.



Exercising activity

2.9 Activities for foreign victims before returning home

After the country of origin is identified, the MSDHS working with the agencies in such country will trace and conduct the assessment of the victim's family. The official from the origin country will occasionally be invited to talk and give moral support to the victim while in the shelter. The Case Management Meetings (CMMs) are regularly organized with several origin countries such as Lao PDR and Myanmar, etc., to work together on the several issues such as exchanging necessary information, solving any problem, cooperating in criminal proceedings and facilitating the return of the victim. Over the year 2013, the meetings of this kind were organized 2 times.

Over the year 2013, the Thai government in cooperation with the agencies concerned in the origin countries sent 355 victims back to their home countries. All costs were assumed by the Thai government by using the money allotted from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund. For the return of the vulnerable group having not been identified as the victims, the MSDHS got financial support from other sources.

2.10 Case report

The government established centers to receive report of the incident within several related agencies, such as within the MSDHS named

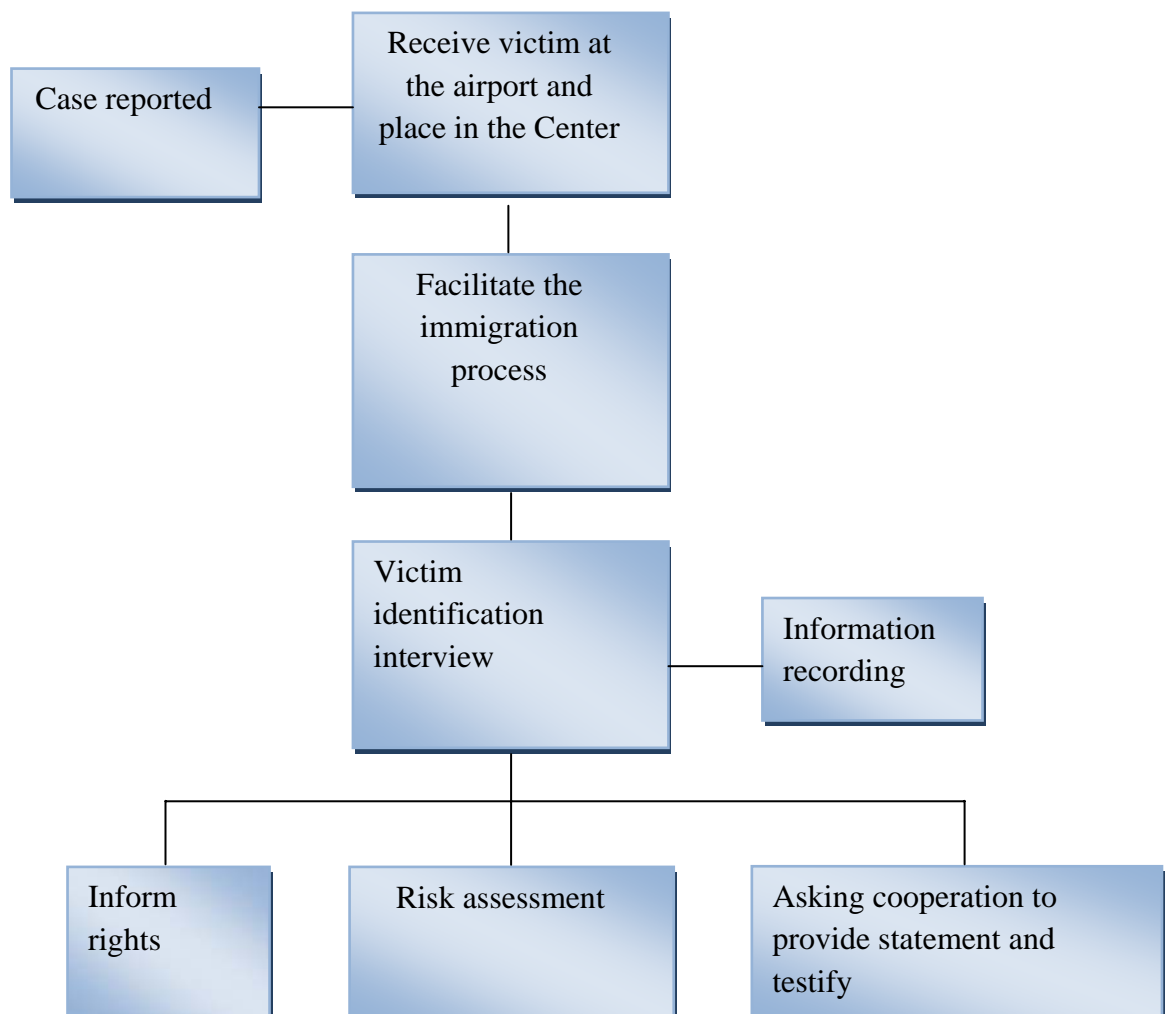
“One Stop Crisis Center” (OSCC), or in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division and Immigration Bureau of the Royal Thai Police.

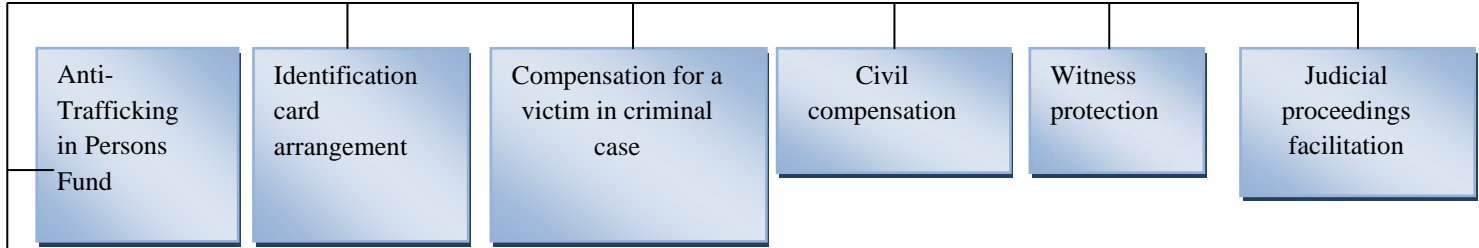
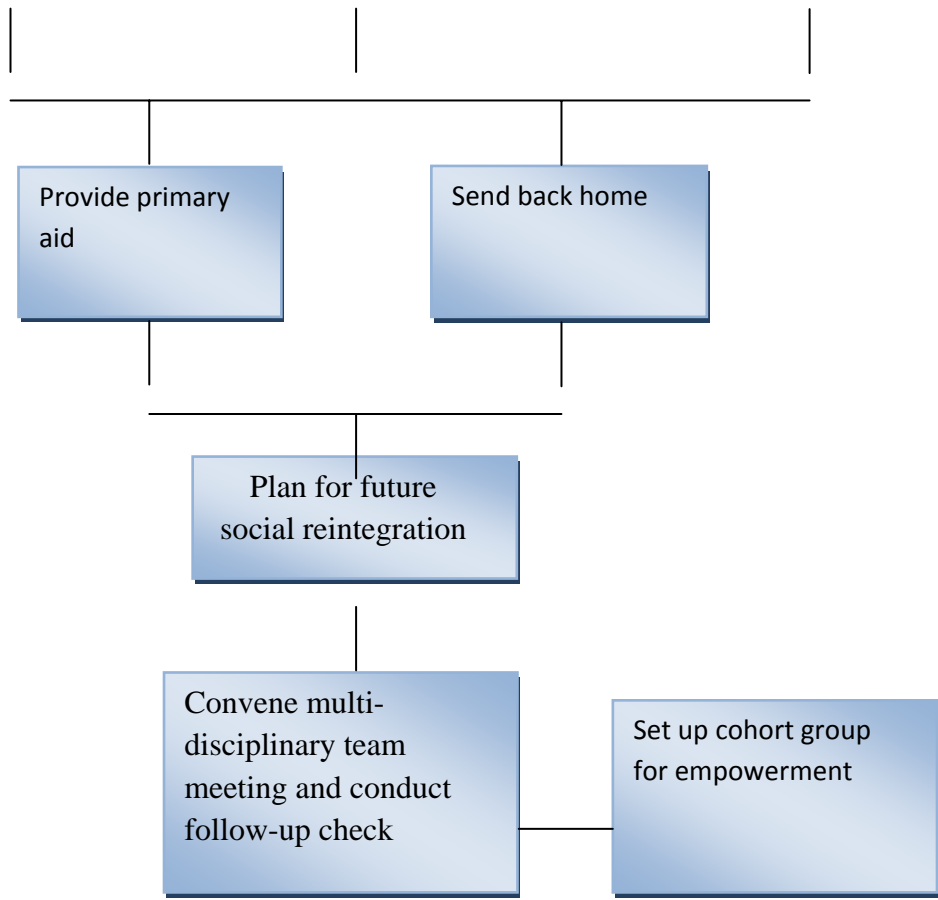
2.11 One Stop Crisis Center for Thai TIP Victims

