



**Royal Thai Government's
Country Report
on Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts**

1 January – 31 December 2025

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Executive Summary

The Royal Thai Government remains committed to stepping up its efforts on the prevention and suppression of all forms of human trafficking as a priority on the national agenda. In 2025, Thailand has continued to take proactive actions and enhanced international partnerships to combat trafficking in persons along with other transnational criminal activities, including narcotics, cybercrimes and online scams. The Government also increased its annual budget allocation for anti-human trafficking efforts to THB 402,685,600 (USD 12,783,670), an increase of over 20 percent from the previous year, amounting to a total of THB 6,260,146,600 (USD 198,734,813) for the 2017-2025 period.

To eradicate human trafficking and ensure the protection of the victims, Thailand implements a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach and enhances effective coordination at all levels. Established by the Anti-Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2560 (2017), the Anti-Human Trafficking Committee and the Coordination and Supervision of Anti-Human Trafficking Operation Committee oversee policy direction and implementation at the national level. The Anti-Human Trafficking Plan of Action B.E. 2566-2570 (2023-2027) provides an overarching framework across all 3Ps: Prosecution, Protection and Prevention, along with developing the country's database and multi-stakeholder partnerships. At the local level, the Sub-Committees on Provincial Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking were established across the country and are chaired by the Provincial Governor.

Online scam operations by transnational criminal groups in Southeast Asia have become increasingly complex and are closely connected to other criminal activities, including cybercrime, money laundering and human trafficking. In 2025, Thailand strengthened law enforcement operations and coordinated international cooperation efforts to dismantle transnational online scam networks, while also reinforcing protection and prevention efforts to address human trafficking for forced criminality in online scam centers.

Prosecution

Thailand continues to advance strict law enforcement and prosecution of human trafficking crimes. Intensified efforts aim at dismantling criminal organizations and addressing emerging forms of trafficking, especially cyber-enabled and scam operations-related human trafficking.

In 2025, law enforcement agencies prosecuted a total of 279 human trafficking cases. Inquiry officers completed 178 case files (63.80%) and submitted 177 case files (63.44%) to the public prosecutors. During the reporting period, human trafficking offenses committed online continued their upward

trend, while sex trafficking remained the most prevalent form of human trafficking in the country.

Agencies in the judicial process continue to maintain high standard and efficiency in prosecuting human trafficking cases. With a total of 324 cases received, the public prosecutors completed and submitted 285 cases (87.96%) to the Courts of Justice. In turn, the Courts convicted 314 individuals in 234 different cases. This year's conviction rate is the highest since 2016. The judges also handed down more severe sentences of over 10-year imprisonment.

Thailand continues to enforce zero-tolerance policy towards complicit officials in human trafficking cases. In 2025, 2 new criminal cases were initiated against 3 complicit officials. The Government also places importance on witness protection in human trafficking cases, in order to ensure access and safety in the justice system. Four regional operation centers for witness protection in human trafficking cases were established across the country.

Thailand redoubled its efforts to target and disrupt financial flows and proceeds of criminal groups used to commit human trafficking and other criminal activities. In 2025, the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) conducted search, freeze and seizure of assets with a total worth THB 39,000,000 (USD 1,238,095). Efforts were also made to facilitate asset-related proceedings in the Civil Court.

Relevant agencies continue to conduct capacity building programs to improve the efficiency in prosecuting human trafficking cases. Emphasis is put on building technical capacity and sharing lessons learned to tackle evolving trends of human trafficking, dismantling transnational criminal networks, and implementing victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches.

Protection

Thailand attaches great importance to the protection of and assistance for victims of human trafficking and forced labor or services in a holistic and multi-sectoral manner, based on the recognition of victims as rights holders. The Government has elevated victim protection and assistance, from screening, protection and rehabilitation, to remedies, reintegration and follow-up, guided by domestic legal frameworks and human rights principles and with a goal to prevent re-victimization in the long term.

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) serves as the core pillar of Thailand's protection system. Frontline agencies now utilize a standardized screening form nationwide to ensure coherence in victim screening. NRM allows for a systematic referral of victims for further protection, including in cases of human trafficking, forced labor or services, as well as forced criminality. Thailand also places importance on thorough screening at the very early stage of the process in order to distinguish victims for protection purpose and not to treat

them as offenders, in line with the non-punishment principle. In 2025, NRM was applied to 13,195 individuals of 83 nationalities who entered Thailand, with 443 individuals identified as victims. In addition to this, frontline agencies conducted screenings for individuals assisted from online scam centers located in the neighboring countries, with 4,407 confirmed to be victims of forced criminality and received assistance as well as protection under NRM.

During the same period, Thailand provided protection and assistance to a total of 591 victims, including 293 Thai nationals (49.58%) and 298 foreign nationals (50.42%). Assistance is provided to victims both in and outside of shelters, taking into account victim-centered and trauma-informed care approaches, as well as victim's Best Interest Determination (BID), particularly children. Victims have access to shelters, physical and mental health services, legal counseling, education and vocational training, and are allowed to travel outside of government shelters and use communication devices with due consideration regarding their safety and dignity.

Thailand revised Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for practitioners in the Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (WPCVOTs) and continued to enhance capacity of officers through specialized trainings, including on the Assessment Survivor Outcome (ASO) Tool to evaluate the outcome of victim rehabilitation and reintegration. Victims can also receive remedies through the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund and claim compensation from offenders, including by Court orders through assets seizure.

Furthermore, the Electronic Database System for Anti-Human Trafficking of Thailand (E-AHT), has been developed to synergize data from various government agencies, currently covers all stages, from victim screening and identification to protection and prosecution, thereby enabling case management, follow-up and protection policy development to be more effective, transparent, and coordinated.

At the international level, Thailand has scaled up bilateral and multilateral cooperation with neighboring countries under regional frameworks, such as the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT Process) and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). Thailand also supports the development of the Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM) to ensure seamless and standardized cross-border victim protection, repatriation, and follow-up.

Prevention

Thailand remains fully committed to proactive prevention of human trafficking and forced labor and services through close partnership with the private sector and local communities. Measures have also been taken to raise

awareness and reduce risks among vulnerable groups, close implementation gaps, and address changing forms of trafficking crimes.

In 2025, Ministry of Labour (MOL) inspected 130,550 establishments, covering 2,831,247 workers. Labor inspections were also conducted in 1,631 establishments in sectors identified as high-risk of child labor, forced labor, debt bondage and human trafficking. Violations were found in 10,185 establishments, involving 616,128 workers. Key violations involve occupational safety, health and working environment standards, migrant work permits, and reporting of employment or termination of migrant workers.

The Government attaches high importance to protecting and assisting migrant workers. As of 2025, 30 Joint Service Centers for Migrant Workers have been established nationwide, focusing on provinces with high number of migrant workers. These Centers provide consultation, handle complaints, and coordinate assistance with relevant agencies. In 2025, assistance was provided to 99,636 individuals. The main assistance provided included corrections to migrant worker registration status, certification of work permit documents, on-site consultations and assistance, and issuance of personal identification documents for migrant workers.

MOL disbursed Social Security Fund and the Workmen's Compensation Fund to 578,030 migrant workers from Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam and others, amounting to THB 1,573,600,000 (USD 49,955,555). MOL also disbursed THB 182,326,028.05 (USD 5,788,127.90) to 963 migrant workers in accordance with the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998).

Labor inspectors at national checkpoints screened 9,108 individuals suspected of attempting to work abroad illegally, and suspended 625 individuals from traveling. Educational and awareness raising efforts were provided to mitigate repeated offenses. MOL has continued to implement preventive measures in the fishery industry to reduce risks and prevent accidents in the sea. Effective measures resulted in decreasing trend of recorded incidents and injuries.

MOL supported the establishment of 86 Informal Workers' Networks across the country, serving as a platform for exchanging knowledge, skills, and vocational experiences for informal workers in the agricultural sector, home-based workers, and domestic workers. The goal is to empower these groups of workers, protect their rights, ensure their safety at work, and prevent them from being lured into human trafficking, especially cybercrime.

MOL has enhanced its cooperation with the private sector to verify their disengagement in employment practices that may constitute forced labor, services, or human trafficking, as well as child labor in the workplace, including through awareness-raising among employees and promoting responsible supply chains.

Progress has also been made on improving legal frameworks to address novel forms of exploitation and reduce risks of human trafficking. On 18 March 2025,

the Cabinet approved the draft amendment of the Criminal Code to criminalize new forms of online child sexual exploitation and abuse, namely, online grooming, unsolicited sexting, sextortion, online stalking and cyberbullying.

Partnership

Partnership continues to be a cornerstone of Thailand's anti-trafficking strategy. High priority has been given to partnership between governmental agencies, NGOs, international organizations and the civil society, including bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

On "*Prosecution*," Thailand advanced domestic and international partnerships to address the evolving forms of human trafficking, especially those connected to transnational criminal organizations and online scam operations. Mechanisms have been set up to coordinate and collaborate on intelligence sharing, evidence gathering, joint operations, coordination against criminal networks and capacity building programs. These partnerships include bilateral meetings on prosecution of human trafficking cases, interagency coordination through the International Anti-Scam and Human Trafficking Syndicate Command Center (IAC), as well as regional and international partnerships such as the 43th ASEANPOL Conference and the International Conference on Global Partnership against Online Scam.

On "*Protection*," international cooperation and partnerships with civil society networks have been deepened to ensure continuous and inclusive protection of victims of human trafficking. In 2025, Thailand developed and implemented bilateral MOUs with neighboring countries to strengthen referral, protection and follow-up of trafficking victims. To improve the protection of human trafficking victims, the Government, in collaboration with the diplomatic community in Thailand and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), developed the Consular Guide to Support Vulnerable Migrants, Especially Potential Victims of Trafficking in Thailand.

On "*Prevention*," Thailand expanded collaboration with the private sector, NGOs, partner countries, international organizations and academia in a wide range of areas. These include the implementation of regional programs such as TRIANGLE IN ASEAN and PROTECT to ensure labor rights protection of migrant workers, women and children; the development of guidelines on domestic work inspection and interagency collaboration to eliminate forced labor throughout supply chains; and awareness-raising and preventive measures to prevent vulnerable groups from falling victim to online scam centers.

Actions against Online Scam

Thailand redoubled efforts and intensified measures to dismantle transnational scam syndicates and address human trafficking in the context of

online scam operations. The Government established the National Committee to Tackle Cybercrime on 15 October 2025 and the Cabinet adopted a decision to elevate combating online scam operations as a national agenda on 21 October 2025. The Royal Thai Police (RTP) established IAC to coordinate operations between law enforcement agencies, public regulators and service providers, with the purpose of investigating and disrupting financial and assets flow of transnational online scam networks.

In 2025, Thailand prosecuted 15 human trafficking cases directly connected to online scam operations. The Government is committed to victim-centered approach and non-punishment principle under NRM and conducted capacity building trainings for its personnel to ensure protection of victims of forced criminality through effective and timely identification. Thailand also assisted the repatriation of more than 11,600 individuals of over 45 nationalities from online scam operation centers in its neighboring countries, including 4,407 confirmed victims of forced criminality. Prevention measures, including proactive screening and denial of entry, were also implemented to prevent high-risk groups from falling victim to online scam networks. In addition, Thailand played a more proactive role in coordinating international cooperation, including law enforcement partners, non-governmental organizations and international organizations, such as INTERPOL, RSO of the Bali Process, ASEAN and UNODC, to combat scam related human trafficking in the region.

In addition, Thailand took a proactive role in coordinating international cooperation to combat scam-related human trafficking in the region, working with law enforcement partners, non-governmental organizations and international organizations, such as ASEAN, RSO of the Bali Process, INTERPOL and the United Nations. On 17-18 December 2025, Thailand and UNODC co-hosted the International Conference on the Global Partnership against Online Scams to share intelligence and best practices as well as to promote coordinated response to prevent and disrupt online scam operations, prosecute transnational crime groups, and strengthen victim-centered protection and ensure justice to those affected.

* * * * *

Key Statistics in 2025



Average time used by public prosecutors to consider human trafficking lawsuits **16.23 days**

Number of imprisonment sentence over 10 years **107 persons**

Number of cases decided by the Courts **273 case**

Amount of compensation awarded by the Courts **29,492,898 THB**



Total number of protected victims **591 persons**

Number of victims in government shelters **406 persons**

Number of victims in private shelters **21 persons**

Number of victims opting to stay outside of shelters **164 persons**

Amount of remedies provided under Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund **2,178,362.67 THB**

Total number of inspected establishment/employers **130,550 places**

Number of workers covered **2,831,247 persons**

Amount of benefits disbursed for migrant workers under Social Security Fund **1,367.27 m THB**

Amount of benefits disbursed for migrant workers under Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 **206.33 m THB**

Prosecution

The Royal Thai Government continues to make tangible progress in suppressing human trafficking through prosecution. Relevant law enforcement agencies have enhanced their efforts in addressing traditional and emerging forms of trafficking in persons. Capacity-building trainings have been organized for personnel in the prosecution and judicial system, focusing on legal knowledge and digital forensics while emphasizing victim-centered and trauma-informed approach. Concurrently, Thailand has strengthened its international cooperation and partnerships, especially with neighboring countries and international organizations, to investigate and tackle transnational criminal organizations involved in forced labor, forced prostitution, online pornography, and online scams.

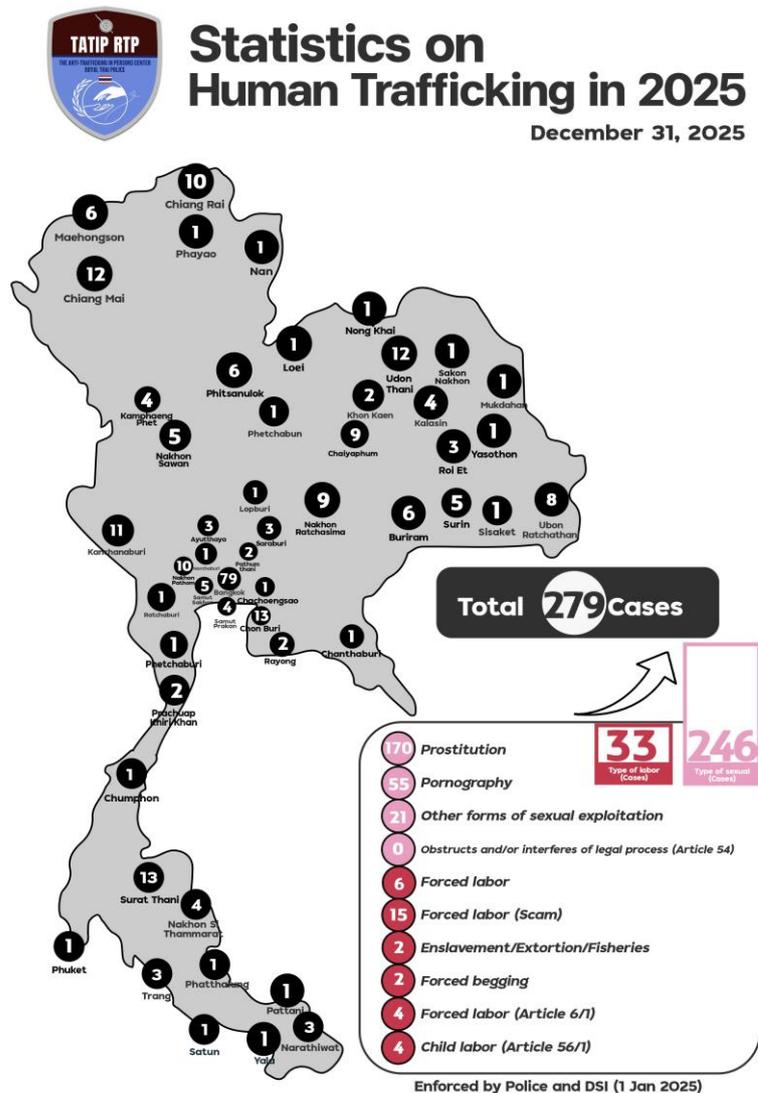


Diagram 1: Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases in 2025

Overall, there were a total of 279 human trafficking cases in 2025. Of this number, 246 cases (88.17%) were sexual exploitation cases, with 170 cases related to prostitution, 55 cases related to pornography, and 21 cases related to other forms of sexual exploitation. A total of 33 cases (11.83%) were labor exploitation cases, with 15 cases of forced labor for online scam, 6 cases of forced labor, 1 case of enslavement, 1 case of forced labor in fisheries, 2 cases of forced begging, 4 cases of forced labor under Section 6/1, and 4 cases of worst form of child labor under Section 56/1 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (Diagram 1-2).



Diagram 2: Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases in 2025

Most of human trafficking cases were committed through online channels and demonstrated an increasing level of complexity. In 2025, 171 cases (61.29%) were committed online, particularly online advertisements for prostitution, and involved 438 victims (122 male and 316 female). Accordingly, law enforcement agencies emphasized enhancing capacity of inquiry officers in implementing National Referral Mechanism (NRM) with a victim-centered and trauma-informed approach, strengthening expertise to tackle advanced technology crime, and increasing channels for incident reporting and communication between frontline agencies, Royal Thai Police (RTP) and NGOs. Special attention has been given to online recruitment scams and trafficking for sexual exploitation and pornography. In 2025, proactive investigation measures through online channels led to 171 cases. During the same period, government officers received 19 human trafficking case reports from NGOs as a result of close collaboration with the civil society (Table 1).

Table 1: Statistics on Cases Committed and Reported via Different Channels

Year	Cases	Case Committed Via		Cases Received From		
		Online (%)	Non-Online (%)	Law Enforcement Officers	Victims	NGOs
2021	188	107 (56.91)	81 (43.09)			
2022	257	184 (71.59)	73 (28.40)	120	83	54
2023	314	195 (62.10)	119 (37.90)	178	93	43
2024	382	225 (58.90)	157 (41.10)	279	54	49
2025	279	171 (61.29)	108 (38.71)	189	71	19

1. Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases, Suspects and Victims

1.1 Number of Human Trafficking Cases

In 2025, RTP initiated a total of 279 human trafficking cases, compared to 382 cases in 2024. Human trafficking for sexual exploitation remains the most prevalent type of human trafficking activities, consisting of 170 cases of prostitution, 55 cases of pornography, and 21 cases of other forms of sexual exploitation. Law enforcement agencies have continued to be proactive in identifying and prosecuting human trafficking for forced labor. Over the total of 33 labor trafficking cases, 15 cases are directly attributed to labor trafficking into online scam centers (Table 2). In addition, RTP conducted arrests in 64 cases of unauthorized online job advertisements.

Table 2: Number of Human Trafficking Cases Initiated

Year	Total	Type of Human Trafficking Activities						
		Prostitution	Pornography	Sexual Exploitation	Enslavement	Forced Begging	General Forced Labor	Extortion/Other
2020	133	96	17	6	0	2	10 + (2)*	0
2021	188	136	13	6	2	2	16 + (2)*	11
2022	257	164	35	8	1	3	40 + (4)*	1 + (1)**
2023	314	219	49	13	0	15	14 + (3)*	0 + (1)**
2024	382	252	64	38	1	1	23 + (2)*	0 + (1)**
2025	279	170	55	21	2	2	21[^] + (8)*	0

Note: *the numbers in brackets represent forced labor or services cases under Section 6/1 and worst form of child labor cases under Section 56/1 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

**the numbers in brackets represent violation of Section 54 (obstructing legal proceedings related to human trafficking) of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

[^] within this number, 15 cases are directly attributed to human trafficking for forced criminality in online scam operations

1.2 Number of Human Trafficking Offenders and Victims

In 2025, the number of suspected human trafficking offenders were 423, a decrease from 549 in 2024. Some of these were former victims-turned offenders. Many of the offenders were apprehended as a result of enhanced capacity of law enforcement officers in collecting electronic evidence and open-

source intelligence, including financial trails and conversation logs obtained from seized communication devices. (Table 3)

Table 3: Number of Suspected Human Trafficking Offenders by Gender and Nationality

Year	Total	Gender		Nationality				
		Male	Female	Thai	Myanmar	Cambodian	Laotian	Others
2021	447	269	178	341	29	4	0	73
2022	557	293	264	481	4	6	4	62
2023	546	270	276	464	16	15	6	45
2024	549	247	302	486	14	1	8	40
2025	423	213	210	367	3	3	12	38

In 2025, there were 438 victims, a decrease from 549 in 2024. Among these, 316 are female and 122 are male. Unified law enforcement cooperation, proactive monitoring of risk groups in risk areas, and Thailand-China-Myanmar joint operations to dismantle online scam compounds in KK Park and Shwe Kokko in Myawaddy led to a decreased number of human trafficking victims lured into scam centers along Thailand’s borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Number of Victims from Human Trafficking Cases by Gender and Nationality

Year	Total	Gender		Nationality				
		Male	Female	Thai	Myanmar	Cambodian	Laotian	Others
2021	424	154	270	322	94	0	2	6
2022	598	220	378	496	26	4	37	35
2023	534	139	395	470	25	18	6	15
2024	520	78	442	456	27	0	12	25
2025	438	122	316	395	10	3	12	18

2. Prosecution of Human Trafficking Cases

2.1 Human Trafficking Cases Handled by Inquiry Officers

1) Progress of Human Trafficking Cases Handled by Inquiry Officers

In 2025, 279 inquiries were conducted. Among these, 178 cases (63.80%) were completed. Inquiry officers filed all considered cases but one to the public prosecutors. Law enforcement agencies also expedited earlier cases and managed to reduce its backlog. Inquiry officers filed all considered cases but one to the public prosecutors. This is a result of continued collaboration between inquiry officers and public prosecutors, and inquiry’s officers’ expertise in gathering primary evidence, contributing to the effectiveness of the inquiry process from its inception. (Table 5) Additionally, 193 cases (69.18%) involved only one

suspect, highlighting that advanced technology such as voice cloning and deepfake can be used by offenders to reach victims without intermediaries.

Table 5: Progress of Human Trafficking Cases Handled by Inquiry Officers

Year	Total	Under Inquiry (%)	Filed to Public Prosecutors (%)	Not Filed to Public Prosecutors (%)
2021	188	0	188 (100.00)	0
2022	257	2 (0.78)	255 (99.22)	0
2023	314	3 (0.96)	310 (99.04)	0
2024	382	6 (1.58)	374 (97.90)	2 (0.52)
2025	279	101 (36.20)	177 (63.44)	1 (0.36)

2) Length of Time in Handling Human Trafficking Cases by Inquiry Officers

In 2025, inquiry officers continued to maintain high standards in expediting human trafficking case inquiries and compiling case summaries, despite the increased complexity and expanded network of suspects in the human trafficking cases. The average turnaround time for inquiries remain at 70 days (Diagram 3). This is due to advancement in expertise in handling human trafficking cases, enhanced capabilities of police officers in investigation and examination, as well as smooth exchange of information among specialized investigation teams.

