



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

1 January - 31 March 2026

# Table of Contents

<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Key Achievements in January-March 2026</b>	
	<b><u>Prosecution</u></b>	<b>5</b>
1	Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases, Suspects and Victims	5
2	Prosecution of Human Trafficking Cases	7
3	Prosecution of Complicit Officials in Human Trafficking Cases	10
4	Asset Restraints and Seizures by the Anti-Money Laundering Office	11
5	Protection, Financial Assistance, and Rehabilitation for Human Trafficking Victims	11
6	Examples of Human Trafficking Cases and Prosecution Progress	11
7	Work of the Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC)	13
8	Strengthening the Capacity of Human Trafficking Prosecution	13
9	International Cooperation and Whole-of-Society Partnership	16
	<b><u>Protection</u></b>	<b>19</b>
1	Statistics on Victim Protection and Assistance	19
2	Provision of Assistance and Remedies in Accordance with Domestic Law	22
3	Advancing the Implementation of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Reflection Period (RP)	24
4	Enhancement of Victim-Centered and Trauma-Informed Victim Protection	24
5	Domestic and International Cooperation for Victim Protection	25
	<b><u>Prevention</u></b>	<b>29</b>
1	Labor Inspection Statistics	29
2	Prevention of Trafficking in Migrant Workers and in the Fishery Sector	31
3	Prevention of Human Trafficking among Vulnerable Groups, especially Women and Children, and Forced Begging	32
4	Strengthening Labor Management Mechanisms for Human Trafficking Prevention	32
5	Advancing Partnership on Human Trafficking Prevention	33
6	Future Plans and Activities	35

**Actions against Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scam Operations** 36

- 1 Law Enforcement against Online Scam Operations and Human Trafficking into Scam Centers 36
- 2 Assistance of Victims Trafficked into Online Scam Centers 38
- 3 Preventive Measures against Human Trafficking into Online Scam Centers 38
- 4 Capacity Building to Tackle Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scam Operations 39
- 5 International Cooperation and Partnerships against Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scam Operations 40

**List of Acronyms and Abbreviations** 43

## **Executive Summary**

The Royal Thai Government remains committed to effectively combating all forms of trafficking in persons and forced labor through robust and proactive measures by relevant agencies across prosecution, protection and prevention pillars. Thailand also continues to implement a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach through enhanced engagement with civil society organizations and strengthened cooperation with international partners, especially in information sharing, experience exchange and joint actions on cyber-enabled and transnational forms of human trafficking.

### **Prosecution**

Between January-March 2026, law enforcement agencies initiated a total of 76 human trafficking cases, comprising 68 sexual trafficking and 8 labor trafficking cases. Notable trends observed include the increased use of sophisticated digital technology to lure victims into sexual trafficking and cases of minors acting as intermediary in prostitution. Similar to 2025, the Court's conviction rate and severity of the sentences remain high. On cases involving complicit officials, one police officer is found guilty by the Court of Corruption and Misconduct Cases.

Law enforcement agencies conducted 12 capacity building programs for more than 780 personnel across the country, especially on NRM implementation, electronic evidence collection and investigation, and trauma-informed care. To enhance better access and coordination within the judicial process, the Coordination Center for Trafficking Victims (CCTV) will be developed into a single point of contact for legal counsel and prosecution guidance in human trafficking cases.

Law enforcement agencies continue to expand partnership with civil society and international partners. In January, the Royal Thai Police (RTP) organized TIP Dialogue Forum 2026 to review challenges and recommendations with relevant government agencies and 20 civil society organizations, reflecting a more proactive engagement with civil society partners, including through informal meetings with civil society representatives. Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC) is also preparing to participate in the INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database to enhance law enforcement coordination, intelligence exchange and evidence sharing on child sexual abuse cases.

### **Protection**

In the first quarter of 2026, Thailand assisted a total of 119 victims of human trafficking, consisting of 99 Thai nationals and 20 foreigners. Based on victim-centered approach and alternative care options, 59 victims received

protection and assistance in government shelters, 9 in private shelters, and 51 opted to stay outside shelters with follow-up and assistance by case managers. A total of 3,122 individuals went through NRM process, with 119 individuals identified as victims of trafficking and referred to appropriate protection and assistance services.

To improve protection services, Thailand revised the Criteria on the assistance through the Anti-Human Trafficking Fund to adjust aid amount to the increased cost of living and inflation as well as to include a wider range of assistance and services such as a reintegration lump sum. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) continues to ensure effective victim rehabilitation and reintegration, including through the implementation of the Assessment Survivor Outcome (ASO) Tool in line with the revised Guideline for Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking (WPCVOTs).