The MSDHS set up a One Stop Crisis Center for the Thai trafficked victim or potential victim at Suvarnabhumi Airport. The center will be responsible for re-identifying the Thai victims who were sent back from abroad. Over the year 2013, the center identified 63 Thai victims.

Moreover, in case where the immigration official suspects any Thai traveling back to the country may be the victim of trafficking, he may refer such person for interviewing and inform about the rights if he/she is a victim at the center. Over the year 2013, 4 persons were referred to the center (included in the total number of the Thai victims in the above paragraph). The workflow of the center is as follows:

Workflow for the Thai TIP Victim sent back from abroad





Case study indicating the success of protection

An underage female (17 years old) was tricked by her friend to Malaysia. After arriving, she was confined to a room for 2 days; she therefore recognized that she was deceived for sex trade. While being detained, a broker took customers for services but the victim claimed that she was not in a condition to perform any sex services. Thereafter, the victim tried to contact her family in Thailand by using her mobile phone sending a message to her older sister in Thailand through the Facebook network. She informed about what had happened and the location of the place where she was detained. Her sister then asked for help from Prachabordi call center 1300 which immediately forwarded the notified information to the MSDHS. The Ministry in cooperation with the Thai Embassy in Kuala Lumpur rescued the victim within 3 hours after the incident was reported. The victim was sent back to Thailand and the OSCC at the airport was responsible for providing further interventions.

With the rapid response, the victim was confident and willing to provide a statement and testify against the wrongdoer. The Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children organized diverse activities to empower this victim, including giving the advices on further education and career planning, as well as preparing the victim to be a witness.

In addition, the MSDHS applied for the financial aid for the victim from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund and the Fund granted a total amount of 6,600 baht for living expenses. The Ministry also planned to apply for 50,000 baht additional financial aid to be spent for job training and already filed application for compensation for the victim in criminal case scheme. The application is under consideration of the committee.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) also provided a total amount of 25,200 baht to support the victim to make her living by setting up a small coffee shop.

The victim currently returned to her family and earns her living from the income received from her coffee shop. She continues her study by enrolling in the non-formal education. The follow-up check revealed that the victim was able to return to her own life with her family and society smoothly.

She is also willing to be a volunteer in helping and preventing others from falling victim to human trafficking.

2.12 An effort to improve services quality through training programs and meetings/seminars

The MSDHS organized several activities to enhance knowledge and exchange experiences in relation to victim protection as follows:

2.12.1 Study visit to Malaysia - During the visit, the participants had a chance to exchange experiences with the Malaysian immigration officials, listen to the problems from the Thai Embassy and Thai Club Association of which are beneficial for the establishment of supporting networks and future cooperation.

2.12.2 Study visit to Taiwan – The visit was aimed at developing capabilities of the officials working in the multi-disciplinary team and allowing them to share experiences on prevention and suppression of human trafficking syndicate and protection of trafficked victim with their Taiwanese counterpart.



Princess Matilde of Belgium visited Krettakarn Protection and Career Development Center



Congressional Delegation visited Krettakarn Protection and Career Development Center



**A delegation from Vietnam
visited Krettakarn Protection and Career Development Center**

2.12.3 Regular meetings of service providers were held to share knowledge and practical experiences and techniques in providing services to victims and develop the working networks among them.

2.12.4 The training classes on victim identification were provided to the officials of the MSDHS working in the areas where human trafficking problems are severe.

2.12.5 Under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's policy, the Centers for Protection and Occupational Development act as the learning centers and knowledge exchange. These centers are also sites for visits from organizations from within the country and also from far abroad for study visits about providing assistance, protection, addressing grievances, rehabilitation, and the return to society by victims of human trafficking. Throughout the years, many organizations and individuals paid visit to the Kredtakarn Center for Protection and Occupational Development. The Kredtakarn Center was the first of its kind and was established in 1960. As such institutional knowledge has been accumulated over the years. In the year 2013, there were several high-level visits at Kredtakarn including Princess Mathilde of Belgium's visit on 21 March and Hon. Ed Royce, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives on 21 August.

3. Prevention

3.1 Promotion of employment organized by the government

The Ministry of Labour promoted the employment of foreign workers and Thai workers seeking jobs overseas through the government-to-government arrangement or any other process of which the middleman was cut out so as to minimize the risk of the worker being exploited. The following numbers of measures were implemented:

3.1.1 Between 2010 and 2013, foreign workers were imported from neighboring countries according to the memorandum of understanding on employment between Thailand, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia as follows:

Budget Year	Employer filed for labor imports				Permitted to work				Percentage
	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	total	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Total	
2010	66,693	16,457	28,524	111,674	551	7,828	9,806	18,185	16.3
2011	31,707	17,239	81,860	130,806	4,658	8,740	41,745	55,143	42.2
2012	94,279	15,892	108,647	218,818	21,848	8,496	57,549	87,893	40.2
2013	111,772	22,211	96,377	230,360	44,556	12,712	75,702	132,970	57.7
Total	304,451	138,437	358,787	801,675	71,613	47,726	193,398	312,737	39.0

The statistics shown in the above table indicate that the import of labour from the neighboring countries had been increasing year by year which

may provide an opportunity for foreign workers to be deceived by the middleman or illegal job brokers.

3.1.2 The government promoted job placement through the government supported arrangement which can cut out the middleman or job broker and at the same time decrease the chance of job seekers being deceived. Examples of this scheme were the sending of workers to work in South Korea under the EPS system, sending workers for job training in Japan, sending workers to work in the agricultural sector in Israel as well as arranging direct hiring with several countries, such as Taiwan, Malaysia, Qatar, Singapore, Hong Kong and United Arab Emirates. Over the year 2013, a total number of 14,509 Thai workers were sent for job placement overseas and that saved 2,959,966,680 baht. Details are provided below:

Rank	Country	Number (person)	Cost beared by the Government per head (baht)	If sent by middlemen per head (baht)	money saved per head (baht)	total money saved(baht)
1	South Korea	7,780	20,244	180,000	159,756	1,242,901,680
2	Israel	5,902	36,000	300,000	264,000	1,558,128,000
3	Japan	418	15,000	300,000	285,000	119,130,000
4	Taiwan(Direct hire)	368	15,000	120,000	105,000	38,640,000
5	Malaysia	28	10,500	35,000	24,500	686,000
6	Macau	13	3,000	40,000	37,000	481,000
Total		14,509	2,959,966,680			

3.1.3 The Ministry of Labour established a center for working abroad in 10 provinces to facilitate the workers seeking jobs overseas to access to a comprehensive and full service, such as banking, health examination, job placement service by the employment agencies, etc. at one single center by

him/herself. Since the establishment, there were 45,865 workers receiving services from the centers, of them 21,315 already getting jobs overseas.