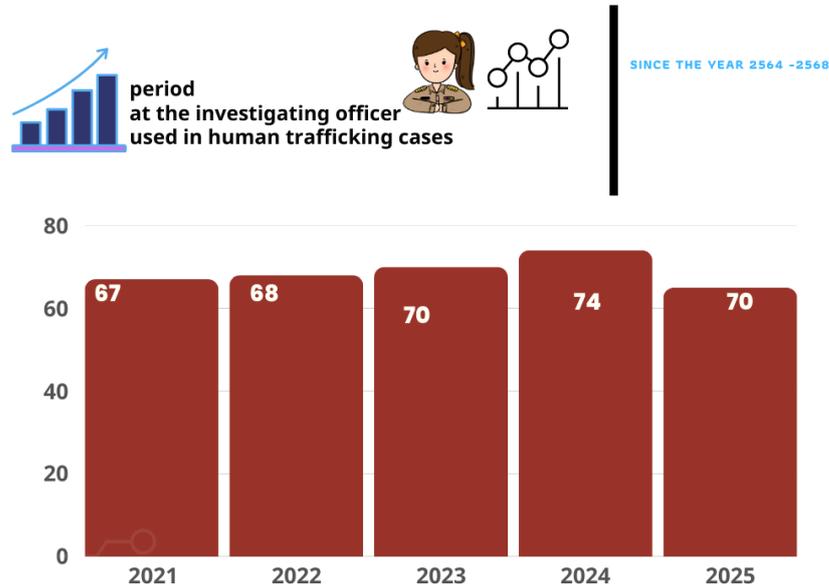


Diagram 3: Average Length of Time in Handling Human Trafficking Cases by Inquiry Officers during 2021 - 2025

2.2 Human Trafficking Cases Pursued by Public Prosecutors

1) Progress of Consideration of Human Trafficking Cases by Public Prosecutors

In 2025, public prosecutors' opinions on cases were more in sync with inquiry officers, thereby expediting submission of cases to the Court.

A total of 324 human trafficking cases were received by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) (Table 6).

Table 6: Type of Human Trafficking Cases Received by Public Prosecutors

Year	Total	Type of Human Trafficking Cases Received		
		Prostitution and Sexual Exploitation	Forced Begging	General Forced Labor and Services
2021	197	163	3	31
2022	358	269	3	86
2023	377 + (2)*	335	13	29
2024	449	405	3	41
2025	322 + (2)*	264	2	56

Note: * the number in bracket represents 2 cases of violation of Section 54 (obstructing legal proceedings related to human trafficking) of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

Out of 324 cases received by OAG in 2025, 308 were cases with arrested suspects. Public prosecutors completed consideration of 288 cases (93.51%) and submitted 278 cases (90.26%) to the Courts. The public prosecutors also received a total of 16 cases with fleeing suspects and submitted 7 cases (46.67%) to the Courts (Table 7 - 8).

Table 7: Progress of Human Trafficking Cases with Arrested Suspects

Year	Total	Progress of Human Trafficking Cases			
		Cases Submitted to the Courts (%)	Cases not Submitted to the Courts* (%)	Cases under Public Prosecutors' Consideration (%)	Cases Returned to Inquiry Officers (%)**
2021	180	162 (90.00)	11 (6.11)	0	7 (3.89)
2022	347	323 (93.08)	13 (3.75)	0	11 (3.17)
2023	368	354 (96.20)	8 (2.17)	0	6 (1.63)
2024	432	414 (93.08)	11 (2.55)	0	7 (1.62)
2025	308	278 (90.26)	10 (3.25)	16 (5.19)	4 (1.30%)

Table 8: Progress of Human Trafficking Cases with Fleeing Suspects

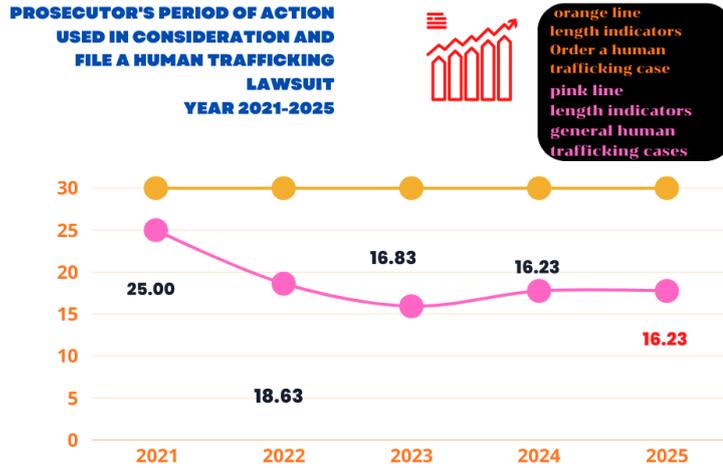
Year	Total	Progress of Human Trafficking Cases			
		Cases Submitted to the Courts (%)	Cases not Submitted to the Courts* (%)	Cases under Public Prosecutors' Consideration (%)	Cases Returned to Inquiry Officers (%)**
2021	17	13 (76.47)	2 (11.76)	0	2 (11.77)
2022	11	7 (63.64)	3 (27.00)	0	1 (9.09)
2023	11	8 (72.73)	2 (18.18)	1 (9.09)	0
2024	17	14 (82.35)	0	1 (5.88)	2 (11.77)
2025	15 + (1)^	7 (46.67)	0	8 (53.33)	0

Note: * The number indicates cases not submitted to the Courts under human trafficking charges, which may be filed to the Court under other criminal offenses.

**Reasons for cases returned to inquiry officers included cases returned for further investigations, reassigned to the provincial prosecutor's office with appropriate jurisdiction, or cases concerning accomplice in cases without a charge of human trafficking.

^ No offender can be identified in one labor trafficking case in 2025. The public prosecutor decided to dismiss the case.

Diagram 4: Average Length of Time for Public Prosecutors' Consideration of Human Trafficking Cases



In 2025, OAG adopted a policy to centralize the consideration of all human trafficking cases by the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation. In accordance with the 30-day target for each case, the Department took an average of 16.23 days to complete its opinions before returning the casefiles to public prosecutors in charge for submission to the Courts with jurisdiction over the case.

2.3 Human Trafficking Cases Pursued by the Courts of Justice

1) Progress of Consideration of Human Trafficking Cases by the Courts of Justice

In 2025, the Courts of Justice (COJ) completed 273 cases out of 432 cases (63.19%), with 211 cases (77.29%) resolved within one year. The Courts maintains the slight upward trend in the proportion of resolved cases, while the longer duration needed to resolve the cases reflect the increasing complexity of new human trafficking cases. The Courts convicted a total of 234 human trafficking cases (85.71%) this year, which is the highest conviction rate since 2016 (Table 9).

Table 9: Decisions Reached by the Courts of Justice on Human Trafficking Cases

Year	Cases Submitted to the Courts			Decided Cases				Pending Cases (as Standing at the End of Indicated Year)
	Cases Initiated in Previous Years	Cases Initiated in Indicated Year	Total	Convicted (% of Decided Cases)	Acquitted (% of Decided Cases)	Disposal (% of Decided Cases)	Total (% of Total Cases)	
2021	105	127	232	66 (75.00)	8 (9.09)	14 (15.91)	88 (37.93)	144
2022	144	240	384	193 (81.78)	24 (10.17)	19 (8.05)	236 (61.46)	148
2023	148	311	459	218 (78.42)	40 (14.39)	20 (7.19)	278 (60.56)	181
2024	181	325	506	263 (82.70)	14 (4.40)	41 (12.89)	318 (62.85)	188
2025	188	244	432	234 (85.71)	3 (1.10)	36 (13.19)	273 (63.19)	159

2) Number of Defendants in Human Trafficking Cases Convicted by the Court of Justice

In 2025, 380 defendants in human trafficking cases were brought before the Courts and 314 of them (82.63%) were convicted. Most of the defendants were Thai nationals. The conviction rate is the highest since 2016 (Table 10).

Table 10: Defendants in Human Trafficking Cases Brought Before the Courts of Justice

Year	Number of Defendants Subjected to the Courts' Consideration			
	Total	Convicted (%)	Acquitted (%)	Disposed (%)
2021	125	82 (65.60)	25 (20.00)	18 (14.40)
2022	308	249 (80.84)	35 (11.36)	24 (7.79)
2023	466	355 (76.18)	83 (17.81)	28 (6.01)
2024	443	360 (81.26)	36 (8.13)	47 (10.61)
2025	380	314 (82.63)	15 (3.95)	51 (13.42)

3) Severity of Punishment Handed Down by the Courts of Justice in Human Trafficking Cases

The severity of the punishment for human trafficking crimes remains high. In 2025, there is a continued increase in the proportion of severe sentences of over 10-year imprisonment, with a total of 107 defendants (54.04%) convicted compared to 37.21% in 2023 and 47.99% in 2024 (Table 11). The sentences took into account different factors, including circumstance of the case, level of damage caused, victim rehabilitation and recidivism, in accordance with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2558 (2015) and the Procedures for Human Trafficking Cases Act, B.E. 2559 (2016).

Table 11: Imprisonment Sentences of Defendants in Human Trafficking Cases

Year	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced to Imprisonment	Shorter than 1 Year (%)	Between 1-2 Years (%)	Between 2-5 Years (%)	Between 5-10 Years (%)	Over 10 Years (%)
2021	75	1 (1.33)	1 (1.33)	11 (14.67)	26 (34.67)	36 (48)
2022	201	1 (0.50)	1 (0.50)	25 (12.44)	66 (32.84)	108 (53.73)
2023	301	5 (1.66)	9 (2.99)	69 (22.92)	106 (35.22)	112 (37.21)
2024	273	0	3 (1.10)	57 (20.88)	82 (30.04)	131 (47.99)
2025	198	3 (1.51)	4 (2.02)	37 (18.69)	47 (23.79)	107 (54.04)

4) Compensations for Punitive Purposes

In 2025, the Courts granted a total compensation of THB 29,492,898 (USD 936,282) in 76 cases. This constitutes 28.94% of all 273 concluded cases (Table 12). The decrease in the number of cases and amount of compensation varies in accordance with the specific circumstances of the cases. The Courts continued to actively focus on prosecuting human trafficking cases and assessing suitable compensation for the victims.

Table 12: The Amount of Compensation Awarded by the Courts Pursuant to the Judgment.

Year	Total Number of Concluded Cases	The Number of Cases in Which Compensation Has Been Awarded (%)	The Amount of Compensation (Baht)
2021	77	25 (32.47)	10,774,250
2022	236	107 (45.34)	66,598,568
2023	278	103 (37.05)	77,107,764
2024	318	142 (44.65)	43,606,453
2025	273	79 (28.94)	29,492,898

3. Prosecution of Complicit Officials in Human Trafficking Cases

3.1 New Cases Brought Against Officials Accused of Complicity in Human Trafficking

In 2025, two new human trafficking cases were initiated against complicit government officials, involving a total of 3 individuals. Details are as follows:

1) **Vida Spa Case** – Following the arrest of the manager of Vida Spa in Chiang Mai Province for prostitution of minors, the investigators found records of two police officers who sought benefit and accepted bribes from the establishment. The two individuals were prosecuted and the case is currently under investigation by DSI.

2) **Chom Dao Case** – Following the arrest of a military officer and owner of Chom Dao Karaoke Place in Kanchanaburi Province for human trafficking charges in 2015, the investigation led to the prosecution of 19 individuals in 15 cases between 2018 and 2024. In 2025, DSI conducted further investigation which resulted in one new human trafficking case against one additional complicit officer. The case is currently under investigation by DSI.

3.2 Progress of Criminal Prosecution of Complicit Officials

1) **Chom Dao Case** (initiated in 2015) – Progress has been made concerning the prosecution of government officials involved in the Chom Dao human trafficking cases. In 2025, the Attorney General completed considerations and submitted final opinions to file 8 cases against 9 officials to COJ. Currently, over a total of 16 cases, 10 cases are under the consideration of the Court, 4 cases under the consideration of public prosecutors, and 2 cases under investigation by inquiry officers.

2) **Indonesia Nationals Forced Labor Case** (initiated in 2024) – A total of 3 government officials were charged of conspiracy in human trafficking, practices similar to enslavement and ransom of 3 Indonesians in Phatthalung Province. In 2025, the public prosecutor submitted case files against all 3 individuals which are now under consideration by Phatthalung Provincial Court.

3) **Phang Nga Migrant Forced Labor Case** (initiated in 2022) – A police officer in Phang Nga was charged of abuse of authority and complicity in human trafficking for forced labor of a migrant worker. In 2025, OAG completed its consideration and submitted the case to COJ.

Table 13: Criminal Prosecution of Suspected Public Officials in Human Trafficking Cases

Year	Number of Public Officials	Under Investigation	Under Public Prosecutor's Consideration	Under Courts' Consideration	Completed Cases		Fleeing
					Imprisoned	Acquitted/Not Pursued	
2021	17	6	4	4	0	3	0
2022	35	3	25	2	1	4	0
2023	7	2	2	0	3	0	0
2024	5	1	1	3	0	0	0
2025	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

3.3 Progress of Disciplinary Actions against Complicit Officials

In 2025, progress has been made regarding disciplinary actions against 10 complicit officials from 3 separate cases.

1) **Chom Dao Case** (initiated in 2015) – In 2025, RTP issued an order to expel one police officer and established a disciplinary inquiry committee to examine the case of 2 other police officers. In the former case, the national Police Commission is considering the order to validate its effect.

2) **Indonesian Nationals Forced Labor Case** (initiated in 2024) – In 2025, RTP ordered the expulsion of the police officer involved in a forced labor case of three Indonesian nationals in Phatthalung Province. Two other civil government officials are currently under investigation by their respective agencies.

3) **Dubai Prostitution Case** (initiated in 2022) – Five Ministry of Labor's (MOL) officials and one police officer were accused of misconduct for knowingly allowing deceived Thai nationals to travel to Dubai for prostitution. In 2025, Samut Prakan Provincial Police found the police officer guilty and delivered a 15-day confinement sentence. The Police Commission is currently considering the sentence to validate its effect.

Table 14: Complicit Public Officials Subjected to Disciplinary Actions

Year	Number of Public Officials	Disciplinary Actions and Other Measures			
		Under Disciplinary Inquiry	Expelled	Suspended/Probation/ Other Disciplinary Sanctions	Dismissed by Disciplinary Inquiry
2021	30	8	1	15	6
2022	70	11	4	35	20
2023	12	5	0	6	1
2024	20	9	1	10	0
2025	6	3	0	3	0

Note: Disciplinary actions cannot be taken against retired or resigned complicit officials. However, complicit officials will continue to be prosecuted under criminal offences.

3.4 Coordination on Prosecution of Complicit Officials

On 25 June 2025, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) chaired a meeting of the Subcommittee on Monitoring Disciplinary Actions and Prosecution against Government Officials to Prevent Involvement in Human Trafficking, composed of relevant agencies, including Office of the Judiciary, OAG, RTP, the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission and Office of the Civil Service Commission.

The meeting followed up on the progress of 30 cases involving 119 officials and agreed to consider one new case involving two government officials.

In 2025, DSI expanded investigation into 36 human trafficking cases involving entertainment establishments with potential complicity of government officials. The investigation of 18 cases were completed and resulted in the launch of special cases.

4. Asset Restraints and Seizures by the Anti-Money Laundering Office

Amount of Asset Restraints and Seizures

In 2025, AMLO issued orders to freeze and seize assets in 20 cases related to human trafficking offences. The initial value of the assets subjected to these orders was THB 412,881,366.17 (USD 13,104,345). The value of the assets filed to the public prosecutor was THB 5,963,835.16 (USD 189,328) and the value of the assets from cases under consideration by the Courts was THB 6,675,465.33 (USD 211,920) (Table 15-16).

More importantly, in December 2025, AMLO issued asset seizure of Chen Zhi, an executive of Prince Group, and his associates with the total amount of THB 373,101,911 (USD 11,844,505). Based in Cambodia, Prince Group is a transnational criminal organization involved in human trafficking for forced criminality in cyber scam operations. Its proceeds are laundered through investments in real estate, financial assets and other businesses in 30 countries around the world.

Table 15: Value of Assets Subjected to Restraint and Seizure Orders

Year	Number of Cases	Total Value of Assets Subjected to Restraint/Seizure Orders (THB)
2021	15	4,926,275.05
2022	84	40,882,661.75
2023	51	6,505,079.19
2024	24	21,449,637.35
2025	20	412,881,366.17

Table 16: Value of Assets Filed to Public Prosecutor and Value of Assets Ordered by the Courts to be Forfeited for the Benefit of the State

Year	Value of Assets Filed to Public Prosecutor (THB)	Value of Assets Ordered by the Courts to be Forfeited for the Benefit of the State (THB)
2021	4,926,275.05	304,335.12
2022	43,565,378.48	80,135,451.10
2023	64,057,974.50	31,844,831.45
2024	16,436,653.23	9,417,108.08
2025	5,963,835.16	10,524,714.38

5. Protection, Financial Assistance, and Rehabilitation for Human Trafficking Victims

The Department of Rights and Liberties Protection (RLPD), MOJ is responsible for witness protection in human trafficking cases and provision of remedy to victims of human trafficking. In 2025, RLPD established four regional operation centers for witness protection in human trafficking cases in Krabi, Nakhon Phanom, Lamphun and Kanchanaburi Provinces.

In 2025, RLPD ensured protection to 4 witnesses in human trafficking cases under Witness Protection Act B.E. 2546 (2003). A total of THB 211,742.22 (USD 6,722) was allocated for the purpose. All witnesses were guaranteed safety and security. This helped build confidence and trust and resulted in better collaboration and information sharing with government agencies involved in the judicial process without coercion and interference.

RLPD also provided assistance and remedy to victims of human trafficking in accordance with the Damages for the Injured Persons and Compensation and Expenses for the Accused in Criminal Cases Act (State Compensation Act) B.E. 2544 (2001) and its Amendment B.E. 2559 (2016). In 2025, a total of 91 victims received assistance and remedy, amounting to THB 3,198,268 (USD 101,532). The average amount of financial assistance per victim is THB 35,145.80 in 2025, maintaining an upward trend throughout the past years. (Table 17).

Table 17: Statistics on the Number of Victims Receiving Assistance and Remedy

Year	The Number of Victims Receiving Assistance and Remedy	The Total Amount of Financial Assistance (THB)	The Average Amount of Financial Assistance per Victim (THB)
2022	81	1,708,900	21,097.53
2023	103	2,766,902	26,863.13
2024	88	2,730,924	31,033.23
2025	91	3,198,268	35,145.80

In addition, RLPD developed a Guidebook on the Rights of the Injured Person and the Accused in the Criminal Case to disseminate knowledge on channels of assistance and remedy under the State Compensation Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended. The document specifically targets foreign victims of human trafficking in Thailand and is now available in English, Lao, Myanmar and Cambodian.



6. Examples of Human Trafficking Cases and Prosecution Progress

As a result of strengthened collaboration between law enforcement agencies, the civil society, NGOs, and other partners, as well as enhanced

capacity of law enforcement officers to trace and gather evidence, major arrests in human trafficking cases were conducted in 2025. Highlights are as follows:

6.1 Cases Related to Sexual Exploitation

1) **Nakhon Si Thammarat Case** - Following reports of prostitution of minors, Anti-Trafficking in Person Division (ATPD), RTP, in coordination with Provincial Office of Social Development and Human Security, conducted a sting operation that led to the arrest of two suspects in two karaoke establishments in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. The two individuals were charged with human trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution of minors and operating a brothel. During the operation, the officers also rescued two minors, aged 15 and 17, who were then screened through National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and transferred to Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) shelter in Nonthaburi Province for further assistance. The case is currently under investigation by inquiry officers.



2) **African Human Trafficking Ring Case** – In February 2025, a joint operation by the Department of Special Investigation (DSI), Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG), Naval Special Warfare Command (Royal Thai Navy), Nong Khai Immigration Office, in cooperation with NGOs, led to the arrest of two female Tanzanians and one male Malian accused of recruitment and transport of African victims by means of threat, deception, and abuse of power for sexual exploitation and prostitution in Bangkok. A total of 6 suspects were indicted of participation and conspiracy in transnational organized crime and human trafficking. A search warrant ordered by the COJ led to the seizure of cash and other documentary evidence. Law enforcement agencies are tracking three other suspects at large.



3) **Phu Sang Operation** - Based on the information provided by local residents, the Special Operation Taskforce of the Department of Provincial Administration (DOPA), Ministry of Interior, together with Phayao Provincial Administration and Phayao Provincial Police, conducted a raid on a karaoke establishment in Phu Sang District, Phayao Province. The establishment did not have an authorized license and offered sexual services for customers. The officials found 6 employees, including a 14-year-old girl, who were subjected to



sexual exploitation. The owners were charged with human trafficking for prostitution of children, among other related charges.

4) Online Child Prostitution Case - Based on the tips provided by Pavena Foundation for Children and Women, ATPD rescued a 14-year-old child victim of prostitution. The investigation found that the victim was lured by a 17-year-old friend who advertised prostitution and set up meeting via Facebook. The multidisciplinary team screened the victim through NRM, whereas the underage offender was transferred to the juvenile observation and protection center pending further judicial process.

5) Child Prostitution in Japan Case - Upon the information from the Consular Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Japan's Immigration Bureau, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Center (TATIP) and ATPD coordinated joint investigation with Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department into the case of a Thai child subjected to sexual exploitation and prostitution in a massage parlor in Japan. The child was brought to the massage parlor by her mother and was persuaded to work to gain financial support for the family. Following the rescue and investigation, ATPD and OAG launched a human trafficking case and obtained an arrest warrant against the mother.

6) Lopburi Health Massage Case - Upon receiving a report of alleged prostitution in a health massage parlor in Lopburi Province, TATIP in coordination with Lopburi Provincial Public Health Office, conducted a sting operation and successfully arrested the owner and 4 employees for prostitution. Further investigation found that no human trafficking offense was committed.



6.2 Cases Related to Exploitation from Production of Pornography

1) Switch-Off Discord Monarch Operation - In June 2025, TATIP and the Anti-Trafficking in Person Division (ATPD) under the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) raided 6 houses and arrested 12 suspects behind the pornographic “Monarch” Discord server which hosts pornographic image galleries, live broadcasts and membership-based explicit contents. The website also scammed viewers into set-up biddings to win an opportunity to physically meet and have sexual intercourse with the streamers. The Discord server was followed by over 115,000 subscribers and was linked to more than 7,800 financial transactions of over THB 2,100,000. The police investigation allowed the identification of six individuals from the livestreams and led to the rescue of a 17-year-old victim. The 12 suspects were charged with trafficking in person for the production of child pornography,



uploading child pornography into computer system, and other related charges. The case is currently under further investigation.

2) **Blue Shade Operation** - Upon receiving the information from concerned citizens, the DOPA Special Operation Taskforce conducted investigation into a subscription-based Telegram account posting child pornographic contents of Thai and foreign victims. The investigation identified a bank account connected to the activities and found that the account administrator periodically closed and opened new accounts to evade detection and arrest. The Special Operation Taskforce obtained an arrest warrant and arrested a 23-year-old man in Saraburi under the charges of possession of child pornographic materials, commercial dissemination of child pornography, and upload into computer system and transfer of pornographic materials.



3) **TOMATO Operation** - Upon receiving information from The Scientia Program, DOPA arrested a man accused of child rape and child pornography. The investigation found that the suspect deceived victims into having sexual intercourse and uploaded the rape videos on pedophilic groups on Twitter/X platforms. The arrest and search found related evidence, including more than 1,400 video clips of more than 10 male victims. The suspect confessed to all charges, namely possession and commercial use of child pornography, sexual trafficking of minors, and import into computer system and dissemination of pornographic materials under the Criminal Code and Computer-Crime Act.