In early 2026, MSDHS also enhanced international cooperation with Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam with the aim to strengthen sub-regional protection infrastructures and mechanisms. Through existing bilateral frameworks, emphases have been made on the issues of victim identification, non-punishment principle and transnational referral mechanism (TRM). MSDHS, in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), also implemented Third Country Training Programs on victim protection and coordination across borders for personnel of Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

## **Prevention**

Between January-March 2026, the Ministry of Labour (MOL) inspected a total of 6,070 establishments covering 285,155 workers, including 298 establishments in high-risk industries covering 6,438 workers. Violations were found in 1,499 establishments, leading to administrative and legal actions in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. After referrals for victim identification under NRM, no case of labor trafficking and forced labor was found.

MOL, in collaboration with ASEAN-ACT, has developed Anti-Labor Trafficking (A-LAT) database on forced labor or services and labor trafficking screenings and cases. Once connected to the Electronic-Anti-Human Trafficking (E-AHT) database, the integrated database will enhance analysis, planning and intervention to combat human trafficking and forced labor across prosecution, protection and prevention dimensions in the country. To further improve the efficiency of existing mechanisms, MOL collaborated with the International Justice Mission (IJM) in implementing a pilot project to increase the capacity of the Migrant Workers Assistance Center (MWAC), notably through updated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), staff guidelines, and enhanced referral mechanisms between relevant agencies.

### **Actions against Online Scam**

Thailand continues to redouble its efforts to dismantle transnational scam syndicates and address human trafficking in the context of online scam operations. In March 2026, the Anti-Cyber Scam Center (ACSC) conducted the second Joint Disruption Week with international law enforcement partners against online scams operations, leading to the arrests of 21 suspects and suspension of 150,000 social media accounts. The Royal Thai Police also made important arrests on the case of human trafficking for forced mule account operations inside scam centers. In the first quarter of 2026, Thailand assisted the repatriation of 840 foreigners of 33 nationalities, who were rescued from online scam compounds in Myanmar and were identified as victims of forced criminality under NRM.

During the first three months of 2026, relevant agencies rolled out numerous training programs on prosecuting technology-enabled and online scams-related human trafficking cases, with a particular attention on victim identification and non-punishment principle. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Center (TATIP) also collaborated with IJM in translating the victim screening form under the NRM and the questionnaire to screen victims of forced criminality in online scam centers into Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese and English to enable frontline officers to communicate efficiently and accurately with potential victims, especially in situations of sudden influx into the country. TATIP, in collaboration with UNODC, has also been organizing workshops to develop a draft SOP on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking for forced criminality in the context of online scam centers, which would further strengthen capacity, improve standards, and ensure coherence across agencies in addressing this specific form of human trafficking.

To elevate international coordination and cooperation efforts, the Royal Thai Police introduced the Scam and Human Trafficking Information Exchange and Linked Database (SHIELD) to systematically connect human trafficking and cyber scams-related data to support analysis and promote intelligence exchange in investigation and prosecution. At least 18 countries have already expressed their interest in the database, with India and Japan already contributing inputs to the system. On 16-17 March 2026, H.E. Mr. Sihasak Phaungketkeow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, led a high-level delegation to the Global Fraud Summit in Vienna, and delivered Thailand's pledge to combat fraud in all its forms and better protect fraud victims, in line with its international obligations and consistent with domestic laws and regulations. The Thai Delegation's active participation in the high-level sessions, side events and bilateral meetings was built on the co-hosting of the International Conference on the Global Partnership against Online Scams in Bangkok and the adoption of the Bangkok Joint Statement in December 2025.

**Continued Engagement with the United States**

The Royal Thai Government continues to work closely with the United States to strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons and forced labor, through bilateral engagements as well as regional and international frameworks. On 26-28 January 2026, relevant Thai agencies had thorough and productive discussions with the U.S. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office) Delegation, during the latter's visit to Thailand. On this occasion, Ms. Rachel M. Poynter, Acting Director of the TIP Office, met with Police Deputy Commissioner General and Director of TATIP, Deputy Permanent Secretary of MSDHS, Deputy Permanent Secretary of MOL, Director-General of the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG), Deputy Director-General of the Department of Fisheries (DOF), Deputy Director-General of the Department of American and South Pacific Affairs (MFA), and Deputy Director of the Bureau of Human Trafficking of the Department of Special Investigation (DSI). The meetings addressed practical challenges and way ahead on the issue of victim identification, application of non-punishment principle in the context of forced criminality, and effective coordination of cross-border investigation and prosecution. The discussions also highlighted Thailand and the United States' shared commitment to combat trafficking in persons and forced labor in all its forms as well as potential areas of cooperation, including on intelligence sharing on online scam operations and patterns as well as strengthening the capacity of frontline agencies through regional and sub-regional cooperation programs.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Prosecution