3.2 Inspection of high-risk areas and labour inspection

3.2.1 The Royal Thai Police emphasized conducting checks on the high risk locations or areas, such as places reputed for commercial sex, forced labour or begging. Over the year 2013, the checks were conducted 28,280 times. The police were also ordered to frequently patrol around the potential areas at least 10 times a month. Over the year, the potential areas were closed for examination 29,318 times. During the patrol, the police also provided the knowledge about trafficking for labour exploitation to the public, business operators, including labour working on the fishing boats, in the fish market, fish pier and on the sea port so as to prevent human trafficking from occurring.

3.2.2 Labour inspection in the workplaces known to employ a lot of foreign workers, such as the shrimp industry, seafood processing industry, garment factory and in the small scale workplaces were conducted 40,963 times. The inspections were conducted to ensure that the employment was in accordance with the law so that the worker shall be fully protected, receive payment and other benefit as stipulated by laws, and to ensure there were no signs of human trafficking, such as illegal deduction of wage, use of child labour and confiscation of identification document of foreign worker happen.

3.2.3 Fisheries industries and fishing boats operating in the 22 provinces along the seashore were inspected (the pilot project was conducted in 2 provinces, i.e., Songkhla and Nakhon Si Thammarat). A total number of 113 fishing boats were inspected.

In addition, the Marine Police inspected 837 fishing boats, while the Thai Navy examined vessels fishing in the sea water under responsibilities of the Naval Area Command 9,590 times.



3.2.4 In addition to the labour inspection, the government developed a pilot model called “Samut Sakhon Model”, to integrate human resources from various agencies to inspect the high risk worksites. Under the model, the operational team from the central government will work in cooperation with the team in the area/province to inspect employment contract, working conditions and indicatives to human trafficking. The results of such operation are as follows:

3.2.4.1 A pilot operation was conducted in Samut Sakhon. The operation team from the national level worked with the team in Samut Sakhon Province consisting of the officials from the Labour Protection and Welfare Office, Provincial Employment Office, the Marine Police, Provincial Fishery Office, the Marine Department and the Child and Family Shelter, inspected fishing vessels and found that most of foreign workers did not have work permits and had not yet been registered. A child labour aged 15 years 2 months was identified. Since the child’s parents already gave a written consent, the employer therefore was able to employ the child to work on fishing boats in compliance with the Ministerial Regulation No. 10 issued by the virtue of the Labour Protection Act 1998. There was no forced labour incident being detected.



3.2.4.2 A pilot operation to inspect on the worksites known to employ a lot of foreign workers also was conducted in Samut Sakhon. The operation team from Bangkok in cooperation with the local team and other related agencies in Samut Sakhon randomly inspected 10 workplaces. The officials found 77 foreign workers having no work permits and travelling documents.

3.2.5 The Ministry of Labour provided 13 interpreters to the offices in the areas known to have a large number of foreign labour to help them to fully access their entitled rights.

3.3 Developing Good Labour Practices (GLP) for shrimp, seafood and fishing boats industry

In addition to labour inspection, the Ministry of Labour in cooperation with the Fisheries Department, International Labour Organization (ILO) and other related private organizations developed the Good Labour Practices (GLP) for shrimp and seafood industries. This development was one of the activities under the project aiming at preventing the use of child labour in shrimp and seafood industries. The project received financial support from the US Ministry of Labor and will last for 4 years (2012-2015). The project intends to solve the problem at its root cause so as to prevent the use of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking from occurring in shrimp and seafood farms, peeling sheds and in the processing factories, as well as to improve and make the employment and working conditions conforming to the international standards.

The GLP has been developed for 2 groups, i.e., shrimp and seafood industries and fisheries and fishing boats industries and a total of 4

GLP is planned to be developed. The first GLP for the peeling sheds was completely developed and is now being utilized. The second for the shrimp and seafood processing factory is currently in the last stage of developing. The third for the shrimp farms was drafted and is now waiting the opinions on the draft from the farmers in the 22 provinces along the seashore. The last one for fishing boats was drafted and will be tested with piloting fishing boats. These GLP will be used by the Ministry of Labour as the standard for good practicing in the fisheries industries. The Ministry also has a plan to develop mechanism for screening and monitoring the use of labour in fisheries industry in cooperation with the Thai National Fisheries Association.

The process-driven on GLP for peeling sheds and seafood processing factory: a total of 178 business operators signed a letter of intent to declare their commitment in applying the GLP in their own businesses. The training course for GLP trainer was arranged with 15 attendants. The training classes to educate how to improve working conditions were organized for the owners of 60 peeling sheds and 60 shrimp and seafood processing factories.

3.4 The establishment of Provincial Fisheries Coordinating Centers

3.4.1 The government established 7 coordinating centers for fisheries industries in Samut Sakhon, Rayong, Trad, Chumporn, Song Khla, Ranong and Satun Province and also supplied their venues. The center will systematize working of all related agencies in 5 areas. After the establishment, the centers produced the results as follows:

3.4.1.1 Labour systematization: The Ministry of Labour working with other related agencies systematized labour by launching a campaign to encourage employers to register their businesses and employees in the 7 centers' data base. The statistics related to the registration of such are provide below:

Status of Paperworks	Employer	Foreign Labor			
		Myanmar	Cambodia	Laos	Total
Verifying status of foreign labor for data registration	253	1,426	4,714	48	6,188
Permitted to work	142	1,251	2,987	12	4,250

Note: The difference is the total registration that is still pending.

In addition, in order to increase the rate of registration on foreign workers in the fisheries industry, the Fisheries Department has used numerous channels to encourage the employers or business operators to register their employees at either the 7 coordinating centers or at the Provincial Employment Office in 22 provinces located along the seashore. The messages to encourage employers took various forms, such as by broadcasting through radio stations of the Fisheries Department, directly communicated with the fisheries business operators at the ports in 22 provinces, sending the officials from the Provincial Fisheries Office to make public relations and convey messages to the local administration organizations such as, the Local Fisheries Association, local leaders so that they can further convey the messages to the business operators. A total of public relations activities were conducted 1,116 times. At least 2,754 workers in the fisheries industry were informed from the public relations activities. As a result of public relations from November to December 2013, a total of 9,911 foreign workers were waiting for their work registration.

3.4.1.2 Fishing boats systematization: The Fisheries' Department working with the Marine Department registered fishing boats in the form of "Mobile Unit". Currently, more than 30,000 fishing boats have been registered. The Marine Department also is considering improving the measures for regulating the entry and exit of fishing boats, systematizing fishing boat figures and fishing crews, including installing devices and developing a system for tracking the fishing boats.

3.4.1.3 Labour protection: The following measures were implemented; (1) the standard contract for fishery employment was made available in 3 foreign languages, (2) 1,000 copies of a guidebook on work safety in the fishing industry were published and distributed to provide the

knowledge about the rights and duties of employer and employee and the occupational health and safety in fishery sector, (3) plan for integrated inspection on the fishing boats among the agencies concerned was set up, and (4) the employers in fisheries industries were encouraged to adopt the Good Labour Practice for Fishing Sector (GLP/FS) and apply it to their own businesses.