4) **Discord Disconnected Operation** - Based on the information provided by The Exodus Road and The Scientia Program, DOPA conducted an arrest and a search operation in Roi Et Province in a case of sexual exploitation of minors for the production and dissemination of pornographic materials on Discord platform. Electronic equipment and related documents were found during the search. The suspect was charged with human trafficking and import and transfer of pornographic materials under Anti-Human Trafficking Act and Computer Crime Act. DOPA officers were also able to identify two victims, aged 16 and 17, who were screened by multidisciplinary teams under NRM and transferred to MSDHS Shelter for Children and Families for rehabilitation.



6.3 Cases Related to Forced Labor

Forced Labor of Myanmar Nationals into Cambodia - DSI in collaboration with civil society partners and networks, conducted an investigation into a criminal group recruiting Myanmar nationals from Thailand into forced labor in e-commerce companies owned by Chinese nationals in Kandal Province, Cambodia. The Criminal Court issued arrest warrants against 5 individuals accused of conspiracy in forced labor or exploitation by extortion. Two individuals have been arrested in Bangkok and three other suspects are at large. The case is currently under consideration of public prosecutors.

6.4 Successful Cases of Lessons Learnt

1) Lawyer Outlaws Operation - ATPD conducted “Lawyer Outlaws” operation, leading to the arrest of 4 lawyers in Bangkok and Rayong Province for obstruction of investigation and prosecution of human trafficking through promising and offering of benefits. The group offered THB 100,000 (USD 3,175) to witnesses in human trafficking cases in exchange of false testimony in the courts in favor of the defendants. The Court of First Instance sentenced all 4 individuals to four-year imprisonment. The case serves as a deterrence for any obstruction of legal proceedings and ensures accountability of criminals in human trafficking cases.

2) Forced Labor in Oil Palm Farms - In 2025, public prosecutors from the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation and Provincial Attorney’s Office prosecuted owners of large oil palm farms in Chumpon Province and their associates for trafficking in person for forced labor. The successful prosecution in agricultural industries, resulting in imprisonment sentences and compensation orders, contributed to the deterrence of the retention of identification document of migrant workers, indecent work environment and other abuses constituting elements of labor trafficking offenses.

3) Child Sexual Abuse and Child Labor in Private Child Welfare Shelter - In 2022, MSDHS Shelter for Children and Families in Chiang Rai received reports from NGO partners on alleged sexual abuse and child labor in a private child welfare shelter. Relevant agencies, including MSDHS, RTP and Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC), conducted joint investigation and operation, leading to the arrest of the manager and the rescue of 11 victims aged between 6-17 years old. The victims received THB 50,000 compensation and were referred to licensed shelters for rehabilitation and long-term care. In February 2025, the Court sentenced the manager to 50 years imprisonment for forced labor of minors under Section 6/1 of the Anti-Trafficking Act and forced labor and child sexual abuse under the Criminal Code. The Court also granted THB 6,900,000 compensation to the 11 victims. The case highlights close coordination between law enforcement, government agencies and civil society partners to ensure safety and protection of children in

private welfare shelters as well as to monitor and prosecute abuses and mistreatment taking place inside the shelters.

4) Victim-Centered Approach to Child Sexual Exploitation Cases

- In the case of child sexual exploitation in Surat Thani Province, the public prosecutors applied the victim-centered approach and trauma-informed care and requested the Court for the merging of 6 different cases launched at the inquiry stage. The merging allows better coordination in trial and reduces repetitive hearings of witnesses that risk re-traumatization of child victims.

5) Relaunching Investigation on Cases with Indications of Labor Trafficking

- Despite the initial casefile submission under labor rights and immigration charges, OAG reconsidered the case and relaunched the investigation leading to prosecution of 4 employers and 2 associates under human trafficking for forced labor offenses. Relevant agencies also collaborated with civil society partners to interview victims and assisted in the late identification of trafficking indicators.

7. Work of the Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC)

Prevention and suppression of online child sexual exploitation remain one of RTP’s top priorities in addressing trafficking in persons. In 2025, RTP’s Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC) conducted a total of 738 operations and initiated a total of 239 cases, including 37 human trafficking cases, 158 cases of child pornography possession, and 37 child sexual exploitation cases. A total of 82 victims were rescued (Diagram 5).

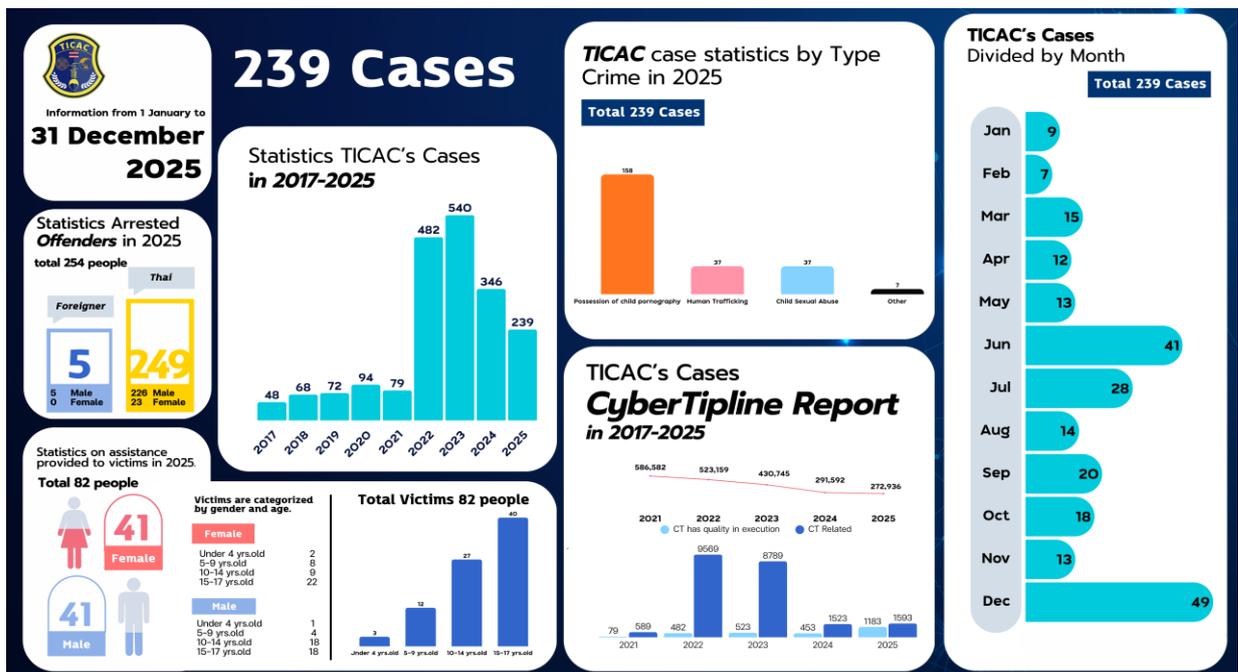


Diagram 5: Key Achievements of TICAC

In 2025, TICAC reviewed and updated its guideline for law enforcement officers and relevant agencies on the investigation of internet

crimes against children. The “TICAC 201” addressed novel complex forms of online crimes targeting children, latest legal and policy developments, and good practices and lessons learned based on a victim-centered approach and trauma-informed care. Trainings sessions were also conducted for 400 police and government officials across the country to disseminate the guideline.

In connection with addressing internet crimes against children, ATPD, in collaboration with Police Cyber Taskforce, HUG Project, Sentinel Foundation and A21, organized a TikTok video clip competition under the theme “Stop Human Trafficking” to raise awareness and understanding among the youth on digital threats and online human trafficking. The organizing partners also hosted workshops on “Online Threats and Prevention against Human Trafficking in the Digital Age,” focusing on novel methods used by human traffickers on online platforms and social media, for 700 students in Nakhon Ratchasima and Chonburi Provinces.



In addition, TICAC, together with ATPD, Regional Police Bureau 5 and the HUG Project, conducted awareness-raising and resilience-building sessions on digital threats, including online grooming, cyber scam, cyber bullying and child pornography, for over 2,100 students.

8. Improving the Efficiency of Human Trafficking Prosecution¹

The Royal Thai Government places capacity-building at the heart of its continued commitment to advance human trafficking prosecution. Strong emphasis has been given to training personnel on relevant anti-human trafficking laws and mechanisms, digital threats and technological tools, and the victim-centered and trauma-informed approach to prosecution.

8.1 Capacity-Building for Personnel in the Judicial Process

COJ recognizes the evolving nature of human trafficking cases around the world and is determined to ensure an accessible and efficient justice system based on a victim-centered and trauma-informed approach. Accordingly, a range of capacity-building programs have been implemented by the Office of the Judiciary. This is in line with the policies of the President of the Supreme Court, namely: guarantee justice to safeguard the rights of the people and the

¹ U.S. Recommendation: (7) Train officials on and ensure effective implementation of Section 6/1 of the anti-trafficking law and identification of labor trafficking victims.

security of society; improve training curricula that are adapted to the changing social contexts; and ensure standardized service throughout the judicial process.

1) The Office of the Judiciary, in collaboration with ASEAN-Australian Action Against Human Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT), conducted a research project to develop a training curriculum and a guideline for officers working in the Anti-Human Trafficking Section of the Criminal Court, focusing on human trafficking laws and the judicial process that takes into consideration specific situations of vulnerabilities. The Working Group, which oversees the project and is comprised of related agencies in the judicial process, held two follow-up meetings to provide inputs and comments to the draft curriculum and guideline. Moreover, a trial training workshop was organized on 8-12 September 2025 to test the curriculum and gather feedbacks from representatives of COJ (including Criminal Court, Appeal Court, Juvenile and Family Court at both central and regional levels), OAG, AMLO, RTP, multidisciplinary teams, and civil society partners. The trial training also included a field study at Pathum Thani Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons.

2) The Rabi Badhanasakti Research and Development Institute, Office of the Judiciary, in collaboration with ASEAN-ACT, concluded a “People-Centered Court Blueprint Project” research project, aiming to study and assess the problem of current courtrooms and to develop a victim-centered courtroom design that ensures fair and equal trials with consideration of the vulnerable victims of human trafficking. The project involves experts in the field of laws, architecture, design, and other related fields. On 24 August 2025, Rabi Badhanasakti Research and Development Institute held a seminar to publicize and discuss the submitted blue prints for further development by the wider public. The seminar also included a roundtable discussion on the future of victim-centric and user-based judicial system. Around 75 participants from government agencies, private sector and the civil society attended the event. ASEAN-ACT is scheduled to hand over the research outcome to the Office of the Judiciary in January 2026.

3) On 6 August 2025, the Criminal Court held a seminar with relevant agencies in the judicial process to address existing challenges, seek ways and innovative solutions to improve efficiency, and build networking for inter-agency collaboration. The seminar was attended by representatives from the Criminal Court, Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG), DSI, RLPD, Department of Corrections, Department of Probation, Department of Legal Execution (MOJ), ATPD, and RTP.



4) In order to ensure availability of sufficient and competent interpreters for victims, defendants and witnesses in human trafficking cases, the Office of the International Affairs, Office of the Judiciary develops a roster and provides trainings for interpreters in the judicial process. On 18-22 August 2025, a training workshop was organized for 65 Thai-English interpreters with an emphasis on increasing the understanding of relevant laws and the justice system as well as strengthening capacity through interpretation techniques. The workshop also provided a platform for the exchange of views and experience on interpretation in human trafficking cases and the integration of psychological elements in their work.



8.2 Capacity-Building for Public Prosecutors

1) On 3-4 February 2025, the Department of the Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized a workshop to enhance the capacity of public prosecutors and representatives from partner agencies in prosecuting human trafficking cases that may overlap with forced labor cases. With about 60 participants, the workshop address challenges in handling human trafficking and labor cases, especially the conduct of arbitration and reconciliation in Labor Court that may affect prosecution of human trafficking cases. The workshop led to the development of a Guideline on Prosecuting Human Trafficking Cases that May Overlap with Forced Labor or Services Offense and the Protection of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor Victims in Labor Court to align practices in dealing with the two types of cases.



2) On 3-4 March 2025, the Department of the Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized the second edition of Thailand Modern Slavery Conference, with the support of Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, ASEAN-ACT, IOM, UNDP, Global Compact Network Thailand, A21 and IJM. Attended by representatives from government, private and civil society sectors, the Conference aimed to raise awareness and mainstream practical measures to prevent and address forced labor and modern slavery through human rights due diligence and responsible supply chains in line with international and ILO standards.

3) On 19 March 2025, the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) and the International Justice Mission (IJM) organized the fourth edition training workshop to enhance the capacity in prosecuting human trafficking cases among public prosecutors and network partners. This year’s

training focused on technology-enabled human trafficking cases and equipped participants with data collection from social media platform, drawing from Meta’s safeguards against online crimes. The training addressed protection of human trafficking victims through the Coordination Center for Trafficking Victims (CCTV) under OAG.



4) On 25-26 June 2025, the Department of the Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized a workshop to build capacity on the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking connected to transnational criminal organizations and emerging forms of human trafficking. The seminar was held in hybrid format and attended by 336 participants from OAG, COJ and relevant law enforcement agencies, including Cyber Crime Investigation Bureau (CCIB), ATPD and TICAC. The workshop aimed to increase the capacity in addressing technology-facilitated and complex human trafficking cases, while also enhancing interagency collaboration. As a result, participants demonstrated better understanding on the current trends of human trafficking and suggested similar workshops at the regional level.



5) On 26-28 November 2025, the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized a workshop for 49 personnel to identify gaps and review standards in prosecuting technology-enabled human trafficking cases. The workshop stressed on ensuring victim-centered approach in technology crime prosecution and enhancing the effectiveness of the Coordination Center for Trafficking Victims (CCTV). A case study on forced criminality in cyber scam operations was also included.

6) The Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation, OAG has continued to be proactive in raising public awareness on the issue of human trafficking, including by organizing activities, delivering interviews and publishing information on relevant laws, key statistics, and latest developments and outcomes of human trafficking prosecution. One of OAG’s flagship projects in 2025 is a series of 13 informative video clips, titled “1 Minute with OAG Plus,” emphasizing the roles of public prosecutors in human trafficking cases. Topics addressed included the judicial process in prosecuting



human trafficking cases, components and forms of human trafficking, forced labor or service under Article 6/1 of the Anti-Trafficking in Person Act, remedy channels for victims of human trafficking, and trend of technology-facilitated human trafficking. The video series received more than 160,000 views.

7) The Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation, OAG, set up Witness Assistance Service Section to assist and facilitate witnesses in human trafficking cases throughout the judicial process. The list of services covers trial scheduling, witness liaison arrangement, coordination with MSDHS for aids, witness preparation prior to hearing, witness examination in advance and via video conference system, interpretation services and travel expenses. This reflects the importance that OAG attaches to preparing smooth court hearings and creating a conducive environment for witnesses to provide accurate and complete testimony to the Court. Liaison services conducted by the Witness Assistance Service in 2025, including 576 correspondents and 718 phone calls.

8) The Coordination Center for Trafficking Victims (CCTV) was set up in 2021 under OAG to increase the efficiency in providing assistance and facilitate access to the justice system of human trafficking victims. In 2025, the Coordination Center assisted in the follow up on the prosecution and assistance of human trafficking for 4 individuals in 7 cases and provide general inquiry for 11 individuals in 11 cases.

8.3 Capacity-Building for Law Enforcement Officers

1) RTP organized a series of five seminars on the implementation of the Action Plan on National Referral Mechanism, Litigation Management, and the Assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor or Service B.E. 2565 (2022), with the objective of enhancing efficiency, sharing good practices, and addressing frontline challenges in victim screening, identification and protection processes. A total of 600 police officers, with the ranks ranging from deputy inspector to deputy commander, from Metropolitan Police Bureau, Nine Regional Police Bureaus, CIB, Immigration Bureau, and CCIB attended the workshops.



2) From July to August 2025, the RTP organized a series of seven capacity-building workshops for technology crime-related human trafficking for a total 790 police superintendents from across the country. The workshop focused on the implementation of NRM, including litigation management and victim assistance.



3) On 17-19 March 2025, RTP organized an annual workshop to increase efficiency and strengthen the expertise of TICAC and relevant partners. The workshop also aimed to enhance cooperation between RTP and partner agencies in suppressing internet crimes affecting children and youth. A total of 124 individuals participated in the workshop, including representatives from TICAC, ATPD, CCIB, Office of Police Forensic Science, Royal Thai Armed Forces, Royal Police Cadet Academy, OAG, MSDHS, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Homeland Security Investigation (HSI), and NGO partners.

4) From April to June 2025, the RTP organized four regional workshops in Chonburi, Chiang Mai, Songkhla and Khon Kaen Provinces to enhance the capacity of 385 operational-level police officers from TICAC, CCIB and TATIP taskforces. The workshop aimed to increase the efficiency, provide a platform for intelligence sharing, address practical challenges, and improve the use of technology in the investigation of online sexual exploitation of children.

5) In August and November, TICAC organized two workshops to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officers and multidisciplinary teams to investigate and prosecute crimes against children, notably child sexual abuse materials. The programs were supported by the HUG Project and the Sentinel Foundation and were attended by 95 participants from TICAC, RTP, OAG and MSDHS as well as Myanmar and Vietnam police. The training program focused on the use of digital tools for criminal investigation and included an on-site practice to investigate child sexual abuse materials, leading to the arrest of 4 offenders.

6) In 2025, the HUG Project organized three rounds of online trainings for 128 police officers, social workers and civil society partners on forensic interview that is child-sensitive and respect the best interest of the child. The training focused on the guideline on child forensic interview developed last year in collaboration with RTP, OAG, and COJ.

7) In August 2025, ATPD organized a training program on NCMEC data management and CyberTipline Report analysis for 50 police officers responsible for investigation and prosecution of online child sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

8) IJM and International Anti-Scam and Human Trafficking Syndicate Command Center (IAC), in collaboration with MOL, DSI and DOPA, developed a training module for law enforcement officers in accordance with NRM and the Standards Operating Procedures (SOP) for Initial Victim Screening of Presumed Victim of Forced Labor and Labor Trafficking. Consequently, four training-of-trainer workshops were organized for 120 labor inspectors in Chonburi, Surat Thani, Bangkok and Chanthaburi Provinces.

9) In September 2025, the Foundation of Child Understanding (FOCUS), funded by the U.S. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office), in collaboration with IAC, organized a series of seven

capacity-building programs for inquiry, suppression and investigation police officers in Tak Province and 8 Northern Region of Thailand with complex human trafficking situations. Moreover, TATIP, with the support of FOCUS and in collaboration with ATPD and OAG, developed/updated and produced 2,000 copies of Standard of Procedures on Investigating Trafficking in Persons Cases, which were disseminated to relevant units under the RTP.



10) In 2025, the Counter Trafficking in Persons Centre of Excellence (CTIP-COE) under DSI conducted training programs for four batches of law enforcement officers from the central government and local administrations as well as civil society workers, with a total of 167 participants. The Centre of Excellence was launched in May 2024 under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Thai and Australian governments to foster knowledge, skills and experience needed to combat human trafficking and related crimes. The Royal Thai Government allocated THB 2,219,400 (USD 70,457) budget for the fiscal year 2025.

11) On 27-28 August, the DSI organized a workshop to enhance coordination for joint investigations and operations between special investigators and public prosecutors. The workshop was attended by 80 senior officials and officers from DSI, OAG and Judge Advocate General's Department (Ministry of Defense). The participants exchanged views, discussed challenges and developed practical suggestions to improve joint investigation, case file submission and suspect transfer in human trafficking cases, including those committed abroad.

8.4 Capacity-Building for Local Government Officials

1) In 2025, the Investigation and Legal Affairs Bureau of DOPA organized two workshops to enhance the capacity for local government officials to prevent and suppress human trafficking offenses. A total of 71 district chiefs and administrative and legal officers selected from across the country were trained under DOPA Special Operation Taskforce (S.W.A.T.) program to develop skills and tactics necessary for effective investigation and law enforcement in human trafficking cases. The training was designed to help participants pass on knowledge and train their colleagues in different areas.



2) On 16-21 June 2025, DOPA organized a training program for DOPA Special Operation Taskforces to increase their capacity in investigating cybercrime and online human trafficking. The training covered topics such as the situation and evolving forms of cyberthreat and online human trafficking, collection of electronic evidence, analysis of organized criminal networks and the role of internet service providers.

9. International Cooperation to Prosecute Human Trafficking Cases

In 2025, the government agencies in the prosecution system continued to strengthen international cooperation to prosecute human trafficking cases. Key bilateral cooperation to advance law enforcement and efforts in prosecuting human trafficking cases are as follow:

1) Bilateral Meeting with Tanzania and Kenya

On 12-18 January 2025, the Department of Human Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) and DSI visited Tanzania and Kenya to meet with national anti-human trafficking taskforces and law enforcement agencies to exchange information on human trafficking cases involving Tanzanian and Kenyan nationals and seek cooperation regarding mutual legal assistance and extradition. The delegation also met with repatriated victims and held a meeting with the Royal Thai Embassy in Nairobi to strengthen human trafficking prevention by enhancing visa screening measures to identify potential victims at the early stage.

2) Bilateral Meeting with United Arab Emirates

On 20-25 July 2025, representatives from DSI and OAG made a visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and met with Dubai Police Force, Dubai Police's Criminal Investigation Department, Royal Thai Embassy in Abu Dhabi, Royal Thai Consulate-General in Dubai, and local Thai communities to enhance prevention and protection of Thai massage workers from sex trafficking in the UAE. In addition to raising awareness and knowledge on indicators of human trafficking risks, the Royal Thai Embassy is currently developing Thai-language system for Dubai's "Smart Police Station" self-service automatic kiosks to facilitate access to assistance from the local authorities. The delegation also met with the Thai communities and visited crime scenes of five special cases under DSI's investigation.

3) Bilateral Meetings with Myanmar

On 20-22 August 2025, DSI participated in the 24th Meeting on Cooperation to Combating Trafficking in Persons with Myanmar Police Force to discuss ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation in investigation, intelligence sharing and coordinated actions to combat human trafficking. Concurrently, on 21-23 August 2025, RTP participated in the 11th Meeting on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons with Myanmar Police Force in Yangon, focusing on information sharing between the two police forces.

4) Bilateral Meeting with Georgia

On 15-19 September 2025, representatives of DSI and OAG met with Georgian law enforcement agencies and public prosecutors in Tbilisi, Georgia to exchange information and seek judicial cooperation on the prosecution of human trafficking for illegal surrogacy cases involving Thai victims.

5) Bilateral Meeting with Cambodia

On 6 June 2025, DSI held a bilateral meeting with Cambodian National Police in Sa Kaeo Province, under the framework of ASEAN-ACT, and agreed in principle to develop an SOP on bilateral cooperation on the investigation of human trafficking cases. Despite progress in drafting SOP, however, due to the situation between the two countries, the signing ceremony was postponed.

* * * * *

Protection

Providing protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking remains high on Thailand’s agenda, with the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) serving as a key mechanism in victim protection. Since 2024, all frontline agencies have utilized a standardized victim screening form under the NRM. In 2025, the Electronic Database System for Anti-Human Trafficking of Thailand (E-AHT) was enhanced so that available data now covers all stages, from victim screening and identification to protection and prosecution, resulted in a comprehensive data collection that further strengthens the efforts to combat human trafficking.

The Royal Thai Government is committed to providing protection and assistance to all victims in accordance with international standards, in a non-discriminatory manner and with respect to human dignity. The Government provides services tailored to the diverse needs of victims using a victim-centered approach, taking into account the best interest of victims, particularly children, and prioritizing trauma-informed care. The goal is for victims to be able to rehabilitate, return to their families, reintegrate into society and be repatriated to their countries of origin without being re-victimized.