The Royal Thai Government continues to put strong emphasis on prosecuting trafficking in persons. Sexual trafficking for child prostitution and child pornography remains the most prevalent forms of human trafficking in the country. Nevertheless, more cases now involve cyber elements, while others are linked to transnational criminal network. In response to these emerging trends, Thailand has stepped up law enforcement operations, strengthened investigation and prosecution capacity, and enhanced cooperation with partner countries. Efforts have also been made to ensure victim-centered approach and trauma-informed care during screening and identification. Law enforcement authorities are also working closely and have redoubled efforts to engage with private partners, digital platforms, and civil society partners.

### 1. Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases, Suspects and Victims

#### 1.1 Number of Human Trafficking Cases

Three additional human trafficking cases from 2025 were reported after the release of Thailand's 2025 Country Report, bringing the total number of cases initiated in 2025 to 282 cases (Diagram 1).

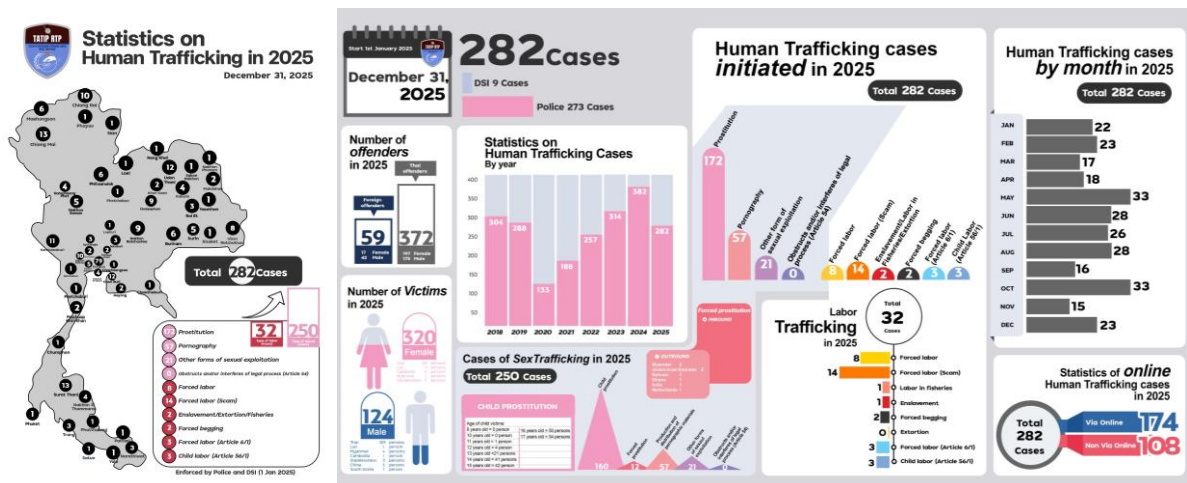


Diagram 1: Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases in 2025

During the first quarter of 2026, a total of 76 human trafficking cases were initiated. The vast majority of 68 cases (89.47%) involve sexual exploitation, while 8 cases (10.53%) involve labor trafficking (Diagram 2). Details on the initiated human trafficking appear in Table 1 - 2.



## 1.2 Number of Human Trafficking Offenders and Victims

The statistics of human trafficking offenders and victims, disaggregated by gender and nationality, appear in Table 3 - 4, respectively.

**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	431	217	214	372	3	3	13	40
<b>2026</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**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	444	124	320	401	10	3	12	18
<b>2026</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

## 2. Prosecution of Human Trafficking Cases

### 2.1 Human Trafficking Cases Handled by Inquiry Officers

In the first quarter of 2026, 76 investigations were conducted (Table 5). Interestingly, there continues to be an upward trend in the proportion of human trafficking cases involving one suspect, which can be associated with the increased use of digital technology to commit human trafficking offenses independently without the need of intermediaries. Law enforcement officers also observe the use of artificial intelligence technology, such as voice cloning and deep fake, among the cases.

**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	282	45 (15.96%)	236 (83.69)	1 (0.35)
<b>2026</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>72 (94.74%)</b>	<b>4 (5.26%)</b>	<b>0</b>

## 2.2 Human Trafficking Cases Pursued by Public Prosecutors

In the first quarter of 2026, public prosecutors received a total of 70 human trafficking cases. Details on the type of cases received appear in Table 6.