Handbook about labor protection in Cambodian, Myanmar, and Lao languages



Flyers in Thai, Lao, Cambodian, and Myanmar languages

3.4.1.4 Investigation, suppression, arrest and institution of criminal charge: The Royal Thai Police worked closely and in concert with other related agencies.

3.4.1.5 Rescue, providing services and helping trafficked victims in fisheries industry: The Ministry of Labour collaborating with the Royal Thai Police and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security are developing a more flexible and effective system being used for forced labour and human trafficking on fishing boats, such as the more flexible process on granting permission for victims of forced labour to temporary stay and work while awaiting repatriation process.

3.5 Raising awareness through various channels

3.5.1 Community-based meetings and public hearings were held to educate the targeted group, such as children, women and the Thai workers seeking jobs overseas so as to make them better understand about the forms of exploitation, the means used by the trafficking syndicate, the way on how to make their living during working in foreign country, as well as the right channel for getting employment overseas. The government also offered more opportunities for the job seekers by publishing and distributing information in relation to the overseas employment to the job seekers through various channels.



Information providing for the peoples



Raising awareness and handouts distributed to youths

3.5.2 The government organized the annual campaign against human trafficking on the Anti-Trafficking in persons day to raise awareness. Pins representing the symbol of the campaign were produced and distributed to the people attending the event. Several programs were broadcast through radio and television channels. Dedication plaques were provided to the practitioners, agencies and mass media to glorify their outstanding devotion in fighting against human trafficking. The campaign also was organized in all 77

provinces throughout the country funded by the Provincial Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking so as to raise awareness of and make the people in that particular province better understand about human trafficking as well as encourage the participation of the public to vigilantly prevent human trafficking.



Anti-Human Trafficking Campaigns in the year 2013

3.5.3 Leaflets providing knowledge about human trafficking, especially in relation to the labour, available in Thai, Myanmar Cambodia and Lao languages, were distributed at the border checkpoints and communities throughout the country to inform the legal rights and on how to prevent themselves from falling victims to human trafficking. The distribution also aimed at establishing networks for labour protection and promotion of good labour practices. The results of such campaigns are as follows:

3.5.3.1 There were 2,880 workers who benefited from the information, knowledge and training classes on the rights of the employment overseas and overseas job placement provided.

3.5.3.2 A total of 1,599 workers received benefit of labour protection networks.

3.5.4 The campaign against human trafficking was conducted in various forms, such as the advertisements on the billboards, programs broadcasting through radio and television channels, organized Anti-

Trafficking in persons day at the national and provincial levels, to raise awareness and seek public cooperation in the prevention, encourage the public to report the incident to relevant agencies and to enable people to protect themselves and their families from falling victims to human trafficking. Over the year, a total of 58,965 advertisements were posted, more than 290,000 people were informed about human trafficking and 58,123 programs were conducted through other media.

3.6 Training courses/Forums/Seminars in 2013

Training Course/Forum/Seminar	No. of events and participants	Participants/targeted group
Prosecution and law enforcement		
Training by the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) on cooperation in human trafficking investigation	2 / 89	Law enforcement officials from Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, China, Hong Kong, Macau, Brunei, Indonesia, the Philippines and Timor-Leste
Training for the competent officials under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008	5 / 300	The immigration officials, the marine police, the navy, the officials from the Department of Special Investigation, the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, the Department of Employment, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Training on TIP for the police	7 / 369	The commissioned police of the immigration bureau throughout the country, the inquiry officials from the metropolitan police stations and rural police stations in areas of high-risk of human trafficking
Bilateral meeting between Thailand and Myanmar on the law enforcement and criminal justice system	2 / 98	Thailand: Delegates from the Office of the Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police (the Immigration Bureau, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division), the Department of Social Development and Welfare and the Department of Special Investigation Myanmar: Delegates from Prosecutor Office, the Myanmar Police Force, Public Security Officials, Immigration Officials, officials from the Ministry of Social Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Training, Meeting and Seminars	Number of Times Held/ Number of Attendees	Attendees/Target Group
Bilateral meeting between the Department of Special Investigation and the Myanmar Police Force on cooperation to fight against TIP	2 / 66	Thailand: the officials from the Department of Special Investigation Myanmar: police responsible for suppression of human trafficking

Meeting to promote cooperation among the agencies responsible for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking	2 / 50	Australia Federal Police (AFP), Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (ARTIP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), Mirror Foundation, and Freeland Foundation
Workshop to promote cooperation among the related agencies involving in the legal processes against human trafficking under the Anti-Money Laundering Act 1999	1 / 85	Officers of the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigation, the Marine Department, the Department of Employment and the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare
Protection		
Workshop to find solution to integrate efforts in providing assistance to the victim of human trafficking	1 / 200	Officers from government agencies and staff from the non-government organizations, such as the Office of the National Human Rights Commission and the Law Society etc.
Case Management Meeting (CMM) between Thailand-Myanmar, Thailand-Lao PDR on social services and victim protection	2 / 100	Officers from the agencies responsible for providing social services, the Royal Thai Police, the Office of the Attorney General, the

		Ministry of Labour and staff from international organization
Training, Meeting and Seminars	Number of Times Held/ Number of Attendees	Attendees/Target Group
Meeting on the Standard of Procedure (SOP) for return and social reintegration between Thailand-Myanmar, Thailand-Lao PDR	2 /80	Officers from the government agencies and staff of the non-government and international organizations
Group meeting under the project empowering trafficked victims and establishing friendship-supporting network	50	Trafficked victims and officers from the government agencies and staff of the non-government organization and civil society group
Meeting to review practical method and plan for the improvement of victim protection and assistance of the OSSC at Suvarnabhumi Airport	2 / 100	Officers from the Department of Social Development and Welfare, the Immigration Bureau and staff of the Airports of Thailand Plc., and the non-government organization
Prevention		
Training classes for employers on the legal process of foreign worker employment including its steps, procedures and conditions of the work permit issuance so as to prevent human trafficking from occurring	7 / 1,243	Officers from the government agencies, employers, employees, staff of the non-government organization and mass media
Training classes for vulnerable groups of young children and teenagers to prevent them from being tricked or to be exploited by the trafficking syndicate	890 / 89,000	Vulnerable groups of children and teenagers in 77 provinces throughout the country

<p>Training classes for young leaders, general public and staff of the multi-disciplinary team to provide knowledge about the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008 and to raise awareness about human trafficking</p>	<p>77 / 7,560</p>	<p>Young leaders, general people and staff of the multi-disciplinary team in 77 provinces throughout the country</p>
<p>Workshop on human trafficking situation and procedural guidelines to share experience among the practitioners in particular areas, address the problems and plan for the future works</p>	<p>1 / 230</p>	<p>Officers of the Provincial Human trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center from 77 provinces</p>
<p>Training, Meeting and Seminars</p>	<p>Number of Times Held/ Number of Attendees</p>	<p>Attendees/Target Group</p>
<p>Meeting to enhance capability of labour inspectors and other related agencies by sharing experience with the expert from Brazil on the inspection of forced labour and child labour in the hard-to-reach workplaces</p>	<p>1 / 50</p>	<p>The labour inspectors in the areas and from the central administration, officers from the Department of Employment, the Marine Police and the Navy</p>

<p>Training classes for employers and employees to provide the knowledge about the legal rights and duties under the labour protection laws, measures to protect job seekers, the punishment for being illegal job agents, knowledge about human trafficking for forced labour, the channels to report the incident and the available assistances for trafficked victim</p>	<p>162 / 1,517</p>	<p>employers/business operators and employees (foreign workers)</p>
<p>Training classes for the Thai workers before traveling for job placement overseas to inform them about their rights and how to ask for help while working abroad</p>	<p>54,125</p>	<p>People interested/Thai workers about to work overseas</p>

3.7 Preventive measures to reduce the demand for sex exploitation of minors in the tourism industry



Posters to campaign for raising awareness and the protection of children in the sex tourism industry especially at main tourist attraction sites

3.7.1 The Ministry of Tourism and Sports in cooperation with the World Vision Foundation and The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) initiated a project titled “Project Childhood: Combating Child Sex Tourism” aimed at preventing sensual exploitation of minors in tourism industry. The project was funded by the Australian Government.