1. Statistics on Victim Protection and Assistance

1.1 Statistics on Victim Protection and Assistance

In 2025, the Government provided protection and assistance to 591 victims. This includes 293 Thai nationals (49.58%) and 298 foreign nationals (50.42%), the majority of which were Indonesian (89 persons) and Chinese (68 persons).

The victims were divided into two groups: (1) victims of human trafficking under Section 6 totaling 537 persons (90.86%); and (2) victims of forced labor or services under Section 6/1 of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2551 (2008) totaling 54 persons (9.14%). These victims include children under 18 years old totaling 311 people (52.62%) as shown in Table 18-19. Furthermore, the government, working with countries of origin and civil society organizations, assisted and repatriated 4,407 confirmed victims of forced criminality from 46 nationalities from online scam centers in the neighboring countries.

Table 18: Statistics on the Total Number of Protected Victims

Year	Gender/Age				Forms of Exploitation in Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	F < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced Begging	Slavery	Extortion		
2023	191	57	136	256	246	43	25	106	13	2	2	203	640
2024	157	48	67	242	192	27	59	210	1	-	7	18	514
2025	229	55	51	256	172	37	66	252	1	-	9	54	591
Foreigners	225	12	38	23	10	-	12	242	-	-	7	27	298
Thai	4	43	13	233	162	37	54	10	1	-	2	27	293

Note: (1) M = Male / M < 18 = Men under 18 years old / F = Female / F < 18 = Female under 18 years old

Table 19: Statistics on the Number of Protected Victims by Nationality

Type	Gender/Age				Forms of Exploitation in Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	M < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced Begging	Slavery	Extortion		
Thailand	4	43	13	233	162	37	54	10	1	-	2	27	293
China	57	8	3	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	7	5	68
Indonesia	82	1	6	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	8	89
India	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
Ethiopia	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	5	29
Laos	-	-	-	11	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	11
Myanmar	-	3	2	6	6	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	11
Stateless	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	5
Philippines	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Nepal	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Burundi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pakistan	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Uganda	13	-	9	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	22
Vietnam	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Sri Lanka	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Tanzania	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Malaysia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Cambodia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kazakhstan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kenya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Morocco	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hong Kong	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Taiwan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nigeria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Unidentified Nationality	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	226	55	54	256	172	37	66	252	1	-	9	54	591

Note: (1) M = Male / M < 18 = Men under 18 years old / F = Female / F < 18 = Female under 18 years old

1.2. Statistics on Victims Opting to Stay Outside of Shelters

In 2025, 164 victims (27.75%) opted to stay outside of shelters (Table 20), staying with their families, or having their own accommodation. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) assigned case managers to continuously follow up and provide assistance to victims who wished to receive assistance while staying outside of shelters, particularly with regard to remedies and judicial process. For foreign victims wishing to return to their countries of origin, the Thai Government collaborated with the governments of their countries of origin and civil society organizations, with support from relevant line agencies, such as MSDHS, the Immigration Bureau, and the Airport of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT), to facilitate safe and voluntary repatriation.

Table 20: Statistics on the Number of Victims Opting to Stay Outside of Shelters

Type	Gender/Age				Forms of Exploitation in Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	F < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced Begging	Slavery	Extortion		
2023	106	38	99	105	118	33	11	46	4	-	-	136	348
2024	23	8	8	41	39	12	2	20	-	-	2	5	80
2025	54	16	18	76	55	12	22	58	-	-	2	15	164
Foreigners	51	1	7	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	9	59
Thai	3	15	11	76	55	12	22	8	-	-	2	6	105

1.3 Statistics on Victims Staying in Government and Private Shelters

MSDHS has worked with civil society organizations registered as private shelters to provide protection and assistance to both victims of human trafficking and victims of forced labor or services without discrimination, while taking into account their rights, personal needs, safety, human dignity, and in adherence to the victim-centered approach.

There were 406 victims (95.08%) staying in government shelters (Table 21), and 21 victims (4.92%) staying in private shelters (Table 22).

Table 21: Number of Victims Staying in Government Shelters

Types	Gender/Age				Forms of Exploitation in Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	F < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced Begging	Slavery	Extortion		
2023	86	18	29	137	122	3	8	58	9	2	2	66	270
2024	134	40	46	197	141	15	56	190	1	-	5	9	417
2025	175	39	29	163	111	24	33	193	1	-	7	37	406
Foreigners	174	39	27	18	8	-	8	191	-	-	7	16	258
Thai	1	-	2	145	103	24	25	2	1	-	-	21	148

Table 22: Number of Victims Staying in Private Shelters

Types	Gender/Age				Forms of Exploitation in Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	F < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced Begging	Slavery	Extortion		
2023	-	-	8	14	6	7	6	2	-	-	-	1	22
2024	-	-	14	3	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	17
2025	-	-	4	17	6	1	11	1	-	-	-	2	21
Foreigners	-	-	4	5	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	2	9
Thai	-	-	-	12	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	12

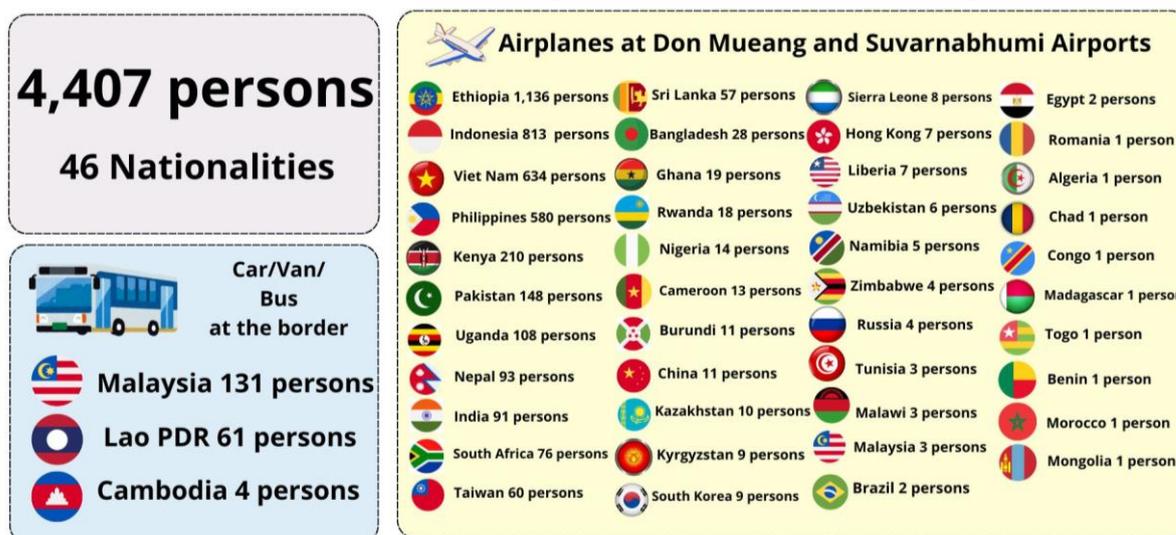
1.4 Statistics on Return and Reintegration of Victims into Society

In 2025, MSDHS, in collaboration with relevant agencies, successfully repatriated and returned a total of 5,020 victims of human trafficking with safety guarantee, local support, and procedures to prevent re-victimization. Among these, 277 Thais were assisted and sent back to their hometowns, and 4,743 foreigners were repatriated to their countries of origin through support and cooperation with foreign governments and civil society organizations. Of 5,020 repatriated victims, 4,407 people were victims of forced criminality in online scams centers who have been rescued and repatriated to their countries of origin via Thailand with coordinated efforts and cooperation with their countries of origin (Table 23).

Table 23: Number of Victims Repatriated to Countries of Origin by MSDHS

Types of Victims' Repatriation	Total	Sex Trafficking	Forced Labor	Other Forms of Exploitation
2023	437	60	367	10
2024	255	47	163	45
2025	5,020	262	351	4,407
Thai victims sent back to their hometowns	277	248	29	-
Foreign victims repatriated to Countries of Origin by the Royal Thai Government	56	14	42	-
Foreign victims repatriated by the Governments of their Countries of Origin	220	-	220	-
Victims repatriated by NGOs/IOs	60	-	60	-
Foreign victims accepted for resettlement	4,407	-	-	4,407

Diagram 6: Victims of forced criminality who have been repatriated by MSDHS through Thailand with coordinated efforts and cooperation with their Countries of Origin.



Post-Return Follow-up and Prevention of Re-victimization

Thailand attaches importance to the return and reintegration of victims into society taking into account victim's voluntariness, safety, and with respect to human dignity. Post-return follow-up has been put in place, including through coordination with the local authorities and civil society organizations in the hometowns of Thai victims and in the countries of origin of foreign victims, with a view to assessing their safety, living conditions, access to basic services, and risk of re-victimization. Relevant information are exchanged through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, as well as the Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM).

Post-return follow-ups help ensure that repatriation is conducted responsibly and support victims to regain their quality of life and successfully reintegrate into their families, communities, and society in a sustainable manner, while at the same time, reducing the risk of re-victimization.

1.5 Statistics on Assistance for Thai Nationals Returning from Overseas

In 2025, the Government provided assistance to 196 Thai nationals who fell victims of human trafficking or forced labor or services abroad. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), through the Royal Thai Embassies and Consulates-General in destination countries such as Myanmar, Cambodia, and Georgia, extended assistance, conducted initial screening, and facilitated their repatriation, enabling them to enter NRM for further assistance.

2. Implementation of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Reflection Period

Since 2022, relevant agencies have advanced the NRM implementation across the country. The NRM Sub-committee developed guidelines to ensure efficiency and consistency of its implementation, including the assistance and protection provided for potential victims throughout the process until it is confirmed and identified who are victims of human trafficking or forced labor or services. The revised guidelines were endorsed by the Anti-Human Trafficking Committee in October 2025.

2.1 Statistics on the Screening of Persons Entering Thailand

In 2025, all frontline agencies conducted initial screening using **a standardized screening form under NRM** to ensure that presumed victims are screened in a coherent manner across the country. The screenings were performed by officers who had already received training on NRM, taking into account the principles of voluntariness and non-discrimination and in accordance with victim-centered approach and trauma-informed care.

There were **13,195 people from 83 nationalities** who went through the aforementioned screening. Those showing indications that they might be victims of human trafficking or forced labor or services, or presumed or potential victims, would then be referred through appropriate assistance and protection process under NRM, including access to services, and victim identification procedures.

Table 24: Number of People Who Received Protection under the NRM

Nationality	Total	Gender			Age		Screening		Victim identification Result	
		Male	Female	Unidentified	Under 18	18 and more	Did not show Indicators of human trafficking	Showed Indicators of human trafficking	Victims	Non-Victims
Thai	1,369	692	676	1	176	1,193	212	1,157	79	1,078
Foreigners	11,826	8,879	2,945	2	513	11,313	3,928	7,898	364	7,534
Total	13,195	9,571	3,621	3	689	12,506	4,140	9,055	443	8,612

Provision of Preliminary Assistance Under the NRM

NRM has been implemented nationwide. Frontline officers in every local municipality are equipped to screen individuals who entered into Thailand or left the country, or reported to seek assistance, and are able to refer those individuals to receive protection under NRM in a standardized manner.

In 2025, 672 individuals from 29 nationalities were identified as potential victims and referred to receive services at the Victim Identification Centers in 20 provinces, namely, Bangkok, Kanchanaburi, Chanthaburi, Chonburi, Chiang Rai, Chachoengsao, Trat, Tak, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Narathiwat, Pattani, Mukdahan, Rayong, Sakon Nakhon, Samut Songkhram, Sa Kaeo, Surin, Sing Buri, and Ubon Ratchathani. These centres are integrated service hubs under NRM where officials provided preliminary assistance and services during the Reflection Period (RP) to help prepare potential victims in sharing experiences as well as information in depth. While all provinces are ready to conduct victim screenings and referrals, Victim Identification Centers raise efficiency in providing more specific assistance and services and supporting potential victims before entering into the formal screening and identification process.

2.2 Screening and Protection of Victims of Forced Criminality

Given the increasingly complex and evolving nature of human trafficking, Thailand has paid particular attention to the screening and protection of victims of forced criminality, especially the cases where individuals are forced to be involved in transnational organized crimes, cybercrime, online scams, or other illicit activities.

Under NRM, relevant frontline agencies have added indicators of forced criminality elements into their consideration during the victim screening and identification process. The multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) and law enforcement agencies will jointly decide whether criminal acts were committed under coercion or threat, or whether individuals are exploited for the purpose of committing criminal offenses.

Thailand, in close collaboration with relevant international organizations, with support from law enforcement agencies, has put in place measures to ensure that these individuals are protected as victims of human trafficking - not criminalized as offenders - and are entitled to rehabilitation as well as safe and sustainable reintegration into society.

2.3 Protection of Victims under the Non-Punishment Principle

Thailand prioritizes protection of victims of human trafficking under the non-punishment principle. This principle aims to ensure that victims are not prosecuted or penalized for criminal acts or offenses committed as a direct result of being trafficked, such as illegal entry or overstay in the Kingdom, engagement in unlawful profession, use of fraudulent documents or acts as a result of coercion, threat, deception or exploitations.

Under NRM, relevant agencies closely coordinate and conduct thorough screening and careful deliberation of individual's status at very early stage of the process, in order to distinguish a potential victim who is entitled to receive protection, not punished or criminalized as offenders, taking into consideration case-specific contexts including linkages between the actions taken and situations that they have been under, and with respect to international standards and human rights.

Furthermore, Thailand has promoted awareness and understanding of the non-punishment principle for practitioners in the justice system so that law enforcement is conducted in line with necessity and proportionality principles, and that re-victimization is prevented and victims can access protection, assistance, and rehabilitation, thereby protecting human dignity.

2.4 Advancing and Enhancing the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

1) Training Session on NRM Standardized Screening Form

MSDHS organized a training session for 250 frontline officers on the standardized screening form under NRM for victims of human trafficking and forced labor.



2) Follow-up on the Implementation of NRM

The NRM Sub-committee continues to provide advice, supervise, monitor and review the implementation of NRM. It endorsed the revised Guidelines of NRM Implementation, following field visits to monitor its implementation, which was later approved by the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee. The revised Guidelines will serve as a basis for the development of a manual for practitioners under NRM.



3) Lessons Learned on the Implementation of NRM

In March 2025, the NRM Sub-committee conducted field visits to several provinces to follow up on the implementation of NRM, including ensuring that Victim Identification Centers are fully-functioning and officers have a clear understanding of NRM. The visits allowed the NRM Sub-committee to gather information on the obstacles and challenges that officers encountered on the ground. Information received are used to formulate recommendations for further support and improvement of NRM implementation.

In August 2025, MSDHS organized a workshop in Bangkok on lessons learned on the implementation of NRM. This allows Competent Authorities (CAs) who are responsible for formal victim identification all over the country to share feedbacks and practical insights so that NRM can be implemented in a more effective, context-sensitive, and sustainable manner.

4) Electronic Database System for Anti-Human Trafficking of Thailand (E-AHT)

The Electronic Database System for Anti-Human Trafficking of Thailand (E-AHT) is a holistic data system that synergizes information updates across relevant government agencies. Currently, Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country that has a national electronic anti-human trafficking database. A Sub-Committee under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee was set up to supervise and review the operation of E-AHT. Last year, the database system expanded from the *Database System of Prosecution of Human Trafficking Offenders* and the *Database System of Victims of Trafficking in Persons* to cover *Victim Screening* as well as the *Victim Identification Database System* enabling the E-AHT to be a comprehensive data system for anti-human trafficking work, encompassing the screening, identification, protection and prosecution of human trafficking.

MSDSH, in collaboration with the International Justice Mission (IJM), has conducted training sessions for officers from relevant agencies on data entry with a view for it to be utilized for effective prevention and suppression of human trafficking, as well as for policy development.



3. Provision of Assistance and Remedies in Accordance with Domestic Law

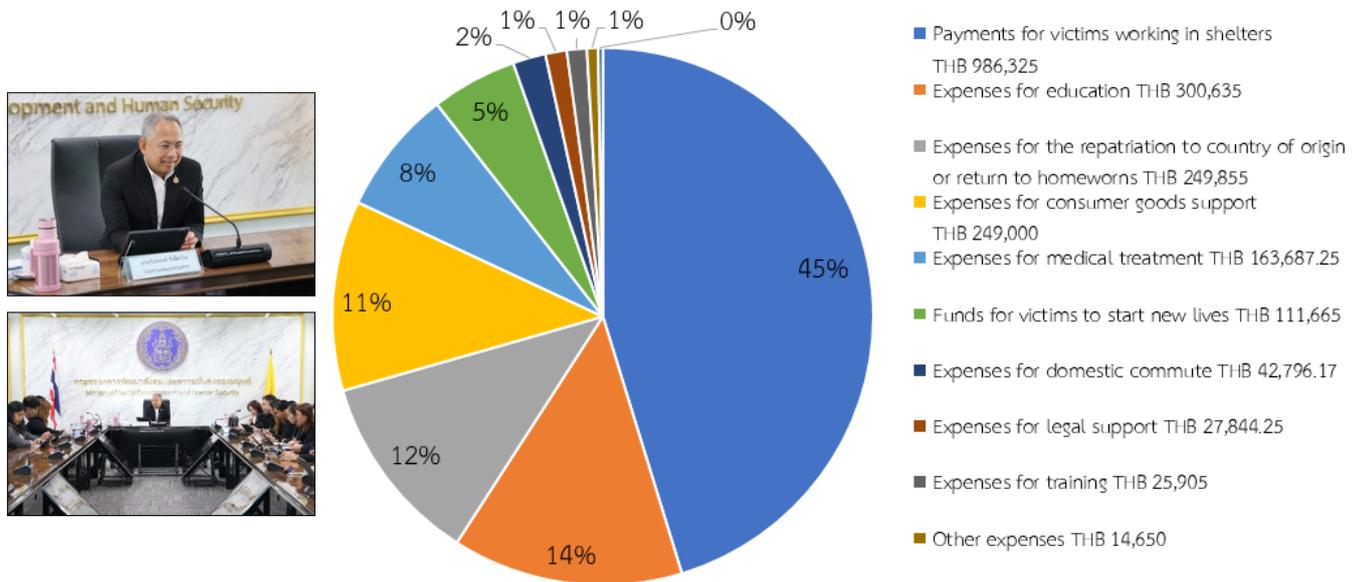
Thailand is committed to ensuring that victims of human trafficking have access to justice without discrimination and are entitled to remedies and compensation.

Assistance and remedies for victims of trafficking in persons and forced labor or services consist of (1) remedies for victims under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund, which are preliminary remedies from the Government’s budget; and (2) compensation claims from offenders.

3.1 Remedies for Victims Under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund

In 2025, a total of 804 victims received preliminary remedies from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund regardless of their choices of shelters. The remedies amounted to THB 2,178,362.67 (USD 69,154.37). Of this number, there were 696 victims in government shelters receiving THB 1,231,520.25 (USD 39,095.88), 22 victims in private shelters receiving THB 459,352.25 (USD 14,582.61), and 86 victims outside of shelters receiving THB 487,490.17 (USD 15,475.88).

Diagram 7: Assistance and Remedies for Victims under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund



3.2 Compensation Claims from Offenders

In 2025, the Government provided assistance to 139 victims to claim compensation from offenders in 123 cases, amounting to THB 57,563,955 (USD 1,827,427.14). Details are as appeared in Table 25.

Table 25: Victims Assisted on Compensation Claims from Offenders

Year	Number of case	Number of victim	Compensation Amount (THB)
2023	134	218	101,017,052
2024	136	278	117,430,230
2025	123	139	57,563,955
Victims inside the shelters	36	43	12,942,710
Victims outside the shelters	87	96	44,621,245

3.3 Compensation Received by the Victims from Offenders

In 2025, 22 victims received compensation from offenders by Court orders, including through asset seizures, totaling THB 2,006,915 (USD 63,711.59).

The Government continues to actively follow up on the case enforcement process to ensure timely compensation for victims. Assistance was provided for victims in the case enforcement process in 13 cases, with issuance of order and case enforcement order already issued for 9 cases. Furthermore, following or tracking the asset, including movable property and immovable property, is being conducted to maximize the possibilities of securing compensation for victims (Table 26).

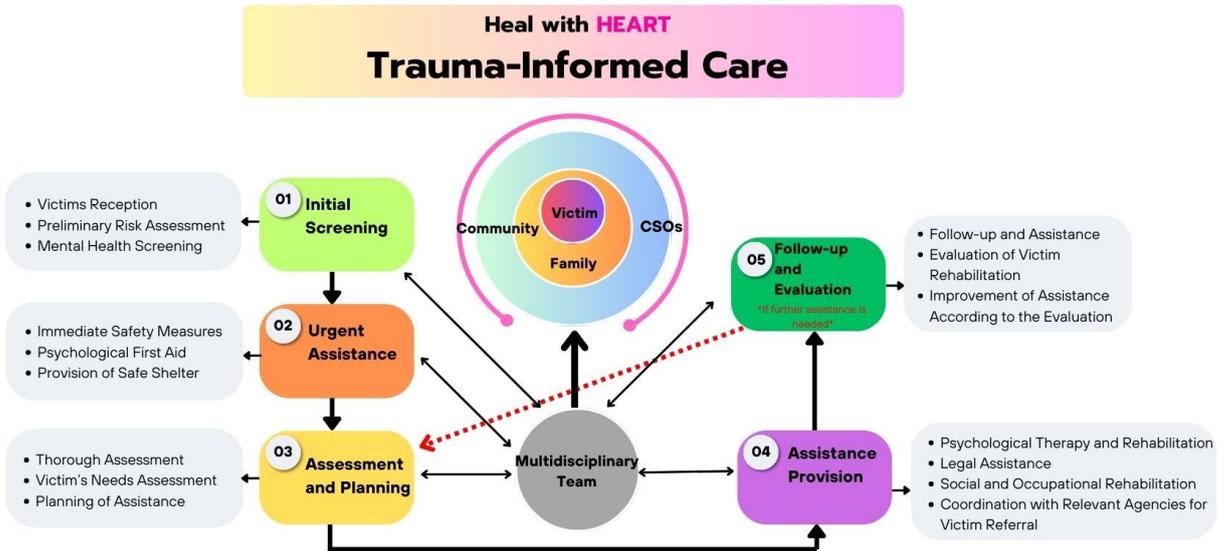
Table 26: Statistics of Assistance for Victims in the Case Enforcement Process

Implementation	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Number of Cases	31	23	53	26	26	13	172
Issuance of Order							
Awaiting Order	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Order Issued	31	23	53	26	26	9	168
Compensation Paid	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Awaiting Compensation	30	23	51	26	26	13	165
Case Enforcement Order							
Case Enforcement Order	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Case Enforcement Order Issued	29	22	44	26	26	9	156
Case Dismissed	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Investigation of Asset							
Asset Under Investigation	-	4	-	6	24	9	43
Asset Investigated	29	18	44	20	2	-	113
Asset Not Found	3	15	5	-	-	-	23
No Asset Found	26	3	39	20	2	-	98

4. Enhancement of Victim-Centered and Trauma-Informed Victim Protection

MSDHS, including its provincial offices, provides protection to all victims under the care of government and private shelters. MSDHS has also continued to further improve the efficiency of victim protection in line with victim-centered and trauma-informed care approaches, taking into account the best interest of victims, particularly children, the need for prevention of re-traumatization, while prioritizing victims' specific needs and ensuring equal access to protection services for all victims.