3.7.2 The meeting on the code of conduct in relation to the protection of children being sexually exploited in the tourism and travel industry, among stakeholders of tourism and travel businesses consisting of hotels and guide businesses, tourist police, officers from the Department of Tourism and staff of the non-government organization and mass media was held. The meeting was aimed to inform the attendants the situation and the impact to their businesses if found to be involved in child sex exploitation. In addition, the roles and duties of both government and private sectors in preventing the sex exploitation of children were also provided during the meeting. The attendants were encouraged to adhere to the code of conduct and practical guidelines in protecting the children from being sexually exploited in their businesses.

3.7.3 The meeting on introduction of the Global Code of Ethics made by the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) was held for all stakeholders in the tourism industry so as to encourage them to take responsibility in adopting and sustainably applying to their businesses since it will be beneficial in improving the quality and standard of the Thai tourism industry after integrating into the



3.7.4 Developing surveillance network on child sex tourism by providing 4 training courses to the people involved in the tourism industry in the high-risk areas, including the key players and members from the private sectors.

3.7.5 Thailand placed vigorous efforts to control commercial sex by implementing the preventive measures together with reducing the number of foreigners traveling to Thailand for sexual purpose. The child sex abusers were extradited to the requesting countries and at the same time the sex offender fugitives were extradited from other countries to stand trial or serve sentences in Thailand. The names of foreigners who had a criminal record on child sex abuse will be put on the immigration watch-list. These persons will be denied entry or their permission of stay will be revoked. During 2009-2013, one fugitive was extradited to the requesting country and two fugitives were extradited to Thailand. A total of 137 foreigners were named on the watch-list, 79 were denied entry and 13 were revoked the permission of stay.

In addition, a criminal lawsuit was instituted against a foreign tourist engaging in sexual activities with a Thai underaged boy (less than 15 years). The incident took place in Pattaya between the end of 2012 and April 2013. After the investigation, police arrested the alleged foreign suspect on grounds of child sex abuse and a Thai suspect who procured a child on human trafficking offence on 2 February 2013. The Public Prosecutor filed an indictment on 26 April 2013; the case is now pending court trial. The foreign suspect was also named in the immigration black-list.

4. Policy and Mechanism

4.1 The National Committees

According to the Anti-Trafficking Act 2008, the government set up 2 national committees. The first committee called “the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee” chaired by the Prime Minister. Over the year the Prime Minister gave priority to the job on fighting against human trafficking and presided over the meetings of the Committee herself. The Committee required all related government agencies to working together in combating human trafficking and seriously and expeditiously pursuing legal actions against the traffickers and the official alleged to be involved. The Committee also required the systematization of foreign workers employment to prevent human

trafficking from occurring in this sector. The second committee is called “the Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee” chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. Over the year, the committee was convened to monitor the performance of all related agencies several times.



The Prime Minister personally chaired the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee



The Deputy Prime Minister chaired the Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee

4.2 Budget allotted for prevention and suppression of human trafficking

4.2.1 For the fiscal year 2013, the Thai Government allotted a total amount of 198,009,439 baht of its budget to government agencies to carry on activities under the national plan on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking. The budget allotted did not include monthly salary, allowances and administration expenditures. The budget was spent to prevent and solve the problems on human trafficking for labour exploitation, to improve the capability of law enforcement officers, to increase the efficiency of investigation, suppression and the arrest of trafficking syndicate, to provide services and support the repatriation process for the trafficked victim, to establish the surveillance networks and to develop data base system.

4.2.2 In addition, the Anti Trafficking in Persons Fund also allotted 37,346,518 baht of its fund to support numerous agencies, both in the central and regional areas. Among them, 46 were government agencies, 7 were non-government organizations. Most of the programs involved training courses for law enforcement officers and staff in the multi-disciplinary team on investigation, victim identification, special measures and techniques stipulated in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008. Training classes network members, such as community leaders, head of villages, the officers of the local administration, youth leaders and business operators to raise awareness and establish surveillance networks for prevention of human trafficking in the high-risk areas. The money was also spent to produce various forms of media and advertisements.

Moreover, the money from the Fund was distributed to the 525 trafficked victims in a total amount of 4,359,227.35 baht for the cost of living, medical fees, lack of income (during the period of falling victim to human trafficking), travelling costs, etc.

4.2.3 The national plan on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking was published and informed to the agencies concerned in the public sector, private sector, international organizations, and civil society groups, both in the central and regional areas, through the official website of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security or other channels such as meetings, training classes and seminars so as to allow those mentioned agencies to use as a guideline in combating human trafficking.

4.3 Hotline for trafficked victim assistance

The Prime Minister gave precedence to provide assistance and services to children, women, the elderly and disabled people, and established the “One Stop Crisis Center” (OSCC) to provide services to people in need of assistance by focusing on 4 groups, i.e., the victims of human trafficking, unwanted pregnancies, child labour and the victims of domestic violence. The Prime Minister assigned the Minister for Social Development and Human Security to chair the committee supervising the centers’ performance. The Centers were run by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and operated in cooperation with other related government agencies such as the Royal Thai Police, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Interior.

The OSCC adopted the multi-disciplinary approach to its working pattern. It also gave importance to the swift referral and response to the filed claims/reports as fast as possible. People, both Thai and foreigners, can report the incident and contact the officers for help through several channels, i.e., 1) calling the 1300 24-hour Hotline of which 30 telephone lines were available, 2) reporting the incident through the official website, 3) Using Mobile Application and 4) making a direct contact at any of 21,585 service centers throughout the country. After the establishment between 9 June 2013 and 13 January 2014, the OSCC provided services to 2,134 cases classified as follows:

No.	Type of Service	Agency responsible	Amount	Percentage
1.	Violence against children, women, the elderly and disabled people	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	1,604	45.83
2.	Human Trafficking	Royal Thai Police	197	5.63
3.	Unwanted Pregnancies	Ministry of Public Health	316	9.03
4.	Child labour	Ministry of Labour	17	0.49

5.	Other social problems (such as the homeless, orphans, the elderly, missing persons, drug addicts etc.)	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	1,366	39.03
	Total		3,500	100.00

The following steps were taken by the center in order to refer the case to other related agencies:

1) After the case is reported, the officer receiving the report will initially identify the problem.

2) If the case was human trafficking, it will then be referred to the police station having jurisdiction over the case for rescuing or conducting further investigation.

3) If the victim of human trafficking was identified, the police will send such victim to the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to provide protection while the investigation is ongoing and awaiting the pursuit of legal action against the culprit.

4.4 International cooperation mechanism

The government also set up the mechanism to combat human trafficking at the international level by requiring the Royal Thai Embassies or Consulates to set up a special committee chaired by the Ambassador or the Consulate-General to cooperate with the agencies in that particular country in sharing information, making a rescue and coordinating in the legal proceedings. The committee members consist of the Honorary Consul, the representatives from the Office of Labour Affairs, Security Affairs and other related agencies, the non-government organization and the Thai Community. This mechanism is linked to the domestic mechanisms at the national and provincial levels.

4.5 Thai database system on prevention and suppression of human trafficking

4.5.1 The Thai government developed the database system on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking. The process was initiated by

exploring the problems on data collection and utilization of the related agencies both in the central and regional areas. Such initiative was aimed to link information of all agencies together so as to make possible the analysis and evaluation of which will be beneficial in making the policy and determining more effective measures to prevent and suppress human trafficking. The system consisted of 2 main sections.

4.5.1.1 Database system related to criminal proceedings :

The information in this section will be linked to the statistics of human trafficking cases, information about the trafficked victim, suspect, offences instituted, the opinion on the case of public prosecutor and the court's decision, etc. The Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigation and the Office of the Attorney General are responsible for updating the information in the part related to their own duties for in this section.

4.5.1.2 Database system related to victim protection and social aspects: In this section, information about the specific details of the trafficked victim, types, and techniques used by the syndicate and factors being the cause of human trafficking are provided. The physical and psychological affects as well as the services provided to that particular victim are also included in this section. The main agency responsible for updating information in this part is the Department of Social Development and Welfare.

The National Center for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking under the Office of the Permanent Secretary will be the central body in analyzing and evaluating all information of which will be later supplied to the government for policymaking .



การอบรมฝึกปฏิบัติ
การบันทึกข้อมูล
ด้านการดำเนินคดี
และด้านสังคม

5. Partnership and International Cooperation

5.1 Cooperation with other sectors

Not only the government agencies, but the non-government organization, private sector and the civil society group are also aware of and willing to provide cooperation to the fight against human trafficking with the government sector.

5.1.1 The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, in cooperation with the Australian Aid, World Vision, MTV Exit, UNIAP, Save the Children UK and USAID, held Regional Youth Media Workshop in Chiang Rai Province to educate the youth leaders from the countries in the Mekong Sub-Region about human trafficking.



5.1.2 The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, in cooperation with the UNIAP published and distributed pamphlets about safe migration available in Thai, Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao, Vietnamese and English, to prevent the migrants from falling victims to human trafficking.

5.1.3 The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, in cooperation with JICA based in Thailand is running a 5-year project, between 2009 and 2014, called “Reinforce the power of Multi-Disciplinary Team in Protecting the Trafficked Victim”. The participants will have a chance to visit the sites in the pilot provinces, such as Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Phayao Province, etc. The meeting among the members of the multi-disciplinary team to share their experiences will also be arranged. In addition, JICA subsidized the publishing of “the Manual for Multi-Disciplinary Team on Trafficked Victim Protection” of which will be used as a practical guideline in providing protection to the victims of human trafficking. Moreover, the Ministry and JICA have a plan to launch a new project between 2014 and 2018 to enhance capability of the service providers for trafficked victims.

5.1.4 The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, in cooperation with the Chalermprakit Center of Translation and Interpretation, Chulalongkorn University provided training classes on Cambodia translation for 20 attendants to make them understand about the roles of interpreters and the way to support the officers in providing services to the victim of human trafficking.

5.1.5 The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security held 2 seminars on 30 October 2012 and 13 February 2013. The attendants were invited from the private sector, international organizations, and the agencies under the United Nations Organization and from the related government agencies, to express their opinions and propose any recommendations to combating human trafficking. During the seminars, the government agencies were given a chance to clarify information, explain their duties and inform about various progresses to the private sector and international organizations of which will be beneficial for future policy development and the follow-up. The delegations from the US Embassy to Thailand was also invited to attend the seminars to share their experience on

victim identification and build up relationship and make more understanding among the practitioners of both countries.

5.1.6 The Department of Consular Affairs, in cooperation with the academic institutions, private sector and other independent organizations, such as Khon Kaen University, Mae Fah Luang University, Mahasarakham University, TRAFCORD, FOCUS, the Mirror Foundation and the local administration organization (Office of Surin Province), provided training classes to raise awareness about human trafficking to the people living in the high-risk areas in the North and Northeast of Thailand. Over the year 2013, a total of 6,200 people attended the classes. This project produced an effective result and contributed to the decreasing numbers of the Thai victims who asked for help from the Thai Embassy and Consulate Office year by year.

5.1.7 The Ministry of Labour in cooperation with the International Labour Organization launched a new project called “ILO The TRIANGLE Project”. There were several tripartite and civil society groups, such as the Labour Right Promotion Network Foundation (LPN), SR Law Office, the Foundation for AIDS Rights (FAR), the Human Rights and Development Foundation (HRDF), the MAP Foundation, the Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma (TACDB), Foundation for Labour and Employment Promotion (HOME Net), and other labour organizations, took part in the project to provide advice on the laws and policy development, to be members of the working group to develop curriculum for improving the capability of labour inspectors in inspecting the at-risk workplaces. The groups provided information, knowledge, training classes about the legal rights, and the employment practices to the foreign workers as well as established foreign labour networks. Moreover, the groups provided counseling service and legal aid to foreign workers and cooperated with the government agencies in case any assistance is required.

5.1.8 The Thai Chamber of Commerce, the Confederation of Thailand Fishery Products, the Thai Frozen Foods Association, the Association of Food Processors, the Thai Tuna Industry Association, the Thai Shrimp Association, the Fisheries Association, the Thai Overseas Fisheries Association, the Pet Food Manufacturers Association, the Thai Fishmeal Producers Association and the Charoen Pokphand Foods PCL.,

the company known to employ the largest numbers of foreign workers, jointly signed a declaration on 11 November 2013 to declare their intention against the use of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking for labour exploitation.

5.1.9 The Thai Fisheries Association expressed their sincere commitment by providing cooperation to the government sector in various forms as follows:

5.1.9.1 Working with the police and officers from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to rescue 2 Thai fishing crew who jumped into the water to escape from a fishing boat. These fishing crew received services and filed a complaint against the business operator and boat owner and then were sent back to their hometown.

5.1.9.2 Working with the International Labour Organization to run a project called “ILO Triangle Project” to develop curriculum on work safety for fisheries industry. Moreover, it also cooperated with the private company producing and distributing 300 sets of First Aid Kit to the fishing boats for emergency use.

5.1.10 The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) invited a Thai delegation from the Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigation and the Office of the Attorney General to visit and share experiences on investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases with the law enforcement officers in San Francisco and Seattle, USA between 22 and 27 July 2013. During the visit, the Thai delegation had a chance to observe the real operation in which the suspects were arrested on the charge of sexual procurement. Some of the females arrested were later identified as the trafficked victims. In December 2013, the Thai Police, following the technique learned from the visit, arrested 14 suspects and 24 prostitutes. All prostitutes arrested were once again interviewed and 9 were identified as the trafficked victims. The police therefore instituted human trafficking offence against the suspects. The success of the arrest and rescue resulted from the good cooperation between Thailand and the United States of America.

5.2 Bilateral Cooperation

5.2.1 Thailand signed bilateral memorandum of understanding (MOU) with 4 countries in the Mekhong Sub-Region to strengthen the relationship between the countries and to improve the efficiency of the effort in combating human trafficking. It also contributed to the improvement on victim protection, victim's family tracing and the assessment and preparation before sending victims back to his/her family. In 2013, several meetings were held under the provisions of the MOU as detailed below:

5.2.1.1 The MOU between Thailand and Cambodia signed on 31 May 2003

During 9-11 June 2013, the bilateral meeting to review and update the provisions of the MOU was held. The revised draft was proposed for the approval from the Cabinet. In addition, the 1st phase of the plan of action which will be implemented between 2013 and 2015, on the prevention, protection, suppression, return and reintegration, was already set up.