Diagram 8: Trauma-Informed Care Approach for Victim Protection



4.1 Trauma-Informed Care

MSDHS has undertaken measures to protect and assist victims both in and outside of shelters. Emphasis is placed on providing trauma-informed care, with an aim to create a safe environment where victims feel respected and supported, as well as not being judged, which is an important part of the process to help them regain quality of life.

The trauma-informed care encompasses mental support, counseling, and tailored therapeutic interventions that are best suited for victims, such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), art therapy, and specialized mental health and medical services as required. In addition, efforts were made to enhance knowledge and raise awareness of all relevant personnel to get familiarized and better understand the recovery process of victims with a view to prevent re-traumatization.

Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (WPCVOTs) applied the trauma-informed care approach throughout all stages of protection – from victims screening and identification, urgent interventions for high-risk cases, assessment and assistance planning for victims by multidisciplinary teams, rehabilitation services addressing psychological, legal, and social dimensions, to the follow-up and evaluation of victim rehabilitation. This is to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of victims into society in a safe and sustainable manner.

Case Studies on Systematic Victim-Centered and Trauma-Informed Protection – From Principles to Practice

Case Study 1: Systematic protection for a victim with disabilities

WPCVOT in Nonthaburi Province (Ban Kred Trakarn) provided **systematic protection for a victim with disabilities**, integrating healthcare, rights, welfare services, and vocational rehabilitation (such as training for Thai traditional

masseuse) to promote safe, dignified and sustainable reintegration into society. Protection services were **tailored to victim with disabilities' specific needs, adhering to the victim-centered approach and the victims' Best Interest Determination (BID).**

In this case study, a victim with disabilities received appropriate physical and psychological rehabilitation, including access to specialized medical and mental care. Medical expenses were supported by the **Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund**, and the victim also received compensation from the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) amounting to **THB 175,925 (USD 5,584.92)**. Furthermore, Ban Kred Trakarn safeguarded the rights of this victim, treating the victim as **a rights holder**, including by facilitating the issuance of identification card and disability card to ensure that the victim received welfare and benefits provided by the Government. MSDHS provincial office also continues to follow up with the victim and family.

Case Study 2: Protection of a victim with multiple disabilities (forced begging)

WPCVOT in Songkhla Province provided protection and assistance to a victim with multiple congenital disabilities – physical, mental and intellectual – who was trafficked for forced begging. Protection and assistance were provided to the victim based on the victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches, and the Best Interest Determination (BID). While in the protection process, the victim received **comprehensive rehabilitation** – both physically and psychologically. This includes cognitive development, fine and gross motor skills enhancement, life skills enhancement, as well as physical rehabilitation tailored to the victim's conditions. This was conducted with the support from local networks of disability experts, which complemented the efforts made by the staff and helped ensure appropriate care without causing further harm to victim.

In addition, the shelter coordinated with a local public health center to ensure continuous access to medical treatment and physiotherapy, as well as specialized treatments as required. Medical expenses were covered by the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund. To prepare the victim for repatriation to hometown, the shelter worked in collaboration with the victim's family, the MSDHS provincial office, and local authorities to protect and safeguard the rights of this victim, thereby providing the victim with a caregiver, ensuring access to entitled welfare services and assistance, adapting the victim's house to be more accessible, and planning for long term care.

This case is a demonstration of **systematic and comprehensive protection for victims with multiple disabilities**, from rehabilitation and rights protection to post-reintegration follow-up using a multi-stakeholder approach, in order to prevent re-victimization and support the reintegration into the society in a sustainable and dignified manner.

 <p data-bbox="347 607 715 638">Adaptive spoons for ease of usage</p>	 <p data-bbox="922 607 1398 638">Bottle caps for fine motor skill development</p>
 <p data-bbox="300 987 762 1043">0.5 kilogram sandbags for gross motor skill development</p>	 <p data-bbox="978 987 1342 1043">A wheelchair customized to the victim's disabilities and usage</p>

4.2 Standards Operating Procedures (SOP) for Practitioners in Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking in Persons

Thailand developed the Standards Operating Procedures (SOP) for Practitioners in WPCVOTs to enhance the quality, safety and consistency of victim protection nationwide. SOP was drafted and revised with contribution from practitioners, experts, and victims who collaboratively designed SOP conceptual frameworks and content to ensure that it is practical and aligns with human rights principles and international standards.

SOP covers 5 core processes of victim protection under relevant legislation; namely, (1) admission process; (2) protection during rehabilitation and reflection period; (3) assistance and protection; (4) repatriation and reintegration process; and (5) follow-up process. It integrated key tools and approaches in compliance with international standards, such as the Assessment Survivor Outcome (developed by IJM), the ASEAN Guidebook for Monitoring Gender-Sensitive and Victim-Centred Approaches to Trafficking in Persons which was developed by the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children (ACWC) and the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking Program (ASEAN-ACT).

Collaborative efforts in drafting this SOP help promoting uniformity and consistency of protection services across government and private shelters nationwide. This is to ensure that victims receive equal treatment and quality services in a safe and dignified manner.



4.3 Interpretation Services in the Protection Process

Thailand attaches importance to ensuring the rights of victims to access information and make informed decisions regarding protection services. Interpretation services were provided throughout the entire process of assistance and protection for victims residing in shelters, enabling victims to communicate about their needs, understand their rights and relevant procedures, and take part in decision-making related to their protection and rehabilitation.

For foreign victims, MSDHS coordinated via the Protect-U application or related agencies to arrange for interpreters who had received training from government agencies, CSOs, international organizations, educational institutions, or relevant embassy/consular officers. During the process, officers also explained the role, objectives, and guidelines to interpreters to ensure compliance with human rights principles, respect confidentiality, and prevent re-traumatization.

Interpretation services were provided to victims in both on-site and online formats, as appropriate and deemed fit with the circumstances. Shelter officers also closely coordinated with interpreters throughout all activities to ensure that protection and assistance are provided efficiently, with respect to human dignity, and in line with the victim-centered approach.

4.4 Freedom of Movement and Access to Communication Devices

Thailand underscores victims' freedom of movement and access to communication devices while in the protection process, in line with the victim-centered approach. Importance is also placed on the treatment of victims, which by no means, be in any form similar to detention or confinement.

Staff at MSDHS' WPCVOTs consult with victims and establish mutually agreed arrangements for victims' leave from and return to the shelters. Victims aged 18 years old and above were allowed to move freely in and out of shelters to carry out their daily activities as they wish. The exercise of such

freedom is based on their will, physical and mental readiness, and possession of identification documents.

Moreover, victims are allowed unrestricted use of communication devices throughout the protection process for maintaining contact with their family members and social circles as well as the relevant agencies. At the same time, for safety of both the victims and others, the non-disclosure of personal information, location details, or information about relevant agencies that may pose risks as well as applicable laws are taken into consideration in allowing the victims to use communication devices.

These measures reflect Thailand's commitment to protecting all victims, while maintaining a right balance between respecting victims' rights and ensuring their safety.

4.5 Handbook for Flood Response and Evacuation of Victims of Trafficking in Persons

MSDHS published the Handbook for Flood Response and Evacuation of Victims of Trafficking in Persons in government shelters to provide guidelines for relevant officers on victim protection in emergency situations. This Handbook prioritizes timely, safe and systematic response to prevent and reduce victims' loss of life, health's risks, and damage to property. It outlines procedures for preparation, risk assessment, early warning, evacuation, and the care for victims during and after evacuation, while protecting their human dignity and preventing re-victimization. The Handbook strengthens preparedness of MSDHS shelters and relevant officers for floods and other disasters, while maintaining the victim-centered approach and ensuring victims' safety in every stage of the protection process even in times of emergency.



4.6 Capacity Building on Project Development and the effective use of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund

MSDHS organized workshops to enhance capacity and skills of relevant officers to develop projects on anti-trafficking in persons and apply for funding from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund. The workshops aimed at enhancing effective and impactful use of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund, ensuring that allocated funding yield concrete results, including by building participants' skill on result-based project design, analyzing the alignment of proposed projects with local challenges, developing indicators, and conducting monitoring and evaluation. This is to ensure that



projects supported by the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund are transparent, accountable, and responsive to policy objectives. A total of 332 participants from three cohorts of these workshops comprised officials directly responsible for developing and implementing anti-trafficking in persons projects at both local and policy levels.

4.7 Strengthening efficiency in Case Management using the Assessment Survivor Outcome Tool

MSDHS, in collaboration with IJM, organized Assessment Survivor Outcome (ASO) Tool Training Workshops to train two cohorts of MSDHS officers directly responsible for case management and follow-up on rehabilitation outcomes for victims in government shelters, including from the Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons and MSDHS provincial offices across the country. Participants were trained to use the ASO tool to enhance efficiency in case management, follow-up, evaluation, and planning for victim-centered protection. The workshops aimed to enhance knowledge and understanding of ASO tool for evaluating the outcome of victim rehabilitation in different dimensions, including safety, physical and mental health, access to rights and services, self-reliance, and sustainable reintegration. This aims to align assistance and protection services with specific needs of victims, which will in turn yield concrete outcomes.



5. Domestic and International Cooperation for Victim Protection

Thailand has strengthened victim protection schemes through systematic collaboration with relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels. Furthermore, Thailand promotes a continuum of protection for victims of human trafficking in all dimensions – from prevention and protection to rehabilitation and sustainable reintegration – guided by a victim-centered approach and with respect to human dignity and shared responsibility among all stakeholders.

5.1 Policy Dialogue and National Governance

MSDHS organized the Trafficking in Persons Roundtable (TIP Roundtable) under the theme “Future Direction of Legislation on Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression in Thailand” to gather feedbacks from public and private sectors, civil society organizations, and international organizations on ways to improve Thailand’s anti-human trafficking laws and policies. The TIP Roundtable is a crucial platform for policy dialogue and efforts to strengthen Thailand’s anti-trafficking in persons policy framework in response to the evolving contexts and in line with relevant international standards.



5.2 Partnership in Prevention and Early Intervention

WPCVOT in Nakhon Ratchasima Province collaborated with 10 local educational institutions to organize an awareness raising program for teachers, students and educational personnel. The participants also signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, victim assistance and vocational training. Public-private-people partnership has been continuously promoted to support victims’ learning and increase educational and vocational training opportunities based on their abilities and interests. This initiative also aims to reduce and address their vulnerabilities and prevent re-victimization in the long term.



5.3 Intersectionality, Disability and the Gender-Sensitive Approach

Thailand actively contributed to the revision of the ASEAN policy document on the nexus between disability and trafficking in persons, in collaboration with the ASEAN-ACT and relevant ASEAN mechanisms including the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR),



the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD), as well as the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC). The policy document is based on comprehensive research and a regional forum organized on 22-23 January 2025.

In addition, Thailand collaborated with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Government of Japan, and relevant stakeholders in organizing the Regional Dialogue on Gender-Responsive Approaches to Addressing Trafficking in Persons for Forced Criminality: Applying a Women, Peace and Security Lens, and its relevant projects, emphasizing the protection of women and vulnerable groups from new forms of trafficking in persons. The project resulted in the assistance of 399 trafficked women and raised awareness of human trafficking among approximately 30,000 youth including students from Chiang Mai University and Mae Fah Luang University, stressing the importance of a whole-of-society approach in anti-trafficking in persons strategy and cooperation, as well as promoting the role of young women in leading as well as in partaking in the anti-human trafficking efforts.



Moreover, Thailand and ASEAN-ACT convened a trial workshop to evaluate the implementation of the ASEAN Guidebook for Monitoring Gender-Sensitive and Victim-Centred Approaches to Trafficking in Persons to gather feedbacks from relevant stakeholders and to present Thailand's feedbacks at the regional level.



5.3 Victim Protection, Recovery and Promotion of Freedom of Movement

Thailand works with civil society organizations, including Our Rescue, to upgrade protection and rehabilitation of victims residing in government shelters. This cooperation encompasses the provision of technological equipment to support learning, internet access for research and education, and online communication with families, thereby supporting victims' access to communication. It also included the provision of educational and vocational training materials, health equipment, physical therapy, mental health counseling, and other materials in the shelter's reception room to create an atmosphere that fosters trust and enhance the sense of security so that victims would feel more comfortable and open in sharing information.

5.4 Consular Cooperation and Cross-Border Protection

MSDHS, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), developed and launched the Consular Guideline for Assistance and Referral of Vulnerable Migrants, Particularly Potential Victims of Trafficking in Thailand, which is available in full and short versions in Thai and English languages. The Consular Guideline serves as a reference for embassy and consular officers to assist and protect victims of trafficking in persons in accordance with Thailand's NRM and international human rights standards.



5.5 Regional and Transnational Referral Mechanisms

Thailand organized a workshop on the Development of the Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM), reinforcing the implementation of Thailand's international obligations on anti-trafficking in persons. The workshop served as a platform for an exchange of best practices and challenges among relevant government agencies, international organizations, and civil society organizations with an aim of ensuring continued and standardized victim protection across borders. This effort reflects Thailand's leadership in forging stronger regional cooperation in combating trafficking in persons.



5.6 Bilateral Cooperation

Thailand has continued to advance bilateral cooperation, especially with neighboring countries, to strengthen victim protection, case management, repatriation and post-return follow-up.

- **Thailand-Myanmar Cooperation:** MSDHS and the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement of Myanmar convened the Case Management Meeting (CMM) on 5-7 February 2025 in Yangon and on 13-15 August 2025 in Bangkok to discuss case management, repatriation and reintegration of victims of trafficking in persons, as well as revision of the Bilateral Standard Operating Procedures between the Royal Thai Government and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on Cases Management, Repatriation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking. The revision included incorporation of key principles and measures such as the ASO tool and post-return follow-up.

- **Thailand-Lao PDR Cooperation:** Thailand and Lao PDR convened a bilateral meeting on 10-14 March 2025 in Vientiane to discuss the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action Phase II (2023-2025) under the MOU between the governments of Thailand and the Lao PDR on cooperation in combating human trafficking, as well as the development of the Joint Plan of Action Phase III for continued cooperation on standardized victim protection.



- **Thailand-Cambodia Cooperation:** MSDHS held a meeting with the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training of the Kingdom of Cambodia on 28-30 January 2025 in Siem Reap, Cambodia to strengthen the bilateral cooperation framework, including by revising and adopting the Joint Plan of Action Phase II (2025-2028) under the MOU on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Persons and Protecting Victims of Trafficking.

5.7 Regional and Multilateral Cooperation

Thailand has taken a proactive role in advancing regional and multilateral cooperation to tackle the increasingly complex and transnational forms of trafficking in persons, especially in the context of cybercrime and online scams.

- **Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC):** Thailand participated in the 3rd Meeting of the BIMSTEC Sub-Group on Human Trafficking (SG-HT) on 6-8 April 2025

in Dhaka, Bangladesh to share national progress, challenges and ways forward on addressing trafficking in persons in the Bay of Bengal region, including in the context of increasing challenges from online scams.

- **Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT Process):** Thailand participated in the 6th Inter-Ministerial Meeting (IMM6) of the COMMIT and the COMMIT Regional Taskforce (RTF) Meeting on 17-21 May 2025 in Hanoi, Vietnam under the theme “Enhancing Regional Cooperation to Combat Human Trafficking in the Digital Age.” The meeting adopted the 5th Sub-Regional Plan of Action (COMMIT SPA V 2025-2035) and issued a Joint Statement reaffirming COMMIT Members’ commitment to combat trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in persons for forced criminality in the context of online scams.

- **International Conference on the Global Partnership against Online Scams:** MFA and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) co-hosted the International Conference on the Global Partnership against Online Scams during 17-18 December 2025 in Bangkok to create a global partnership against online scams. The discussion covered all dimensions of anti-online scams efforts including protection. Participants from countries of origin, transit and destination shared their experiences and challenges with regard to the protection of victims in the context of online scams, who are often subject to exploitation, human trafficking, and forced criminality. The meeting placed importance on cooperation among countries and stakeholders, particularly in victim repatriation and in cross-border referrals. The meeting also acknowledged that victim protection is a human rights imperative and it is essential to distinguish victims from perpetrators (and criminal groups) and apply a victim-centered approach throughout all justice responses.

Overall, Thailand’s determination to further cooperation and partnership reflects the unwavering efforts to develop a holistic system for protection of victims of trafficking in persons. This ranges from prevention efforts through awareness raising cooperation with educational institutions and communities, shaping a future direction for policies and legislation working with various stakeholders, providing protection services and rehabilitation to victims in and outside of shelters, to regional and bilateral cooperation for cross-border victim referrals and protection. These efforts aim to build an ecosystem of partnership connecting government agencies, private sector, civil society organizations, educational institutions, and international organizations, while prioritizing victim-centered approach, with respect to human rights and human dignity and based on the principle of shared responsibility among all stakeholders.

Thailand has also advanced a bilateral cooperation with neighboring countries and played a leading role in strengthening regional and multilateral frameworks related to anti-human trafficking. Under these cooperation frameworks, Thailand has made efforts to develop a shared standard in terms of case management, deepen cooperation on cross-border victim referrals and

respond to the evolving and increasing complex patterns of human trafficking, particularly online scams. This reflects Thailand's commitment to keep pace with new challenges and continue to combat trafficking in persons in accordance with international standards, at the national and international levels.

Prevention

The Government has continued to advance measures and mechanisms to prevent Thai citizens and foreign nationals from falling victim to human trafficking and forced labor. The Government has also made proactive efforts to raise awareness on access to assistance, proper procedures for legal employment, inspection and protection, adhering to the Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). Additionally, the Government has scaled up capacity-building for officials to enable a more effective and rigorous prevention system to support individuals who may fall victim to human trafficking or forced labor.

1. Labor Inspection Statistics

1.1 Overall Labor Inspections

The Ministry of Labour (MOL), through the Department of Labor Protection and Welfare (DLPW) and the Department of Employment (DOE), has conducted labor inspections to prevent illegal labor practices and ensure compliance across various sectors. These inspections target both formal and informal workers, including migrant and child labor, in high-risk industries such as sugarcane, garments, fisheries, livestock, and construction throughout the supply chains, as well as the 3D (Dirty, Dangerous, Difficult) jobs. Labor inspections in the fishery industry were conducted before, during, and after work, at sea as well as carry forward to welfare and occupational safety inspections in related processing establishments. These measures are to ensure equal protection for all workers, safe working conditions, fair compensation, and freedom from forced labor or trafficking.

In 2025, labor inspections conducted by MOL agencies encompassed 130,550 establishments, covering 2,831,247 workers. Violations were found in 10,185 establishments, involving 616,128 workers. Labor inspectors took legal action in accordance with the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) and its amendments, the Royal Decree on the Management of Foreign Workers B.E. 2560 (2017) and its amendments, as well as other relevant laws. These cases were also addressed through NRM.

Table 27: Labor Inspections of Thai and Migrant Workers in 2025

Labor Inspections	Inspections		Violations Detected	
	Establishment (Places)	Workers (People)	Establishment (Places)	Workers (People)
Labor inspections of formal workers	18,888	504,111	1,314	52,269
Labor inspections of informal workers to prevent and address human trafficking	174	491	-	-
Labor inspections of informal workers	1,920	10,422	-	-

Labor Inspections	Inspections		Violations Detected	
	Establishment (Places)	Workers (People)	Establishment (Places)	Workers (People)
Inspections of establishments at risk of using child labor, forced labor, debt bondage, and human trafficking	1,631	41,289	1,461	37,287
Inspections of employers/establishments and migrant workers	85,539	1,020,364	2,200	5,034
Integrated activities to protect labor on fishing vessels in 22 coastal provinces	80	17,016	3	879
Labor Inspections at Port In-Port Out (PIPO) Centers	7,399	120,111	16	112
Inspections on occupational safety, health and working environment	12,888	1,003,104	5,011	491,855
Inspections of establishments employing migrant workers	2,002	107,698	158	25,491
Inspections of migrant labor through complaint-receiving mechanism	29	3,710	22	3,201
Inspections in establishments that have reported the use of child labor	-	2,931	-	-
Total	130,550	2,831,247	10,185	616,128

1.2 Labor Inspection of Formal Workers

Labor inspection is a significant process which involves law enforcement measures and promote employees' treatment to meet legal standards. In 2025, MOL inspected 18,888 employers/establishments and 504,111 employees. Violations against the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) and its amendments were found in 1,314 establishments, affecting 52,269 employees. Labor inspectors issued orders to 1,237 establishments to rectify these violations and initiated criminal proceedings against 9 establishments.

1.3 Labor Inspections of Informal Workers

Labor inspections of informal workers were conducted to verify employment and working conditions, and prevent unfair labor practices. In 2025, MOL inspected 10,422 employees, of which 1,990 are home-based workers, 7,431 are seasonal agricultural workers, and 1,001 are domestic workers. No case of violation was found during the inspections.

1.4 Statistics on Labor Inspections in High-Risk Establishments for Child Labor, Forced Labor, Debt Bondage, and Human Trafficking

Labor inspections were conducted in 1,631 establishments identified as high-risk for child labor, forced labor, debt bondage, and human trafficking, involving a total of 41,289 workers in various sectors, including accommodation and food services; construction; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; repair of

motor vehicles and motorcycles; and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Violations of the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) were found in 1,461 establishments, covering 37,287 workers.

Labor inspectors issued orders to 1,365 establishments to rectify these violations and initiated criminal proceedings against 4 establishments in Nakhon Pathom, Phichit, Songkhla and Suphan Buri. Interviews and screening processes involving employees, employers, and witnesses, along with workplace inspections, found no case of forced labor or human trafficking.

1.5 Statistics on Inspections of Establishments Employing Migrant Workers

In 2025, MOL inspected 2,002 employers/establishments covering 107,698 workers, of which 45,940 are migrant workers, comprising Myanmar (40,414), Laos (1,267), Cambodia (3,106), and 1,153 workers of other nationalities. Among those inspected, violations were found in 158 establishments in the sectors of (1) manufacturing (2) wholesale and retail/automotive and motorcycle repair (3) construction (4) agriculture, forestry, and fishery and (5) accommodation and food services. No forced labor or labor trafficking cases were found during inspections.

1.6 Statistics on Inspections of Employers/Establishments and Migrant Workers

In 2025, MOL inspected 85,539 employers/establishments and 1,020,364 migrant workers. Actions were taken against violations found in 2,200 employers/establishments. Key violations included hiring migrants without work permits (1,366 cases), failing to report employment or termination of migrant workers within 15 days (825 cases), and other legal breaches (9 cases). Among these, 333 cases were resolved through administrative fines, while 1,861 cases remained under investigation.

No cases of forced labor or human trafficking were found during the inspections. When illegal labor practices were identified, MOL has promptly investigated and penalized the networks involved in illegal migrant recruitment. First-time offending employers were charged with administrative fines, while repeated offenders were charged with imprisonment, fines, or hiring bans for three years. Investigations on undocumented workers focused on the root cause, that is dismantling recruitment networks, with MOL providing facts, evidence and support for all cases.

1.7 Statistics on Labor Inspections at Port In-Port Out (PIPO) Centers

In 2025, labor inspections at the Port In-Port Out (PIPO) Centers were conducted through MOL's collaboration with the Department of Fisheries (DOF), the Marine Department, and DOE. A total of 7,399 fishing vessels were inspected, providing protection to 120,111 workers. Violations of labor protection laws related to fisheries work were identified on 16 vessels, involving 112 workers. Legal action was initiated for cases such as failure to pay wages

through bank accounts and failure to document wage payments. No cases of forced labor or human trafficking were found during the inspections.