5.2.1.2 The MOU between Thailand and Lao PDR signed on 13 July 2005

The government of both countries is implementing projects/activities set in the 3rd phase of the plan of action (for the year 2013-2015).

5.2.1.3 The MOU between Thailand and Vietnams signed on 24 March 2008

During 24-26 March 2013 the meeting to set the 2nd phase of the plan of action (for the year 2013-2015) was held. During the meeting, the guidelines for victim identification and Standard of Procedure (SOP) for the return of victims containing several important issues, such as the contact persons, the guidelines for tracing the victim's family, steps and procedures of the process for the return and receiving of the victim and other related conditions, for example, information sharing, the language being used and the revision on cooperation in the future, etc., was adopted.

5.2.1.4 The MOU between Thailand and Myanmar signed on 24 April 2013

(1) The MOU is in the 2nd phase of the plan of action (for the year 2012-2014). During 13-16 November 2013, the meeting to follow up the implementation of the plan of action was held. In addition, on 14 March 2013, both governments signed an agreement on the standard procedure for case management in relation to the return of victims and the reintegration of child victims.

(2) Thailand and Myanmar jointly established the Border Cooperation on Anti-Trafficking in Persons (BCATIP) offices at the 3 border points: Tachileik-Chiangrai, Myawaddy-Maesot and Kawthoung-Ranong. Under the BCATIP mechanism, the request for help from a plant in Suratthani Province was examined. Even though it was not a human trafficking case, the labour asking for help was assisted under the provisions of labour protection laws and was sent back to Tachileik. The governments of both countries agree to expand this form of cooperation into other areas in the future.



5.2.2 The Thai government plans to negotiate and conclude the MOU with other countries:

5.2.2.1 The negotiation between the Thai and Malaysian government was arranged several times, i.e., during 27-30 August 2013 in Malaysia and during 21-24 January 2014 at Chiang Rai Province in Thailand.

5.2.2.2 The draft of the MOU between Thailand and United Arab Emirates was exchanged through diplomatic channel. On 13 November 2013, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to approach the United Arab Emirates about the meeting to consider the draft.

5.2.2.3 Thailand already sent a draft of the MOU to Brunei Darussalam and now is waiting for the response.

5.2.2.4 A Chinese delegation visited Thailand during 1-5 July 2013 to learn and share experiences with the Thai officers in fighting against human trafficking. During the visit, both sides exchanged their views about the prevention, protection and services and the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking. The next meeting to explore and discuss about the future cooperation will be hosted by the Chinese government.

5.2.3 The Memorandum of Cooperation between the Government of Japan and Thailand concerning the Exchange of Information for the Purpose of Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons was also signed. The MOU was intended to be the channel for exchanging the information of the victims and suspects in human trafficking case so as to facilitate the law enforcement officers of both countries in conducting investigation and effectively pursuing legal actions against the perpetrators both in Thailand and Japan. In addition, such MOU will be a mechanism to enhance the legal cooperation between the two countries. Right now both governments are drafting an action plan for the year 2013-2014.

5.3 Multilateral Cooperation

5.3.1 Cooperation in the Mekhong Sub-Region

The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security held the 9th COMMIT meeting during 21-22 February 2013 in Bangkok under the theme “Coordination and Action to Combat Trafficking: Lessons Learned from the COMMIT Process and Countries’ Initiatives”. In attendant were high level officers from the member countries (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand). The representatives from the government agencies, the United Nations organizations, international organizations and private sector including the youths from the countries in the Mekhong Sub-Region were also invited to the meeting. A total of 180 attendants were present in the meeting.

5.3.2 Cooperation under the ASEAN framework

5.3.2.1 The Thai government ratified the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among Like-Minded ASEAN Member Countries in January 2013. Such regional treaty will be a tool to enhance cooperation and improve the effectiveness in fighting against human trafficking of the countries in this region.

5.3.2.2 The annual meeting of the ASEAN police chiefs or ASEANAPOL gave priority to the issue of human trafficking and the member countries are required to report on their progresses. The meeting is aimed to be a forum to exchange information in relation to any type of the crimes. The focal point for each kind of crime is appointed. The latest 33rd meeting was held in Pattaya, Thailand, during 18-22 February 2013.

5.3.2.3 Among the ASEAN countries, the meeting of the senior officers to address transnational crimes is held annually. Human trafficking is one of the transnational crimes of which was raised for discussion during the meeting. The latest 13th meeting was held in June 2013 in Vietnam. In addition, the sub-group meeting of which the Head of Special Units (HSU) responsible for combating and curbing human trafficking in each member country was also regularly held to share the views and practices on human trafficking cases.

Thailand, in cooperation with Singapore, was the lead-shepherd to draft the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action (RPA) to Combat Trafficking in Persons. Such plan of which was developed in line with the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons reflected the

intention and commitment of the countries in this region to cooperate with each other in seriously combating human trafficking and in compliance with the global plan.

5.3.3 The cooperation under the Bali Process – Thailand in cooperation with the Australian government co-hosted the Bali Process Workshop on the Ratification and Implementation of UNTOC and its Two Protocols to promote understanding among the participants and encouraged them to apply the provisions of such international instruments into the real practices. The meeting also was aimed to create a common understanding among government agencies so as to accelerate the process of ratification of the convention and its two protocols of which was intensively carried on over the year 2013. The meeting was attended by 110 participants from 24 countries.

5.3.4 The cooperation with the European Union – Thailand and the European Union jointly held a roundtable discussion called “Thailand-EU Expert’s Roundtable on Trafficking in Human Beings in October 2013. The meeting opened the chance for the Thai and EU participants and the civil society groups to share their experiences on handling human trafficking cases focusing on investigation and prosecution techniques, including the policy on the protection and services for trafficked victims. Such meeting produced a satisfactory result, especially to the agencies responsible for enforcing the laws, in which they can share and seek specific cooperation from their counterparts.

5.3.5 The roles of the Thai government in the United Nations forum – Dr. Saisuree Jutikul, the qualified expert in the National Committee on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking of Thailand, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children. She was re-elected for the second session (term of office 2013-2014) after the first session ending at the end of 2013. The re-election of Dr. Saisuree reflected that Thailand has the outstanding expert on fighting against human trafficking who has been widely recognized. Not only actively working with the United Nations organizations, Dr. Saisuree also was the key person to make a working link on prevention and suppression of human trafficking between Thailand and other countries.

Future Work

Even though Thailand pursued efforts on prevention and combating human trafficking over the year 2013, certain obstacles and challenges still exist. In 2014, the government is determined to expand the scope of work in all aspects according to the policy, strategy, and measures on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking for the year 2011-2016, in order to intensify and increase efficiency of the performance on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking as follows:

1. Prosecution and Law Enforcement

1.1 Speed up the legal proceedings

1.1.1 The Office of the Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police and the Department of Special Investigation issued circular letters and orders requiring their officers to prioritize the investigation into and prosecution of human trafficking cases in order to speed up the legal proceedings.

1.1.2 The Office of the Attorney General gave the advice to the public prosecutor to file a motion to the court for making pre-trial deposition of the trafficked victim, if doing so shall not cause a negative result to the case.

1.1.3 The President of the Supreme Court issued a regulation in relation to video conferencing testimony allowing victims to testify in his/her home country or home town. It is no longer necessary for the victim to physically come to the court which sometimes is far away from the victim's home. Providing testimony through video conferencing, not only reduces the cost of traveling, the victim might feel more relaxed than he/she has to stand and confront with the trafficking suspect in the court room. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to allow the use of the Royal Thai Embassies as the place for the testimonial process.