1.8 Statistics on Inspections of Seafood Processing Establishments in 22 Coastal Provinces

MOL, in collaboration with multidisciplinary teams, conducted inspections of seafood processing establishments across 22 coastal provinces. A total of 80 establishments employing 17,016 workers were inspected. Violations of the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) were found in 3 establishments, involving 879 workers, related to issues such as wage payments, leave entitlements, and employee registration.

1.9 Labor Trafficking Prevention and Protection Measures on Safety, Occupational Health and Working Environment

MOL conducted safety inspections on safety, occupational health and working environment, while also raising awareness on the issue for formal and informal workers. In 2025, a total of 12,888 establishments were inspected, involving 1,003,104 workers. Violations were identified for 5,011 establishments, affecting 491,855 workers. Safety inspectors issued orders to 4,748 establishments to rectify these violations and initiated criminal proceedings against 104 establishments.

1.10 Labor Inspections in Establishments that Have Reported the Use of Child Labor

In 2025, 2,931 child labor employments were reported to labor inspectors by employers/establishments. No case of violations of the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) and related ministerial regulations was found during inspections.

2. Prevention of Human Trafficking Among Thai Labor Seeking Overseas Employment

The Government remains committed to implementing measures to prevent trafficking of Thai workers seeking overseas employment, aiming to address the issue of illegal migration for employment, which could make individuals vulnerable to human trafficking organized by international criminal networks.

2.1 Dispatch of Thai Workers Overseas

Employment overseas through legal processes must be conducted with proper evaluation by and permission of DOE. In 2025, 69,204 Thai workers were employed overseas through five key channels, namely: recruitment agencies; DOE; training and internship opportunities organized by Thai employers; opportunities from employers based in Thailand; and through finding overseas employment opportunities themselves (Table 28).

Table 28: The Number of Thai Workers Sent to Employment Overseas in 2025

Channels	Total			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Recruitment Agencies	28,045	28,196	31,905	33,569
DOE	12,397	11,882	10,784	18,304
Found Overseas Employment Opportunities Themselves	10,945	6,752	6,801	10,401
Opportunities From Employers Based in Thailand	11,018	12,607	6,739	5,274
Training and Internship Opportunities Organized by Thai Employers	1,032	1,738	1,624	1,656
Total	63,437	61,175	57,853	69,204

2.2 Surveillance and Prevention of Those Deemed Suspicious of Traveling to Work Illegally Overseas

MOL has continued to rigorously implement measures to prevent outgoing Thai workers from working illegally overseas, through the 26 border checkpoints, working in close coordination with both public and private sector entities, each with its own criteria for identifying individuals with high-risk behaviors. Examples include direct preliminary interviews with travelers, examination of travel histories, scrutiny of information regarding the destination country, and in-depth interviews with travelers.

In 2025, a total of 625 out of 9,108 workers that were inspected, were denied departure from Thailand. The top five destinations workers sought to work illegally were Sweden, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Israel, Malaysia and Norway. Those denied departure were also provided with information and knowledge to minimize their risk of repeatedly falling victim to human trafficking in the future. Those who were denied departure have been advised by MOL on the correct channel to seek employment overseas and 58 workers have successfully proceeded to work overseas legally.

2.3 Inspections of Recruitment Agencies for Thai Overseas Job Seekers

1) In 2025, MOL inspected 569 recruitment agencies which were authorized to send Thai workers for overseas employment and took legal actions against illegal recruitment networks in 188 cases, involving 348 suspects, for unauthorized recruitment services and frauds regarding obtaining money or assets through false promises of overseas jobs.

2) MOL investigated 46 cases of unauthorized job recruitment advertisements on Facebook and has taken legal actions in all 46 cases for job advertising without legal authorization. Additionally, MOL has deployed inspection teams to counter online fraud, conducting 7,912 interventions across social media platforms such as Facebook, TikTok, and Instagram, among others. If found guilty, the suspects shall be sentenced to an imprisonment of 3-10 years or a fine of THB 60,000-200,000.

2.4 Preventing Offenses Related to Illegal Job Placement and Job Advertisement

ATPD has been monitoring several online platforms. If concerned posts are found, they will be reported to the platform in order to block access, and investigations will be conducted to issue arrest warrants and make arrests. Cybercrime investigation techniques have led to numerous criminal prosecutions related to human trafficking and crimes involving illegal online employment. Between October and December 2025, there were 28 cases, three of which involved deceiving workers into illegally working abroad or to areas at risk of exploitation through forced labor or services. Another 25 cases were prosecuted for illegal job advertisement, charging excessive fees, and providing false information about the job.

Preventing offenses related to illegal job placement and advertisement, which may lead to human trafficking in the form of forced labor or services, involves the enforcement of several relevant laws focusing on labor protection and preventing exploitation, such as the Employment Arrangement and Jobseekers Protection Act B.E. 2528 (1985) and other related laws. ATPD has been working on prevention, law enforcement, and investigation strictly in accordance with the law, to effectively prevent and suppress human trafficking, which is increasingly being committed online.

3. Prevention of Trafficking in Migrant Workers in Thailand

3.1 Migrant Workers Management

In 2025, there were 3,948,355 registered migrant workers in Thailand (Table 29). The Government has continued to implement measures to facilitate the extensions of stay for migrant workers, as well as to protect and prevent them from becoming potential trafficking or forced labor victims.

Table 29: Number of Migrant Workers in Thailand in 2024-2025

Migrant Workers Categorized by Type of Work Permit	2024	2025
Lifetime Permit	5	-
Skilled Worker	190,285	203,897
Ethnic	93,839	93,409
Short-Term or Seasonal Worker	39,711	14,070
Employ via MOU	634,432	654,957
Permit to work under Cabinet Resolution	2,392,679	2,982,022
Total	3,350,969	3,948,355

The Government continues its efforts to regularize the status of all migrant workers in the country, including by granting permit extensions for Cambodian workers who were unable to return to their country and renew their work permit due to the intensified border measures between Thailand and Cambodia. In October 2025, MOL launched the e-WorkPermit, a 24-hour online service for work permit application and management system. In addition to

enhancing efficiency and convenience for migrant workers, the system increases transparency and reduces risks of corruption through traceable work permit authorization and management processes. With biometric identity verification at service centers, the e-WorkPermit also ensures the rights and welfare of migrant workers by preventing identity theft. The digital service is accessible in Thai, English, Myanmar, Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian. As of 2025, 1,546,431 migrant workers received work permit through the e-WorkPermit system.

3.2 Frequent Inspections of Recruitment Agencies for Migrant Workers

A total of 339 recruitment agencies for migrant workers were inspected in 2025. No agency was found in violation of laws and regulations. With frequent and stringent inspections and strict law enforcement, most recruitment agencies have become more cautious and increased their efforts in strictly complying with all relevant regulations.

3.3 Improving Networks in Providing Assistance to Migrant Workers

1) Joint Service Centers for Migrant Workers

The Government attaches high importance to protecting and assisting migrant workers. In 2025, a total of 30 Joint Service Centers for Migrant Workers have been fully operationalized, focusing on 30 provinces with high number of migrant workers, such as Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakan, Chonburi, Ranong, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Tak, Chiang Mai, among others.

These centers provided consultation, complaint handling, and coordination with relevant agencies to assist workers facing employment issues. In 2025, 99,636 workers sought help, which is a two-fold increase from 49,090 last year. The main assistance provided included corrections to migrant worker registration status, certification of work permit documents, on-site consultations and assistance, and issuance of personal identification documents for migrant workers.

2) Reception and Termination Centers for Employment

Following a 2016 Cabinet decision, MOL established five reception and termination centers in Tak, Sa Kaeo, Nong Khai, Mukdahan, and Ranong provinces to support migrant workers under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). These centers provided trainings on legal rights, cultural norms, and living standards in Thailand, coordinated between employers and workers, and assisted with complaints. After training, workers received smart card work permits prior to employment.

In 2025, the five centers supported 169,247 migrant workers, a decreased compared to the previous year due to intensified control measures along the Thai-Cambodian border resulting in the reduced number of Cambodian nationals entering to work in Thailand.

Table 30: Implementation of the Recruitment and Termination Centers for Employment for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar Workers under MOU in 2022-2025

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Migrant workers	129,520	281,507	258,395	169,247

3) MOU to Reduce Migrant Workers’ Vulnerability to Human Trafficking

MOL, the Department of Fisheries, and the USAID Thailand Counter Trafficking in Persons (USAID Thailand CTIP) Program, supported by Winrock International Thailand, signed an MOU, effective from 3 May 2023 to 31 March 2027, with the goal to enhance communication and assistance for fishing vessel workers via a satellite-based application that functions independently of standard cellular networks. This pilot project “Connectivity at Sea (CAS),” initially launched in Phuket, will be expanded to 22 coastal provinces to tackle vulnerable workers in fisheries.

3.4 Protection of Migrant Workers’ Rights and Benefits

The Government has ensured that all migrant workers are provided with equal rights and protection, without discrimination against nationality in accordance with relevant international principles. Migrant workers are similarly protected, as Thai workers, under the Social Protection Act, B.E. 2533 (1990) and relevant amendments, and the Financial Compensation Act, B.E. 2537 (1994) and relevant amendments.

In 2025, there were 1,545,021 migrant workers registered in the social security system, of which 1,214,284 were from Myanmar, 97,235 were from Cambodia, 87,312 were from Laos, 1,869 were from Vietnam, and 144,321 were from other countries.

(1) Social Security Fund

The Social Security Office ensures equal treatment for all workers, regardless of their nationalities, gender, or social status, in line with international standards. Migrant workers in the social security system receive the same benefits as Thai workers under the Social Security Act, B.E. 2533 (1990), and the Workmen’s Compensation Act, B.E. 2537 (1994).

In 2025, benefits were paid to 565,960 insured migrant workers, amounting to THB 1,367,270,000 (USD 43,405,397). The Social Security Office has also enhanced awareness of these benefits through social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter/X, TikTok, Line Official, and its website) and expanded access to services via the e-self-service system, enabling insured workers to claim benefits anytime and anywhere.

(2) Workmen’s Compensation Fund

The Workmen’s Compensation Fund ensures compensation for work-related injuries, illnesses, or fatalities. In 2025, 12,070 migrant workers from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia received compensation totaling THB

206,330,000 (USD 6,550,159). Similar outreach campaigns and e-self-service system are available for accessing Workmen's Compensation Fund.

3.5 Protection of Labor Rights under the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998)

MOL oversees and protects migrant workers' rights under the Labor Protection Act, ensuring equal treatment, safe working conditions, and appropriate welfare.

1) MOL has continued to strictly implement the Labor Protection Act to ensure that all workers receive fair benefits and welfare without discrimination. In 2025, DLWP assisted 963 workers who requested compensation under the Labor Protection Act. A total of THB 182,326,028.95 (USD 5,788,127.90) was compensated to those workers.

2) A total of 3,710 employees in 29 establishments filed complaints for labor inspection in cases where employers violated or did not comply with the Labor Protection Act. All cases were thoroughly investigated by interviewing workers, employers, and witnesses, as well as inspecting workplace environment. No instances of forced labor or human trafficking were identified.

4. Prevention of trafficking in the Fisheries Sector

DLPW has continued to provide protection to fisheries workers through various activities to prevent them from becoming victims of human trafficking as well as to ensure that no underage children are working in fishing vessels and that workers receive labor rights as stated in the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998). Efforts were carried out through the following measures:

4.1 Seabooks for Migrant Workers

DOF issued seabooks for migrant workers working on Thai vessels in accordance with the Royal Thai Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015). The seabook registration and issuance provided important data for managing migrant workers, helping to prevent labor abuses and human trafficking in the fisheries sector. Currently, there are 38,361 migrant workers with active seabooks, including Myanmar nationals, Cambodians, Laotians, Vietnamese, and other nationals.

4.2 Measures on Accidents in Fishing Vessels and the Loss of Fishery Workers at Sea

The Government has established guidelines and operational measures to address incidents involving accidents on fishing vessels and the loss of fishery workers. Upon receiving a report of an accident or incident, PIPO officers are required to promptly coordinate with relevant agencies, such as DOF, the Royal Thai Navy (RTN), the Marine Police, or the boat owners through phone or radio communication to ensure immediate assistance and response.

MOL's safety inspectors investigated 249 cases of accidents involving fishing crew. The findings revealed 217 cases of work-related injuries.

There were also 17 cases of crew members missing and 15 cases of injuries due to natural disasters and other non-work-related causes. Safety measures have been implemented to address these issues, including awareness campaigns and inspections of danger warning signs on fishing vessels, such as those for electrical hazards, heat risks, and confined spaces, to ensure the safety and protection of fishing workers.

4.3 Safe Vessels Measures Promotion

DLPW implemented the program to promote “Safe Vessels” measures in 22 coastal provinces, aimed at increasing safety and reducing risk of accidents at sea. The 8 main measures include clear signage, adequate safety equipment, proper wire insulation, and personnel training on occupational health and safety. In fiscal year 2025, DLPW conducted evaluations and issued certifications to 1,253 vessels that comply with the Safe Vessels measures.

4.4 Capacity-Building Workshops for Fishing Workers

A capacity-building workshop on improving safety and self-protection for fishing workers to prevent forced labor were held in Chonburi, Rayong and Trat Provinces. The workshop, organized in cooperation with DLPW, DOF, the Thai Maritime Enforcement Command Center, and Stella Maris, trained 120 participants, including boat captains, engine mechanics, cooks, and experienced crew. The workshop focused on legal rights, recognizing forced labor, accessing government assistance, workplace safety, first aid, rescue techniques for overboard incidents, fire emergencies, and working in confined spaces.

5. Prevention of Trafficking in Women, Children, and Beggars

The Government prioritizes preventing human trafficking, especially among women and children, through awareness campaigns, training officials, inspections, and addressing child labor. Systematic measures also target beggars to prevent exploitation within trafficking cycles. Efforts were carried out through the following measures:

5.1 Prevention of Trafficking in Children

1) Child Safe Friendly Tourism Project

The Department of Tourism, as the secretariat of the Sub-Committee for the Child Safe Friendly Tourism Project, expanded the project by involving travel-related entities, and setting a clear implementation timeline. A Handbook for Child Safe & Friendly Tourism was developed in Thai and English, covering governance and aviation measures. Five training sessions were held with 863 participants from the tourism and hotel service sectors.

2) Prevention of Illegal Child Labor in Hotels and Accommodation Services

Under Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to promote “Child Safe Friendly Tourism” project, MOL, government officials, private sectors and NGOs, aim to ensure that hotels and accommodations are committed

to preventing illegal child labor and commercial sexual exploitation of children by adopting Good Labor Management (GLM) on Child Safe Friendly Tourism practices. This includes improving employment conditions and working environments to meet legal standards. In 2025, 456 establishments participated in the project.

3) Prevention of Youth Trafficking

- Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with MSDHS offices in Pattaya, Chiang Rai and Udon Thani, implemented projects to raise awareness among students entering the job market about legitimate channels to apply for working abroad, so that they are able to protect themselves from being deceived into illegal employment abroad through misleading online job advertisements and falling victim to scams and human trafficking overseas.

- Department of Children and Youth Affairs, under MSDHS, established Child Online Protection Action Thailand (COPAT) coordination center, to serve as a coordinating unit, according to the Cabinet Resolution dated 6 June 2017, to promote and protect children and youth from online media, focusing on cooperation among agencies through related mechanisms such as the National Child Protection Committee, Provincial Child Protection Committees, and other relevant bodies.

- To promote awareness of online media literacy, a project was implemented by MSDHS to develop the capacity of “Youth Council” to promote the creative use of media and communication between generations within communities as a way to support community mentorship, while also work in collaboration with the “Thailand Safe Internet Coalition” to create a safe digital environment for children and youth.

- Strengthen mechanisms for protecting children and youth affected by online media by integrating them into the child protection system through (1) the Provincial Child Protection Committee and community child protection working groups at the local level, with 77 children and family shelters to assist and protect children affected from online crimes.

- Social workers, psychologists, social development professionals, and officials under the Child Protection Act collectively work as a multidisciplinary team on the rehabilitation and healing of the affected youth.

- Develop a manual and provide training to enhance the skills of over 800 practitioners in assisting and protecting youth, using case studies of children who were sexually exploited and abused online.

- Pushing forward legislation on 5 categories of offenses against children committed online; child grooming, unwanted sexting, sextortion, cyberbullying and cyberstalking.

- Organize a project to support media-literacy activities in each province, emphasizing responsible internet use and youth communication networks. Training was provided to enhance the capabilities of child welfare and child protection officers in dealing with online threats, aiming to equip the

officers with understanding of online threats and the impact on children, guidelines for protecting children from online crimes include working with families, schools, and communities to effectively monitor and prevent problems, and raising children's awareness of the risks of becoming victims.

- DLPW implemented a project to raise awareness on labor trafficking, forced labor, and the worst forms of child labor by working together with labor leaders, community leaders, teachers, local government organizations, and partner networks to enhance understanding of labor laws and indicators of labor trafficking.

- ATPD conducted a workshop to raise awareness among high school students in Bangkok, covering issues such as human trafficking, school bullying, and strengthening knowledge and skills for students to be able to identify and respond to online risks, as part of a preventive measure provided to educational institutions nationwide.

- ATPD, in collaboration with HUG project and Phuket Provincial Administrative Organization has launched an awareness-raising program targeting around 1,500 youths in Phuket on online crimes, as well as to build a local network to prevent trafficking in youth.

5.2 Prevention of Forced Begging

MSDHS has been actively addressing the issue of beggars to prevent subsequent exploitation in human trafficking in a systemic manner. Nationwide efforts have been exerted to regulate beggars. In 2025, there were a total of 553 beggars (418 Thais and 135 other nationalities), constituting a 25% decrease from 744 beggars recorded in 2024 due to the strengthened coordination between relevant agencies.

MSDHS has committed to distinguishing beggars from street performers and has implemented measures to support performers by establishing dedicated spaces for their activities. Collaborating with public and private administrative organizations, MSDHS has created a total of 2,307 performance and creative spaces and issued 2,739 performer identification cards, ensuring they can live with dignity while preventing vulnerable groups from resorting to begging.

5.3 Prevention of Trafficking among Other Vulnerable Groups

1) The Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) organized projects to prevent and address human trafficking, including training activities to raise awareness and understanding of the issue among youth, the general public, and vulnerable groups of 16,890 from border districts in 29 provinces.

2) DLPW, in collaboration with IOM, organized the second phase of the project to promote occupational safety for informal migrant workers in agricultural sector, to raise awareness about safety, occupational health and working environment for 250 workers from Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos in 4 provinces.

3) ATPD also worked to strengthen measures to prevent human trafficking of women and girls by rigorously inspecting establishments at risk of forced prostitution, such as entertainment venues, karaoke bars, and massage parlors. ATPD also worked with relevant agencies to ensure victims receive their appropriate rights and protection, focusing on victim protection, and providing easily accessible communication channels such as the 1191 hotline.

6. Development of Management Mechanisms for Human Trafficking Prevention

6.1 Legal Amendments and Improvements

1) Draft Bill on the Amendment of the Criminal Code (Online Offenses against Children)

With rapid development of communication technology, as well as computing and online media, digital technology is being misused in cross-border criminal activities, which are difficult to control. Existing laws are unable to adequately tackle problems arising from online media and are insufficient to protect the rights of children and youth from becoming victims of online offenses against children. Thailand currently seeks to amend the Criminal Code to address the issue of child exploitation through digital technology. The draft bill, proposed by the Ministry of Justice, criminalizes new forms of online child sexual exploitation and abuse, namely online grooming, unsolicited sexting, sextortion, online stalking and cyberbullying. The draft bill also aims to establish court jurisdiction over transnational online child exploitation cases. In accordance with Thailand's obligations under international human rights laws and its commitment to suppress human trafficking, the amendment will strengthen prosecution of child exploitation, improve child protection mechanism, and encourage responsibility of families, communities and social media platforms. The draft bill was approved by the Cabinet on 18 March 2025.

2) MOU on preventing child and forced labor in shrimp, fish, sugarcane, clothing and downstream products (fishmeal, fish oil and animal food) between DLPW, Department of Fisheries, Department of Livestock Development, Office of the Cane and Sugar Board, Federation of Thai Industries, Thai Chamber of Commerce, National Fisheries Association of Thailand, Thai Fishmeal Producers Association, Thai Feed Mill Association, Thai Tuna Industry Association, Thai Frozen Foods Association, and 3 Thai Sugar Producer Associations on 26 May 2025, in addition to the existing MOU with 12 associate organizations since 2021. This demonstrates a continued commitment and effort to improve measures to address and prevent child labor and forced labor, leading to the removal of Thai products from the U.S. TVPRA and E.O. list, improving a positive image regarding labor rights, increasing export opportunities, and enhancing competitiveness in the global trade arena will contribute to Thailand's economic development.

3) Revision of the Home-Based Workers Protection Act B.E. 2553 (2010). The amendments stipulate:

- home-based work be expanded to include commercial, agricultural, and service sectors, and that employers are liable for interests and penalties on related security deposits or payments in accordance to this Act.

- establish minimum age for home-based workers and minimum age of children, as well as pregnant women, who are prohibited from working in occupations that may be hazardous to health and safety, in accordance with ILO conventions.

- define grounds for suspending criminal proceedings against employers, and amend the elements of the law to enhance and expand the protection of home-based workers to meet international standards

- implement fines in place of certain criminal penalties, as well as increasing penalties to reflect the severity of the offense

4) Revision of the Ministerial Regulation on Labor Protection in Agricultural Work B.E. 2557 (2014). The process of gathering stakeholders' feedback is currently underway to enhance protection for agricultural workers on key issues; working hours, personal leave, minimum wage, compensation payments, employment notification and prohibition for children under 18 years of age to work overtime or on holidays.

5) Revision of Labor Protection Act (No. 9) B.E. 2568 (2025) to increase maternity leave from 98 days to 120 days, with the paid leave period increasing from 45 days to 60 days. Male employees are also entitled to 15 days paid leave to support their spouses. The rights of female employees have also been expanded to include an additional 15 days of continuous leave for childcare, in cases where a child has a medical condition that is at risk of complications, abnormalities, or disabilities, and shall receive 50% of their wages for working days throughout the leave period.

6.2 HomeNet Thailand / Extending Access to Legal and Social Protection for Migrant Domestic Workers in Thailand

DLPW, in collaboration with HomeNet Thailand, implemented “Extending access to legal and social protection for migrant domestic workers in Thailand” project, by drafting up labor inspection manual for home-based workers and training program for MOL and labor inspectors in the Northeastern provinces of Thailand in 2025.

6.3 DLPW and IOM collaborated to assist and protect migrant workers in preparing employment contracts for workers in fishery sector in Thai and Vietnamese languages.

6.4 ILO Interview Guidelines for Labor Inspectors

Labor inspectors now use a standardized form to interview child laborers and migrant workers, ensuring that they are not subjected to forced

labor, excessive hours, confinement, or debt bondage, safeguarding workers' rights at the operational level.

MOL, in collaboration with the International Justice Mission (IJM) and Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Psychology, has developed interview guidelines to screen for forced labor and human trafficking while addressing psychological trauma, aligned with SOPs for preliminary screening.

6.5 Improving Capacity and Efficacy of Labor Inspection

In 2025, MOL and relevant agencies conducted training programs to enhance officials' capacity in identifying human trafficking and forced labor indicators under Section 6/1 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) and amendments. Key areas include debt bondage, excessive overtime, confiscation of worker documents, and unpaid work. This ensures efficient victim identification, screening, and referral to multidisciplinary teams under NRM.

1) In collaboration with IJM, MOL implemented a training program to strengthen frontline officers' capacity for screening and identifying forced labor and human trafficking cases. In 2025, three-day training sessions involved 30 newly recruited officers from 9 provinces.

2) MOL and IJM also conducted a three-day training program for 40 officers from Pathum Thani and Samut Sakhon to strengthen the capacity in monitoring and addressing forced labor, and preventing the exploitation of labor in targeted provinces.

3) A training program for 30 labor inspectors and related officers on the implementation in accordance with MOL's regulations No. 15 (B.E. 2567) were also organized.

4) MOL conducted a training course for 50 labor inspectors to enhance their knowledge and skills to perform their duties more effectively in accordance with international standards, while also being able to handle complaints in accordance with the labor protection law, as well as to fulfill duties under other relevant laws.

5) Department of Employment, in collaboration with IJM, organized a training program for 32 frontline officers on forced labor and labor trafficking case identification and screening process among partner agencies, in order to ensure efficient and standardized operations, while aligning with victim-centered approach and trauma-informed care.

6) MOL organized a training for 300 labor inspectors on human trafficking law, specifically the use of screening tools to identify indications of human trafficking and forced labor or services in accordance with the National Referral Mechanisms (NRM).

7) The Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, organized a training program for 36 officials on the prevention of forced labor and labor trafficking, under the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act B.E. 2565 (2022), featuring speakers from MOL's

Department of Employment, Immigration Bureau, and Department of Rights and Liberties Protection under Office of the Attorney General.

8) The Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, organized a training program for 35 first responder officials on forced labor and labor trafficking case screening, to ensure efficient and standardized case management and referral process in accordance with victim-centric approach and trauma-informed care.

9) The Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, organized a workshop for 90 MOL central and regional officers, to establish guidelines for prevention and suppression of child labor, forced labor, and labor trafficking at the local level.

10) MSDHS conducted a capacity building training for 77 officials from Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and related agencies in accordance with Begging Control Act B.E. 2569 (2026) as a mechanism for controlling, protecting, and improving the quality of life of beggars.

11) The shelters for victims of human trafficking in Songkhla and Rayong provided knowledge of prevention and suppression of human trafficking to 274 participants from secondary schools, universities, as well as senior citizens in sub-district municipalities.

7. Prevention of Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Child Labor in Workplaces

7.1 Good Labor Practices (GLP)

MOL, in collaboration with relevant agencies, developed Good Labor Practices (GLP) guidelines for various industries, including general businesses, farming, and seafood sectors. These guidelines, supported by technical information from ILO, aim to eliminate forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking while promoting workplace safety, welfare, non-discrimination, and sustainable labor practices across supply chains, thereby raising consumer's confidence in Thai products.

In 2025, 2,010 establishments adopted GLP practices, benefiting 206,068 employees. Additionally, 484 establishments utilized the GLP logo on products and promotional materials, covering 88,258 employees.

7.2 Thai Labor Standard: TLS 8001 and 8003

MOL has been actively promoting the adoption of the Thai Labor Standard (TLS) 8001 to encourage businesses to develop labor management systems on par with international standards. This initiative aims to improve working conditions, enhance sustainable business practices, and raise the competitiveness of Thai businesses on the global stage. As of 2025, 2,889 businesses engaged in TLS and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) promotion programs, benefiting 267,214 workers. Additionally, 1,434 businesses

have fully implemented and maintained TLS system, resulting in the improved quality of life for 576,294 employees.

MOL further expanded its efforts by introducing the Thai Labor Standard TLS 8003, specifically focusing on the transportation sector. This new standard is designed to help businesses integrate labor safety measures into their transportation operations, with the goals of reducing workplace accidents, preventing the loss of life and property, and improving the quality of life for workers in the sector.

7.3 Enhancing Employers' Awareness to Prevent Labor Laws Violations

MOL implemented awareness-raising project participated by 1,321 employers and business owners in 26 provinces that received most complaints from workers regarding financial violations by their employers, in order to prevent labor laws violations including child labor, forced labor, and labor trafficking in workplaces.

7.4 Forced Labor-Free Establishment Self-certification

MOL collaborated with 541 employers and establishments who certify themselves that their recruitment and employment process do not constitute forced labor, child labor or labor trafficking.

8. Hotlines and Complaint-Receiving Mechanisms

In 2025, MOL employed 237 interpreters and language coordinators to facilitate communication with workers at municipal and provincial levels.

Additionally, MSDHS operates the Social Assistance Center to handle reports of human trafficking. In 2025, a total of 100 cases were reported, including 51 cases via Hotline 1300, 36 cases through operational reports, and 13 cases via social media platforms such as Line, Facebook, and email. Among these, 38 cases involved human trafficking indicators, and 62 cases were confirmed as trafficking victims, affecting a total of 99 individuals.

Victims of human trafficking, sexual exploitation and prostitution are identified through a screening process and taken care by welfare protection centers. MSDHS also coordinated with Department of Consular Affairs, MFA, in 2 cases involving victims from the India and Cambodia.

9. Advancing Partnership on Human Trafficking Prevention

MOL and key agencies such as the Royal Thai Police (RTP), MSDHS, Office of the Attorney General, and DOF, collectively worked to prevent forced labor and human trafficking. Key continued activities include:

1) Workshop on Guidelines for Joint Investigations or collaborative work in special cases between special investigators and public prosecutors or military prosecutors in human trafficking cases hosted by DSI in August 2025. Related

law enforcement agencies have agreed on joint investigations in human trafficking cases and other special cases, including offenses committed outside the Kingdom, in order to strengthen cooperation in law enforcement and strengthen a standardized and transparent justice system.

2) TRIANGLE in ASEAN

The project is mainly organized by ILO and funded by the Government of Canada and the Government of Australia, from the period of 2015-2025, aiming to enable migrant workers, especially in the agricultural and construction sectors, to participate in sustainable economic and social development in ASEAN. Main activities in 2025 include the research on labor migration of persons with disabilities to help strengthen migration policies to meet their specific needs. The next phase of the program will be funded by the Government of Australia and the Government of Switzerland.

3) Ship to Shore Rights Southeast Asia Programme

The 5-year program (mid 2020 – 2025) is the second phase of “Ship to Shore Rights Project,” funded by the European Union and jointly organized by ILO, IOM and UNDP in 7 countries including Thailand, with the main objective to promote safe and regular migration in Southeast Asia.

4) Ship to Shore Rights SEA: Safe Migration for Decent Work in Blue Economy

Building on the success of “Ship to Shore Rights Thailand” (2016-2020) and “Ship to Shore Rights SEA” (2020-2024), the project is funded by the European Union and jointly organized by ILO, IOM and UNFAO, to promote safe migration and decent work for sustainable fisheries and seafood supply chains, ranging from fishing, aquaculture to seafood processing.

5) Ensuring Decent Work and Reducing Vulnerability for Women and Children in the Context of Labour Migration in Southeast Asia (PROTECT)

The PROTECT project, in collaboration with UNICEF, UN Women and UNODC, and funded by the European Union, has continued to implement its three-year project (2024-2026) to help protect the rights of female migrant workers, children and vulnerable groups in Southeast Asia, with Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia as target countries. Accomplished activities in 2025 include completion of inspection manual for domestic workers as approved by DLPW Director-General, and a seminar attended by over 200 participants to raise awareness on informal labor management, specifically domestic workers, and the benefits entitled to migrant workers.

6) Migrant Advocacy for Rights (MARs)

The MARs project is funded by the U.S. Department of State, from September 2023-2026, with the objective to enhance awareness of the rights of migrant workers in the agricultural and informal manufacturing sectors, both within and outside Thailand’s Special Economic Zones, by providing inclusive migrant worker support with academic guidance from ILO on gender and rights

in relation to legal reform and ILO's gender and inclusive strategy, to ensure that the project can directly reach women, LGBTQ+ individuals, migrant workers with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. However, the implementation was temporarily halted due to funder's change of policy.

7) Annual Meeting between Partner Agencies

Agencies under MOL, together with partner agencies including ILO Country Office for Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR, IOM, ASEAN–Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT), IJM, Japan International Labour Foundation (JILAF) Thailand, Labor Protection Network (LPN), Stella Maris and SR Law, held an annual meeting to collaboratively drive the mission in protecting labor rights.

8) Establishment of Informal Workers' Network

MOL supported the initiative to promote the formation of groups and networks among informal workers through establishment of 86 Informal Workers' network across the country, serving as a platform for exchanging knowledge, skills, and vocational experiences for informal workers in the agricultural sector, home-based workers, and domestic workers. This aims to empower these groups of workers, protect their rights, ensure their safety at work, and prevent them from being lured into human trafficking, especially cybercrime, enabling them to generate income to support themselves and their families, and enjoy a better quality of life.

9) MOL, in collaboration with Chulalongkorn University, Thai Tuna Industry Association, and Thai Pet Food Trade Association held a seminar titled "Challenges in human rights, child labor, and forced labor in Thailand's fisheries and seafood industry" at Chulalongkorn University and via online platform, featuring expert speakers from Università di Trento Italy, government and private sector, IOM, ILO and EU, targeting academics, government officials, private sector representatives, and civil society organizations from national and international levels. The program's objective is to share knowledge, policy recommendations, and guidelines for preventing and resolving forced labor or services in downstream product sectors including fishmeal, animal feed, and fish oil.

10) The Office of the Permanent Secretary, MOL, organized a seminar aiming to elevate Thailand's prevention and suppression of forced labor and human trafficking to reach Tier 1 of the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report. The seminar served as a valuable platform to present and exchange knowledge on the prevention of forced labor/services and human trafficking, fostering collaboration among 100 participants from government agencies, private sector and civil society.

11) Stella Maris and Talitha Kum Thailand, in collaboration with relevant agencies in Thailand and ASEAN member states, conducted a total of 27 anti-human trafficking capacity building and awareness raising programs for a total of 8,142 participants for government officials and relevant stakeholders.

12) Good Friends Association and ASEAN-ACT organized a workshop on 30 October 2025 to promote inclusivity in addressing human trafficking at the policy level and in practice. Attended by representatives from government agencies and civil society organizations, the workshop enhanced interagency partnership in view of developing a guideline on disability-inclusive NRM.

Additionally, MFA's Department of Consular Affairs also met with representatives of the labor agencies of Sweden and Finland to jointly establish guidelines for the systematic and standardized employment of Thai workers for wild berry harvesting, preventing employers or labor recruitment agencies from exploiting workers and denying them compensation/benefits in accordance with labor laws of both countries, as well as to prevent them from becoming potential victims of human trafficking. The discussions resulted in Thai workers being granted seasonal worker status, along with rights and protections under local laws, such as guaranteed minimum income and restrictions on working hours – maximum 8 hours per day and 6 days per week. This includes the eligibility for workers to seek advice/assistance from labor unions.

10. Raising Public Awareness Activities on Human Trafficking Prevention

The Government is committed to raising public awareness as part of the efforts to ensure protection and prevention of human trafficking and labor exploitation. Efforts were carried out through the following campaigns:

1) Public Awareness Campaign to Prevent Illegal Migration for Overseas Work

To combat labor exploitation through illegal overseas employment, MOL launched nationwide awareness campaigns using media, mobile outreach, and training for community leaders and job seekers. These efforts reached 381,179 people, providing knowledge on legal work processes abroad and the risks of illegal migration.

2) Anti-Human Trafficking Day 2025

On 5 June 2025, MSDHS held Anti-Human Trafficking Day at the IMPACT Exhibition Center, streamed live via Facebook. The event emphasized Thailand's "Zero Tolerance" policy on human trafficking and raised awareness among the public, government agencies, NGOs, international organizations, and the media.

3) World Day Against Child Labor 2025 MOL organized a campaign to raise awareness about child labor and promote collaborative solutions to eliminate it. The event involved 560 participants, including government officials, employers, workers, and labor networks.

4) Kick Off: Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Labor Rights, Contributing to Sustainable Economic Growth in Sa Kaeo is a project to promote regional partnerships for the prevention and awareness of child labor and forced

labor targeting both employers and employees in agricultural and related businesses in the supply chain, such as sugar factories, sugarcane plantations, and those involved in the recruitment and employment of foreign workers, to raise awareness and foster cooperation from all sectors, including at the local level, in protecting workers' rights in accordance with labor laws and international labor standards to reduce the risk of rights violations and exploitation in labor trafficking, forced labor, and child labor, while also promoting responsible and sustainable supply chain that will result in Thai products being removed from the TVPRA list and E.O. list, improve the situation regarding human trafficking, reduce trade barriers, and contribute to the country's long-term economic growth.

5) Public Awareness Raising against Fraudulent Job Advertisement

MFA's Department of Consular Affairs held meetings with heads of local administrative organizations, labor volunteer networks, and social development and human security volunteers in Udon Thani, Khon Kaen, and Chaiyaphum, where there are a large number of Thai workers employed abroad, to collaboratively establish guidelines to raise awareness among local residents about the risks and negative consequences of illegally residing/working in the country of residence, including arrest, detention, deportation, entry bans and being victim of human trafficking. The three meetings with a total of 200 participants also support the Consular Department's mission in disseminating information of the legitimate channels to apply to work abroad.

6) ATPD's inspections of high-risk areas and public awareness campaigns on human trafficking

Between October and December 2025, a total of 1,070 public awareness campaigns about the dangers of human trafficking were conducted. ATPD used an integrated approach combining academic content with creative activities to provide information on related risks, complaint-receiving and human trafficking reporting channels accessible to target groups including students. Examples are short video to convey "Stop Filming, Stop Storing, Stop Sharing Pornography," to raise awareness about the legal and ethical consequences of disseminating pornography, presentation on "Crime Triangle Theory, or Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT)," to explain the components that contribute to crime, so that the target groups can protect themselves from concerning situations. The project's success is reflected through participants' interviews via the National Broadcasting Services of Thailand (NBT), sharing their understanding and awareness gained from the training. The mechanism is crucial for preventing crime and building a strong network of cooperation between government officials and civil society to sustainably protect the target groups.

Actions against Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scam Operations

In recent years, online scam operation centers have rapidly proliferated in Southeast Asia and evolved in size and complexity at an industrial scale. Transnational criminal groups have engaged in illegal activities inside scam compounds, with close linkages between cybercrime, money laundering and trafficking in persons. In 2025, Thailand redoubled its efforts, bolstered apparatus, and intensified measures to dismantle transnational scam syndicates with strong commitment to suppress scam crimes as well as human trafficking into scam operation centers.

Combating online scams has been high on the agenda and formally became a national priority with the Cabinet's decision on 21 October 2025. In terms of institutional mechanisms, Prime Minister of Thailand Anutin Charnvirakul established the National Committee to Tackle Cybercrime on 15 October 2025 and led the signing of 15-agency MOU on 6 November 2025, outlining strategic areas for the eradication of cyber scams. In August 2025, the Royal Thai Police (RTP) established the International Anti-Scam and Human Trafficking Syndicate Command Center (IAC) to synergize actions and coordinate operations among law enforcement agencies, public regulators and service providers against transnational online scam centers.

The Government also made significant strides in protecting victims of human trafficking into online scam centers. To address challenges and difficulties, the Government enhanced the capacity of relevant personnel to ensure protection of victims of forced criminality through the effective and timely screening, in accordance with the national Guideline on National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and in line with international standards. RTP also developed a specific questionnaire to identify trafficking victims in online scam centers. Moreover, Thailand also assisted the rescue and repatriation of more than 11,600 individuals from scam centers situated in its neighboring countries, including 4,407 confirmed victims of forced criminality. Government agencies and civil society partners also expanded outreach programs to raise awareness, build resilience and proactively prevent vulnerable communities and at-risk groups from falling into the hands of transnational criminal networks.

In 2025, more cooperation programs at national, regional and international level are aligned to tackle online scam networks and forced criminality. These include partnerships in conducting joint operations, sharing of experiences and expertise, strengthening national capacity, and developing international standards. On 17 December 2025, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) hosted the International Conference on Global Partnership against Online Scams, which was attended by leaders and high-level representatives of 67 countries, international organizations, the private sector, civil society and academia.

1. Law Enforcement against Online Scam Operations and Human Trafficking into Scam Centers

1.1 Actions against Online Scam Compounds

Thailand has enhanced its utmost efforts to combat online scam networks, especially those operating across the Thai borders and utilizing Thailand as a transit for human trafficking. Proactive measures were taken to disrupt the activities of scam compounds, including electricity cuts, internet shutdown and fuel export restriction. Temporary border closures were also implemented to stop recruitment into scam compounds. More broadly, regulatory authorities reinforced collaboration with the private sector to promptly intervene and obstruct scam operations. For instance, the National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission (NBTC) tightened SIM-card registration, while the Bank of Thailand imposed stricter measures to monitor and limit suspicious financial transactions.

1.2 International Anti-Scam and Human Trafficking Syndicate Command Center (IAC)

The International Anti-Scam and Human Trafficking Syndicate Command Center (IAC) was established under RTP to coordinate and conduct joint investigation and operations in suppressing scam and human trafficking syndicates, targeting assets and disrupting money flows used in transnational criminal activities. By reuniting law enforcement agencies, public regulators, banking institutions and digital service providers, IAC creates unity and enhances efficiency in collective actions, including analysis of financial transactions, seizure of bank accounts and cryptocurrencies, investigation of IP addresses, suspension of telephone numbers, internet services and social media accounts, mapping of transnational syndicate networks, and coordination of arrest operations. IAC's international partners include Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), INTERPOL and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). IAC formally launched its "war room" on 4 August 2025 and is located at RTP headquarters.

In the lead-up to its official launch, on 29 July 2025 RTP organized meetings with relevant agencies and international partners to exchange views on the latest trends of online scam operations, establish contact points for enhanced collaboration, and discuss way-forward on intelligence sharing and joint operations to combat transnational scam syndicates. Police General Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Commander of IAC, chaired a meeting between RTP and international partners, comprising representatives from Bangladesh, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam and UNODC. On the same day, Police Major General Atthasit Sudsanguan, Deputy Commander of Cyber Crime Investigation Bureau (CCIB) and Deputy Commander of IAC, conducted a meeting with representatives from

relevant agencies, including Immigration Bureau, AMLO, NBTC, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Office of the Personal Data Protection Committee (PDPC), National Cyber Security Agency (NCSA), MFA, MDES and Bank of Thailand.

IAC is determined to deliver concrete results within the first three months, especially by disrupting financial flows of major cyber scams syndicates operating in neighboring countries. Since the first month of its operation, IAC arrested several mule-account networks and retrieved THB 232.2 million (USD 7.37 million), which was returned to scam victims under the “Money Cash Back” policy. IAC also reinforced efforts to crackdown on mule accounts and SIM cards used in scam operations. Over three months, IAC handled approximately 1,000 online scam cases. Prompt interventions resulted in the freeze of transactions in 475 cases and prevented the loss of THB 202.5 million (USD 6.43 million). Law enforcement agencies also suspended more than 75,000 URLs used in scam operations.

1.3 Example of Human Trafficking in Online Scam Cases

1) **Cambodia Scam Recruitment Case** - In February 2025, the Department of Special Investigation (DSI), with the collaboration of Immanuel Foundation, arrested one suspect accused of orchestrating recruitment scams on Facebook and smuggling Thai nationals into scam operation centers in Cambodia via Sa Kaeo-Poipet border. The victims were then forced to lure others into investment, online lottery and cryptocurrency frauds. The suspect was charged with conspiracy in human trafficking and participation in criminal organization involved in forced labor or services by means of deceit and intimidation.

2) **Philippines Scam Recruitment Case** - In August 2025, DSI arrested a Thai national accused of being a ringleader of a recruitment agency for online scam centers in the Philippines. The investigation and the subsequent arrest followed the rescue of 3 human trafficking victims and 7 other victims under the care of Pavena Foundation for Children and Women. The victims were promised job opportunities in bitcoin marketing agency in the Philippines. Inside the scam operation centers, the victims were beaten when they did not cooperate or were unable to reach targets. All victims received assistance and were repatriated to Thailand. The Criminal Court issued arrest warrants against 14 individuals, consisting of Thai, Chinese and Singaporean nationals. Currently, 7 individuals have been successfully arrested.

2. Assistance of Victims Trafficked into Online Scam Centers

2.1 Ensuring Protection of Victims of Forced Criminality

Thailand puts an emphasis on the screening and protection of victims of forced criminality, especially those trafficked into transnational crimes, cybercrimes and scam crimes. Under the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), frontline agencies have integrated forced criminality into the screening

and identification processes. Multidisciplinary teams play a key role in verifying whether committed crimes are the direct result of coercion, intimidation, abuse or exploitation. RTP also developed a specific questionnaire to identify trafficking victims in online scam centers, consisting of more than 70 questions relating to key stages and aspects experienced by potential victim of forced criminality in online scam centers.

The Government also stepped up cooperation with security forces, law enforcement agencies and international organizations to develop common standards for adequate treatment and protection of victims of forced criminality, based on the principle of non-punishment. Victims are guaranteed access to assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration in line with international human rights law and international standards. Relevant agencies also strive to ensure that no victims of human trafficking for forced criminality are treated as criminals. RTP also ensures that victims are not held at Immigration Detention Centers (IDC) by increasing screening efforts to screen individuals with indications of human trafficking under NRM.

2.2 Repatriation of Human Trafficking Victims through Thailand

Thailand continues to provide assistance to foreign victims trafficked into online scam centers in neighboring countries. All reintegration and repatriation of victims must be safe, voluntary and respectful of human dignity. Thai authorities also conduct post-return follow-up through foreign counterpart and NGOs to ensure the safety, well-being and non-repetition of the victims.

In 2025, Thailand assisted the repatriation of over 11,600 victims of human trafficking from online scam centers located in the proximity of Tak Province, in coordination with diplomatic and consular missions in line with the NRM and in accordance with international human rights obligations. The operations mobilized military, law enforcement and protection agencies, and assisted victims from over 45 countries around the world, mainly Chinese, Indonesians, Vietnamese, Indians and Ethiopians. Among these, 4,407 individuals are confirmed to be victims of forced criminality under NRM.

3. Preventive Measures against Human Trafficking into Online Scam Centers

3.1 Active Measures to Prevent Human Trafficking

To prevent misuse of Thailand as a transit country for online scam recruitments and operations, RTP strictly enforced the measures to prevent and protect potential victims from falling into forced criminality in online scam networks in its neighboring countries. Proactive screening and other preventive measures were intensified at international ports, border-crossings and risk areas. The Immigration Bureau denied entry to individuals with suspicious behaviors, without sustainable livelihood factors, lacking well-defined travel plan. Denial of

entry also factored in risk groups with high records of human trafficking victims or frequent consular requests seeking assistance in human trafficking cases. Consequently, in 2025, a total of 40,161 individuals were denied entry into Thailand, compared to 57,286 individuals in 2024.

3.2 Examples of Awareness Raising Programs

In 2025, the Ministry of Labour (MOL) conducted a series of six training workshops on the trend and danger of labor trafficking, forced labor and worst forms of child labor, including recruitments into forced criminality in online scam operation centers. The workshops also discussed anti-human trafficking laws and indicators of labor trafficking, enabling participants to assist the authorities to identify signs and report incidents of human trafficking in their communities. The trainings were attended by a total of 300 labor leaders, community leaders, advisory teachers, local administration officials and network partners in high-risk provinces, namely, Chiang Mai, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Songkhla, Samut Sakorn and Sa Kaeo.