1.2 Provisional release: The Office of the Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police and the Department of Special Investigation gave advice to their officers to make an objection to the motion requesting a provisional release, if it is evident that the suspect or accused will escape, or will tamper with evidence. In addition, the Ministry of Justice is considering the

possibility of applying other measures, such as using tracking devices, to the accused who was granted bail to prevent them from escaping.

1.3 Claiming for civil compensation: The Office of the Attorney General required the public prosecutor to claim a civil compensation for the trafficked victim in all cases.

1.4 Victim Identification: The Royal Thai Police instructed the Immigration Bureau to provide more incentive to the officers responsible for identifying victims of human trafficking to improve their competency.

1.5 Police Attaché: The Royal Thai Police launched a new project to send a police officer to station as an attaché in 4 countries, i.e., Myanmar, Lao PDR, Cambodia and China (Yunnan), to enhance policing capability and strengthen cooperation with that particular country.

1.6 The cooperation among the agencies in the criminal justice system: The Department of Special Investigation under the Ministry of Justice established cooperation on the law enforcement in relation to human trafficking cases with neighboring countries, in particular with Lao PDR and Cambodia of which a number of their nationals have become trafficked victims in Thailand. A plan on strengthening the relationship between the law enforcement agencies of Thailand and Myanmar is already set up. The Royal Thai Police will host the 2nd bilateral meeting between the law enforcement agencies and the agencies in the criminal justice system of Thailand and Myanmar in 2014.

2. Protection

2.1 At present, the process of granting permission to trafficked victims for temporary stay and work, including making the victim's profile and issuing the work permit takes about 3-4 months which is not advantageous enough for the victim. The government therefore plans to streamline and reduce steps of the process among the related agencies.

2.2 Interpretation services are necessary at all stages during the provision of assistance and protection to the foreign trafficked victim. The interpreter has to understand the problem and needs to have appropriate psychological skills in order to gain trust from the victim. The Ministry of

Social Development and Human Security plans to improve the interpretation services to ensure the full protection of the victim.

2.3 The government also plans to help victims to better access to his/her entitled legal rights, especially trafficked victims for forced labour. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has a plan to establish a legal aid center to provide counseling services, and give the advice to the victim on the lawsuit, including engaging a private lawyer in cases where the victim needs to claim a civil compensation.

2.4 There is evidence that after returning to his/her country, the victim cannot fully access many available services, therefore, the cooperation between the government agencies, private sector and the agencies in the origin country needs improvement. The sample of this project such as, the project on the establishment of the center for Cambodia trafficked victims and vulnerable people.

2.5 The study about the situation of people movement in the region, which might have an effect on human trafficking situation, is already prepared.

2.6 The government is considering subsidizing the costs for health check and insurance by using the money from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund.

3. Prevention

3.1 The Ministry of Labour plans to cooperate with the other related agencies, such as the Royal Thai Navy, the Royal Thai Police, the Marine Department, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Employment, and the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare to conduct labour inspection on the fishing boats and in the high-risk worksites. The aim is to inspect the workplaces and fishing boats in 22 provinces along the seashore and a total of 1,124 fishing boats and 38,360 workers are expected to be inspected. In addition, the Ministry will also cooperate with other related agencies to perform labour inspection in other high-risk business, such as shrimp farms, sugar cane and garment factories, etc. In this regard the newly revised form for labour inspection will be used.

3.2 The labour inspection form will be improved to include the indications of human trafficking, such as illegal wage reduction, identity document confiscation, forced labour, detention, restraint, physical assault of any worker. The form will be used for labour inspection in the high-risk businesses, including in the fisheries industry, so as to increase the chance of seeing the victim of human trafficking. Moreover, the training classes to improve the capability of labour inspectors and officers in special task force responsible for labour inspection on the fishing boats and in the high-risk businesses will be provided to 300 trainees.

3.3 In order to legalize illegal foreign workers, the systematization of labour registration was conducted through the cooperation of several related agencies, such as the Department of Employment, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Public Health. The illegal foreign workers in the fisheries industry who were registered with the government at either the One Stop Service Center or the Mobile Unit in the 22 provinces along the seashore between March and May 2014 will be granted permission for temporary stay. The registration is responsible by the Fisheries Coordinating Centers.

3.4 The database necessary for supporting the performance of the Fisheries Coordinating Centers, such as data of labour and fishing boats will be developed.

3.5 The relevant laws, such as the Ministerial Regulation on the Labour Protection for the Fishery industry or the rules and regulation in relation to the report and monitor the entry and exit of the fishing boats will be revised.

3.6 The businesses operators who expressed their intention to join the training classes on how to apply the GLP to their own businesses and on how to improve their working conditions will be invited to attend the classes within the first 3 months of the year 2014. The follow-up program to support the working condition improvement of those business workplaces will be arranged every 3 months throughout the whole year.

3.7 The guideline on good practices for the tourism industry will be developed to prevent the sexual exploitation of minors. The child safe

tourism standard, as well as the standards on quality assessment, will also be improved.

3.8 The campaign to raise awareness about human trafficking to enable the vulnerable people to protect themselves from human trafficking will be continuously arranged.

3.9 The training classes for staffs of the multi-disciplinary team will be intensively and continually organized.

4. Policy and Mechanism

4.1 The toll-free hotline will offer counseling services in four languages, i.e., English, Myanmar, Cambodian and Lao since March 2014 and other 3 additional languages, i.e., Chinese, Malayu and Vietnamese will be available by September 2014. This is to improve the capacity in receiving the case report and providing services to the foreign victim. The government also will seek more cooperation with neighboring countries to make the victim assistance and referral better.

4.2 The database system on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking of Thailand will be improved in succession. The pilot training classes for officers to import data into the database relating to the prosecution and protection will be launched in March 2014. The result will be used for Gap Analysis and recommendation to improve the database system. Thereafter, the information processing, analysis system, and data linkages will be designed. The possibility of making information linkages among the related agencies so as to connect the information about the measures on prevention and suppression of human trafficking at policy level with the operational level will also be examined.

5. Partnership and International Cooperation

5.1 At the International Level

5.1.1 The academic cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: The Thai and Australian governments will provide support to the Regional Support Office under the Bali Process in organizing a workshop on “Policy Guides on Criminalizing Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons” during 12-13

March 2014. Such Policy Guide will provide knowledge and obligations under the Convention and its two protocols which will be useful for the state parties to implement their obligations under such international instruments.

5.1.2 The Thai government will hold a workshop titled “GMS Follow-Up Workshop for Joint Standard Setting on Trafficking-in-Persons Victim Identification Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures” during 24-26 March 2014 to draft and develop guidelines for trafficked victim identification. The idea actually came out during the meeting in Bangkok in the year 2012 titled “GMS Workshop on Initiatives and opportunities for Joint Standard Setting on Victim Identification Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)”. The upcoming meeting will be a chance for participants to share their experiences and address the problem or challenges on victim identification among the countries in the Mekhong Sub-Region.

5.1.3 The cooperation on the labour placement through the government-to-government agreement will be continuously expanded. Currently, the Thai government is negotiating such agreement with the Bangladeshi government and plans to revise the existing agreements with neighboring countries.

5.2 At the National Level

5.2.1 The event to raise awareness about human trafficking under the theme “United against Trafficking in Persons” will be organized. This campaign will encourage the public and private sector to provide cooperation and take part in the effort to fight against human trafficking. The activities consist of international conferences and a variety of activities to raise awareness and seek cooperation and participation of all sectors.

5.2.2 The international conference on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its two protocols will be held to ensure the full compliance of the related agencies.