4. Capacity Building to Tackle Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scams Operations

An increasing number of capacity building programs for government personnel have integrated elements of forced criminality and addressed online scam operations. Key examples of capacity building activities dedicated to tackling human trafficking into online scam operations are the following:

1) In February 2025, RTP organized two capacity-building workshops for police experts in charge of human trafficking cases, especially on electronic evidence collection. The workshops aimed at enhancing understanding of relevant laws, regulations, rules and international standards relevant to investigating human trafficking cases, especially in the context of online scam operations. The workshops were attended by a total of 240 participants, ranging from inspector to deputy commander, from Metropolitan Police Bureau, Nine Regional Police Bureaus and CCIB.

2) On 23-24 July 2025, the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized a workshop to enhance the capacity of officials in the judicial system and civil society partners on the implementation of NRM for the identification of victims of human trafficking for forced criminality in online scam centers. The workshop was attended by 66 participants from border areas and comprised lectures by experts, roundtable discussion with multidisciplinary teams, and tabletop exercises. The discussion identified and addressed practical challenges in identifying victims of forced criminality,



including verification of intent, specific vulnerabilities of victims rescued from online scam centers, and time and resource constraints at the frontline. They also highlighted the necessity of timely victim screening, effective digital evidence collection, and common standards of practice to accurately and efficiently identify human trafficking victims in the online scam context.

3) On 26-28 November 2025, the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized a workshop for 49 personnel in the judicial process to identify gaps and review standards in prosecuting technology-enabled human trafficking cases. The workshop addressed challenges in prosecuting cyber-enabled crime, investigating illicit financial flows, and enhancing the effectiveness of the Coordination Center for Trafficking Victims (CCTV). The workshop also drew lessons learned and studied example cases of forced criminality in cyber scam operations.



4) On 4 December 2025, DSI organized an annual workshop among law enforcement agencies in charge of human trafficking and forced labor. The event allowed law enforcement officials and frontline practitioners to share experience and enhance expertise on tackling human trafficking, forced labor and forced criminality cases, especially those connected to online scam operation centers located in neighboring countries. The participants also discussed ways to advance law enforcement taskforce operations, improve data system, and develop preventive outreach activities with network partners. They also exchanged views on human trafficking situation along Thailand's borders, repatriation of scam victims, prosecution challenges, regional intelligence sharing, and preventive measures targeting at-risk groups. The workshop was attended by 50 law enforcement officials from DSI, RTP and Immigration Bureau as well as network partners, including FBI, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), ASEAN-ACT, IOM, UNODC, A21, IJM, Freeland Foundation, Freedom Collaborative, Immanuel Foundation, and the Exodus Road.



5. International Cooperation and Partnerships against Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scam Operations

Thailand has continued to expand international cooperation and partnerships to address the evolving trends and emerging forms of human trafficking. In 2025, Thailand took on a more proactive and leadership role to coordinate international efforts to eradicate transnational scam syndicates and international cooperation to combat scam-related human trafficking in the region.

1) On 24 March 2025, UN Women, with the support of the Government of Japan and in collaboration with the Royal Thai Government, organized a Regional Dialogue on Gender-Responsive Approaches to Address Trafficking in Persons for Forced Criminality: Applying a Women, Peace and Security Lens. Attended by about 60 regional and national stakeholders, the regional dialogue reviewed the implementation of protection programs benefiting about 400 women victims of human trafficking for forced criminality along the Thai-Myanmar border as well as awareness-raising programs for over 30,000 students in Chaing Mai. The event advanced the whole-of-society approach, allowing young women to take active role in preventing and addressing human trafficking for forced criminality in the region.

2) On 2 July 2025, Police General Thatchai Pitaneelabout, Director of Police Cyber Taskforce, Director of the Special Taskforce Against Border-Related Cybercrime and Human Trafficking (Chor Kor 88) and Commander of IAC, visited INTERPOL headquarters in Lyon and met with Mr. Cyril Gout, Executive Director of Police Services, and Mr. Abdulaziz Obaidalla, Director of External Relations and Regional Support. Both sides exchanged information and discussed ways to enhance cooperation in eradicating cyber scam centers in Southeast Asia, including provision of technical assistance and the possibility of assigning INTERPOL experts to Thailand's IAC. On the same occasion, Pol. Gen. Thatchai handed information on cyber scam and human trafficking compounds located in neighboring countries.



3) On 8-12 September 2025, the RTP, in collaboration with the British Embassy in Bangkok and the Regional Support Office of the Bali Process (RSO), organized a Technical Workshop on Building Online Investigation Capacity to Address Trafficking in Persons into Cyber-Scam Centers at the RTP's IAC War Room. The workshop aimed at building the capacity of law enforcement officers to investigate cybercrime and AI-enabled crime as well as to strengthen coordination of joint operations between Thai and international law enforcement agencies. The training was attended by representatives from RTP, Customs Department, DSI, AMLO and Office of the National Security Council (NSC).



4) On 24-26 September 2025, the DSI, in collaboration with UNODC and with support from the European Union (EU), organized TIPNET 2025 National Conference on Cooperation in Combating Human Trafficking in Nakhon Ratchasima under the theme “Connectivity must unite people, not chain

them” to strengthen capacity in investigating, prosecuting, and preventing human trafficking in the digital age. The Conference was attended by over 170 participants from 50 agencies, including OAG, RTP, MSDHS, MOD, MOL, MOI as well as representatives from international organizations, diplomatic corps and civil society partners. Spearheaded by DSI, TIPNET is a decade-long program aiming to enhance interagency and international cooperation, promote exchange of expertise and experience, and develop policy recommendations to address evolving forms of human trafficking, including those committed through advanced technology, involved in online scam operations, and connected to transnational criminal organizations.



5) On 29-30 September 2025, MFA and RSO of the Bali Process co-organized the Regional Conference on Online Scam Centre Response and Coordination to enhance capacity of practitioners and strengthen inter-agency and regional cooperation in combating online scams and trafficking in persons in the context of online scams. The conference was attended by participants from across Southeast Asia and featured experts from government, private sectors, international organizations and civil society organizations. Participants discussed ways to enhance investigation and prosecution of online scams, strengthen protection of rescued victims from scam centers based on victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches, and promote the role of social media companies and service providers in preventing trafficking into scam centers.

6) On 4 November 2025, Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul presided over the opening ceremony of the 43rd ASEAN National Police (ASEANAPOL) Conference in Bangkok. In his opening remarks, the Prime Minister called for enhanced cooperation to combat transnational crimes, including narcotics, trafficking in persons, cybercrime and online scams, which undermine public security and stability in the region. He emphasized the urgency of suppressing cybercrime syndicates involving transnational human trafficking, while also strengthening information exchange, screening mechanism and victim referral mechanisms. He also underscored that effective law enforcement cooperation and public safety is key to supporting tourism, investment, and long-term economic development in ASEAN member states.



The 43rd ASEANAPOL was held between 3-7 November 2025 under the theme, “Collaboration in Action: Crushing Scam, Disrupting Fraud, and Protecting People” and convened 280 senior law enforcement officials from 10 ASEAN member countries as well as representatives from dialogue partners such as China, France, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States and INTERPOL. RTP advanced three-pronged cooperation against cybercrime and human trafficking, namely: cooperation in transborder operation by aligning investigation standards, developing joint operation, and setting up ASEAN working group on anti-scam and human trafficking; digital capacity building by setting up a cybercrime investigation training center and advancing regional cyber intelligence and forensic data system; and strengthening prosecution and protection of victims of both online frauds and forced criminality through effective screening and referral mechanism as well as intelligence sharing. The 43th ASEANPOL adopted the Bangkok Declaration on Combatting Online Scam Centres, reaffirming commitments to eradicating online scams, cross-border law enforcement operations, intelligence and evidence sharing, protection of human trafficking victims based on victim-centered approach and non-punishment principle.

7) On 9-10 December 2025, Thailand participated in the G7+ Subject Matter Experts' Dialogue on Scam Centers in Southeast Asia in Ottawa at the invitation of the Government of Canada. The Thai Delegation comprised senior officials from the RTP, AMLO and MFA, and was led by Police General Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Director of TATIP and Commander of IAC. During the thematic session on trafficking in persons and forced criminality, Police General Thatchai stated that Thailand has tightened up its immigration measures and enhanced proactive monitoring along its borders to prevent potential victims using Thailand as a transit country to travel to scam centers in neighboring countries. He discussed plans to use advanced technology to track and detect potential victims, recommended the establishment of international intelligence-sharing working group, and called for international cooperation and support for identification, screening and protection of human trafficking victims, especially from neighboring countries and countries of origin. The meeting also recognized Thailand's leading role in coordinating international efforts to address online scam.

8) On 17-18 December 2025, MFA and UNODC co-hosted the **International Conference on the Global Partnership against Online Scams in Bangkok**, chaired by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand Sihasak Phaungketkeow. The key purposes were to create a global partnership against online scams through sharing of experiences and best practices, challenges, information, and intelligence and galvanizing support to promote a more coordinated response at the global level to prevent, investigate, and disrupt online scam operations, and to prosecute transnational crime groups involved in online scams and related crimes, as well as to strengthen victim-centered protection for victims of human trafficking in the context of online scams, and ensure justice for those who are affected.

The discussion covered all dimensions of online scams: Policy, Prosecution, Protection, Prevention and Partnership, which are reflected and clustered in two Thematic Discussions:

(1) Ensuring justice through effective investigation and prosecution (Policy: Prosecution/Protection) Panelists highlighted that investigation needs to be up-to-pace with the modus operandi of scam centers. Effective investigations require stronger cross-border and multi-stakeholder cooperation. It was further emphasized that victim protection is a human rights imperative and it is essential to distinguish victims from perpetrators (and criminal groups) and apply a victim-centered approach throughout all justice responses.

(2) Depriving financial means of transnational crime groups and keeping pace with advanced technologies through public-private partnership (Prevention / Partnership) Panelists exchanged views on the misuse of technology in online scam operations, including artificial intelligence (AI) and money laundering through virtual assets. They also highlighted the importance of public-private cooperation in tracking financial flows and in preventing and disrupting global online scam operations. They further underscored the importance of enhancing partnership among stakeholders, including online service providers, which will also support prevention and awareness-raising efforts.

Thailand and UNODC co-drafted the 2025 **Bangkok Joint Statement by the Global Partnership against Online Scams**, which is an outcome document that is open for co-sponsorship by countries/organizations to demonstrate their commitment in tackling online scams. The ideas and recommendations from the conference will be followed up and built upon with a view to further strengthen and enhance effectiveness in the international cooperation on anti-online scams.

The Conference was well-attended by more than 400 participants from 67 countries, including ministerial and high-level representatives from many countries, together with international organizations, the private sector, civil society, and academia. The Prime Minister of Thailand delivered remarks during the welcome dinner reception, highlighting the importance of political will in the collective fight against online scams and reaffirmed Thailand's commitment to work with all partners in solving this global problem.

Future Action Plans

Prosecution

1. Organize “TIP Dialogue Forum 2026” to review challenges and develop recommendations to coordinate, strengthen and advance national anti-human trafficking efforts together with civil society networks and the diplomatic/consular community.
2. Scale up inspections at international airports to prevent human trafficking, based on victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches.
3. Implement proactive measures to investigate and locate assets used in money laundering of proceeds obtained from human trafficking.
4. Strengthen coordination between and enhance the capacity of the RTP, DSI, NACC and relevant agencies in the investigation, prosecution and punishment of complicit officials in human trafficking cases.
5. Ensure effective implementation of the Action Plan on the National Referral Mechanism, Litigation Management and Assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor or Services.
6. Conduct trainings on forensic interview and electronic evidence collection to improve police expertise in handling trafficking cases.
7. Develop training programs for frontline units, particularly Immigration Bureau officers and personnel in border areas, to align their screening capabilities with central-level agencies under NRM.
8. Enhance the capacity among public attorneys and related personnel in the judicial process to effectively prosecute technology-enabled human trafficking and ensure victim-centered and trauma-informed litigation management and prosecution.
9. Develop a training module for judges on the prosecution of money laundering and complicity of government officials in human trafficking cases, construct a model courtroom under the People-Centered Court Blueprint Project, and conduct trainings for interpreters in judicial process

Protection

1. Ensure effective and standardized implementation of the updated SOP on Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking in Persons.
2. Adopt and implement clear policies for human trafficking victim shelters on issues such as child safeguarding, do no harm principle and freedom movements, which will build trust in the protection system and reduce risks of rights violation during rehabilitation.
3. Review and update the regulation on the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund to expand the list of covered assistance, guarantee greater access, promote individualized assistance as well as rehabilitation and reintegration of victims in the long-term.

4. Develop Protect-U Application to access assistance services, centralize protection database, and facilitate assistance referral and delivery, especially among migrant workers and vulnerable groups.

5. Develop and publicize a flowchart on remedy pathway to educate the public on available channels and procedures to seek psychosocial support, legal assistance and compensation.

6. Implement pilot targeted protection SOPs to ensure gender-and child-sensitive identification, protection and rehabilitation of specific groups.

Prevention

1. Implement the Canada-funded “Strengthening Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Trade Readiness in Thailand Protect” to promote compliance with International Labor Standards (ILS), especially in the context of Free Trade Agreements and global supply chain demands, as well as conduct child labor survey with Thailand’s National Statistic Office.

2. Continue the implementation of the extended TRIANGLE IN ASEAN Project with the support of Australia and Switzerland.

3. Develop guidelines on the use of interview screening questions under the SOP on the preliminary screening on forced labor and labor trafficking, in collaboration between Department of Labor Protection and Welfare (DLPW), International Justice Mission (IJM) and the Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, to ensure effective, inclusive and trauma-informed screening of potential victims.

4. Develop and disseminate awareness-raising and educational materials on the differences between labor rights violations, forced labor or services, and human trafficking.

5. Develop a training module for language coordinators in 22 coastal provinces and conduct interpreter capacity-building programs under Phase 3 of the “Ship to Shore Rights Project,” in collaboration with ILO.

6. Develop and publish awareness-raising materials on indicators of forced labor or services, labor trafficking and labor exploitation for vulnerable groups in Samut Sakhon and Pathum Thani, in collaboration with IJM and local NGOs and with the support of Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

7. Organize “ATPD: Resilient youth against human trafficking” educational programs to raise awareness and build resilience among youths about the dangers and risks of evolving forms of human trafficking, and encourage them to play a proactive role in monitoring and preventing human trafficking in their communities.

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Annex:
**Implementation of Recommendations from the 2025 United States
Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report**

1) Proactively investigate and prosecute officials allegedly complicit in facilitating trafficking, and seek adequate penalties for convicted traffickers, which should involve significant prison terms.

- In 2025, two new human trafficking cases were initiated against three complicit government officials. One of the cases is a result of the expanded investigation into the Chom Dao Case, which now spans in 16 different cases against 20 officials.

- On 25 June 2025, DSI held a meeting of the Subcommittee on Monitoring Disciplinary Actions and Prosecution against Government Officials to Prevent Involvement in Human Trafficking to follow up on the progress of pending cases and agreed to consider one new case involving two government officials. (Details in Section 3 of the Prosecution Chapter).

2) Ensure full implementation of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to identify and protect trafficking victims exploited in neighboring countries in forced labor and forced criminality in online scam operations arriving in or transiting Thailand; cease placing victims in immigration detention centers and ensure victims are not inappropriately penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked.

- In 2025, a total of 13,195 individuals of 83 nationalities who entered Thailand were screened under the NRM by relevant agencies, with 443 individuals identified as victims of human trafficking. In addition to this, Thailand conducted screening and assisted the repatriation of over 11,600 victims of human trafficking from online scam centers in neighboring countries. Among these, 4,407 individuals were confirmed to be victims of human trafficking for forced criminality and received assistance and protection under NRM.

- Forced criminality has been integrated into the screening and identification processes under NRM. Relevant agencies conducted capacity training and expertise sharing with international partners to ensure effective and timely identification of victims of forced criminality. Continued efforts were made to align practices on the treatment and protection of potential and identified victims of forced criminality, in accordance with the principle of non-punishment. Moreover, in August 2025, MSDHS organized a workshop on lessons learned on the implementation of NRM. This allows Competent Authorities (CAs) who are responsible for formal victim identification all over the country to share feedbacks and practical insights so that NRM can be implemented in a more effective, context-sensitive, and sustainable manner.

- Further details are in Section 2 of the Protection Chapter and Section 2 of the Actions against Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scam Operations Chapter.

3) Use victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches during multidisciplinary team (MDT) interviews and labor inspections and include NGO representation in MDTs as a standard practice to support these efforts.

- Law enforcement officers, social workers and labor inspectors received continued capacity building trainings on victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches. Multidisciplinary teams also strive to ensure individualized care for specific groups, including through best interest of the child determination. More recently, Thailand revised Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for practitioners in the Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (WPCVOTs) and integrated the Assessment Survivor Outcome (ASO) Tool and ASEAN Guidebook for Monitoring Gender-Sensitive and Victim-Centered Approaches to Trafficking in Persons to ensure effective rehabilitation and reintegration of victims, in accordance with human rights principles.

4) Enforce worker protections in the fishing industry and other commercial sectors, including electronic pay options and minimum age requirements.

- The Ministry of Labour (MOL) and relevant agencies have sustained the efforts to protect workers in the fishing industry through collecting foreign fishing workers' information to ensure effective management of workers, investigation of accidents in fishing vessels and loss of fishery workers at sea, and protection of fishery workers from human trafficking.

- MOL has tightened the inspection of fishery workers according to relevant laws. In 2025, labor inspections at Port-In Port-Out Control Centers (PIPO) screened 7,399 vessels and 120,111 individuals. Violation of labor protection laws related to fisheries work were found on 16 vessels, involving 112 workers. Legal actions were initiated for acts such as failure to pay wages through bank accounts and failure to document wage payments. No human trafficking case was found in the fishing industry. (Details in Section 4 of the Prevention Chapter).

5) Increase awareness among relevant officials of trafficking indicators such as debt-based coercion, excessive overtime, confiscation of documents, and non-payment of wages.

- MOL and related agencies provided capacity-building trainings for a total of 3,942 officers to raise awareness, enhance their capabilities, and increase the effectiveness in identifying victims of human trafficking and forced labor or services. MSDHS, in collaboration with IJM, also conducted capacity building

training for government officials responsible for NRM data management in the E-AHT system in view of strengthening case follow-up and victim protection as well as policy review and recommendation.

6) Increase the use and availability of interpreters to assist victims, including in shelters.

- Thailand strives to ensure the rights of foreign victims of human trafficking in accessing information and services through the provision of interpreters at all stages of protection and inside WPCVOTs.

- In addition, the Court of Justice (COJ) conducted trainings for interpreters in the judicial process with an emphasis on victim-centered approach. MOL also conducted capacity building programs for interpreters as well as language coordinators in Migrant Workers Assistance Centers across the country.

7) Train officials on and ensure effective implementation of Section 6/1 of the anti-trafficking law and identification of labor trafficking victims.

- MOL and related agencies provided capacity-building trainings for a total of 3,942 officers to create awareness, enhance their capabilities, and increase the effectiveness in identifying victims of human trafficking and forced labor or services.

8) Ensure government-and NGO-operated shelters provide victims with adequate trauma-informed and individualized care, such as legal assistance and psychological care, and implement consistent policies on victim services across all shelters.

- MSDHS provided protection and assistance for victims both inside and outside of shelters, based on victim-centered approach and trauma-informed care. Efforts were also made to ensure individualized care for specific groups, including through best interest of the child determination. In practice, WCPVOTs integrated trauma-informed care in all stages, spanning from entry and initial screening, immediate assistance and planning for individualized care, to comprehensive rehabilitation and follow-up (Details in Section 4 of the Protection Chapter).

9) Ensure labor violations and migrant workers' complaints that include indicators of forced labor are investigated for trafficking crimes, including by enforcing procedures for labor officials to refer potential cases of labor trafficking to MDTs and law enforcement.

- MOL has directed both central and regional agencies to follow NRM and relevant SOPs. MOL conducted inspections of Thai and foreign workers for indications of labor rights violations, including forced labor and services. If any indications are found, they will be forwarded for screening according to NRM.

- In 2025, MOL took legal actions against 2,627 establishments for labor rights violations against migrant workers. (Details in Section 1 of the Prevention Chapter).

10) Standardize and consistently implement freedom of movement policies across the country for victims, especially adults, to move freely in and out of shelters and access communication devices regularly.

- Relevant agencies implement relevant SOPs on victim identification centers and victim welfare shelters to ensure respect for the rights and liberties of the victims, including freedom of communication and movement, based on victim-centered approach, voluntariness and non-punishment principle. (Details in Section 4 of the Protection Chapter).

11) Inform the public – including migrants, stateless communities, and ethnic and religious minorities – on unscrupulous recruitment, transportation, and employment practices that increase trafficking risks, including in online scam operations and the fishing industry.

- MOL, RTP, OAG and other relevant agencies took proactive measures, disseminated communication materials, and implemented outreach programs to raise awareness, especially among vulnerable groups of all nationalities, on the indicators, risks and dangers of human trafficking, including in the context of online scam operations and fishing industry.

- MOL inspected 569 recruitment agencies authorized to send Thai workers for overseas employment, which resulted in legal actions against in 188 cases involving 348 suspects, and inspected other 339 agencies recruiting migrant workers to work in Thailand. MOL also investigated and took legal actions against 46 cases of unauthorized job recruitment advertisements on Facebook, and conducted 7,912 interventions across social media platforms.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACWC	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
AMLO	Anti-Money Laundering Office
ASEAN	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN-ACT	ASEAN-Australia Counter-Trafficking
ASO	Assessment Survivor Outcome
ATPD	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division
AOC	Anti-Online Crime Operations Center
CA	Competent Authority
CBT	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
CCIB	Cyber Crime Investigation Bureau
CCTV	Coordination Center for Trafficking Victims
CIB	Central Investigation Bureau
COJ	Courts of Justice
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking Process
DLPW	Department of Labor Protection and Welfare
DOE	Department of Employment
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOPA	Department of Provincial Administration
DSDW	Department of Social Development and Welfare
DSI	Department of Special Investigation
E-AHT	Electronic Database System For Anti-Human Trafficking
EU	European Union
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FOCUS	Foundation of Child Understanding
GLM	Good Labor Management
GLP	Good Labor Practice
IAC	International Anti-Scam and Human Trafficking Syndicate Command Center
IJM	International Justice Mission
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISOC	Internal Security Operation Command
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MDES	Ministry of Digital Economy and Society
MDTs	Multidisciplinary Teams
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOI	Ministry of Interior

MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOL	Ministry of Labour
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDHS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
NACC	National Anti-Corruption Commission
NBTC	National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission
NCMEC	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
PIPO	Port-In Port-Out Control Centers
RLPD	Rights and Liberties Protection Department
RP	Reflection Period
RSO	Regional Support Office of the Bali Process on Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime
RTE	Royal Thai Embassy
RTG	Royal Thai Government
RTN	Royal Thai Navy
RTP	Royal Thai Police
SOM	Senior Official Meeting
SOPs	The Standard Operating Procedures
SPA-V	Fifth Sub-Regional Plan, COMMIT
TATIP	The Anti-Trafficking in Person Center, Royal Thai Police
THB	Thai Baht
TICA	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
TICAC	Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce
TIP Office	U.S. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
TLS	Thai Labor Standard
TRM	Transnational Referral Mechanism
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USD	U.S. Dollar
WPCVOTs	Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking

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