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

Year	Total	Type of Human Trafficking Cases Received		
		Prostitution and other Sexual Exploitation	Forced Begging	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
<b>2026</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

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

Details on the progress of human trafficking cases with arrested and fleeing suspects appear in 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	280 (90.91)	12 (3.90)	7 (2.27)	9 (2.92%)
<b>2026</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>43 (51.83)</b>	<b>1 (1.20)</b>	<b>39 (46.97)</b>	<b>0</b>

**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)^	9 (60)	0	6 (40)	0
<b>2026</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 (100)</b>	<b>0</b>

**Note:** \* 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.

Under the Office of Attorney-General (OAG), the Coordination Center for Trafficking Victims (CCTV) provides assistance and facilitates access to the justice system for human trafficking victims. Between 1 January and 20 March 2026, CCTV assisted victims to seek compensation in 5 different cases, assisted inquiry officers and social workers to claim remedy for victims in 10 different cases, conducted 6 training sessions for justice system personnel and contributed to policy discussion in different anti-trafficking fora. Looking ahead, CCTV aims to become a point of contact for law enforcement agencies and civil society partners seeking legal counsel and advice on evidence collection to enhance the quality of human trafficking case files.

The Witness Assistance Service (WAS) assists and facilitates witnesses in human trafficking cases throughout the judicial process. In January-February 2026, OAG’s Witness Assistance Service provided liaison services through different communication channels, including 111 correspondences and 121 phone calls.

### 2.3 Human Trafficking Cases Pursued by the Courts of Justice

Between 1 January and 28 February, the Courts of Justice (COJ) completed 24 cases, with 20 cases (83.34%) resolved within six months. While adhering strictly to the presumption of innocence and due process of law, the Courts’ decisions reflect a high conviction rate and high severity in the punishment, in continuation from the previous year. Details on the Court’s decisions, the number of defendants, imprisonment sentences, and compensation awarded appear in Table 9 - 12.

**Table 9: Decisions Reached by the Courts of Justice on Human Trafficking Cases (as of 28 February 2026)**

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
<b>2026</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>22 (91.67)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 (8.33)</b>	<b>24 (12.44)</b>	<b>169</b>

**Table 10: Defendants in Human Trafficking Cases Brought Before the Courts of Justice (as of 28 February 2026)**

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)
<b>2026</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33 (94.29)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 (5.71)</b>

**Table 11: Imprisonment Sentences of Defendants in Human Trafficking Cases (as of 28 February 2026)**

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)
<b>2026</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 (17.65)</b>	<b>4 (23.53)</b>	<b>10 (58.82)</b>

**Table 12: Amount of Compensation Awarded by the Courts Pursuant to the Judgement (as of 28 February 2026)**

Year	Total Number of Concluded Cases	The Number of Cases in Which Compensation Has Been Awarded (%)	The Amount of Compensation (THB)
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
<b>2026</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6 (25)</b>	<b>1,082,400</b>

## 2. Prosecution of Complicit Officials in Human Trafficking Cases

In the first quarter of 2026, there is no new case against complicit officials in human trafficking cases. Nevertheless, progress has been made on the previously initiated cases, notably on the Dubai Prostitution Case (initiated in 2022) reported in the Country Report. In early 2026, the Criminal Court for Corruption and Misconduct Cases sentenced the suspected police officer to one-year imprisonment and THB 30,000 fine for negligence in official duty. In accordance with the criminal procedure, upon the defendant's confession, the Court reduced the sentence by half, suspended for 5 years, with a 3-year probation and self-report to probation officers every 6 months. The National Police Commission also decided to revisit and conduct further investigation surrounding the case. Details of the progress on criminal prosecution and disciplinary actions against suspected complicit officials appear in [Table 13 - 14](#).

**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	36	6	20	1	2	7	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

**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	4	2	15	9
2022	70	15	4	35	16
2023	12	2	2	5	1
2024	20	6	1	8	1
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. Asset Restraints and Seizures by the Anti-Money Laundering Office

Between January-February 2026, the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) examined 2 cases related to human trafficking, involving 12 individuals, and submitted seized assets worth THB 345,133,055 (USD 10,458,577) to the public prosecutors to convey to the Court’s consideration for forfeiture.

### 4. Protection, Financial Assistance, and Rehabilitation for Human Trafficking Victims

The Department of Rights and Liberties Protection (RLPD), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), is responsible for witness protection in human trafficking cases under the Witness Protection Act B.E. 2546 (2003). Compared to the previously reported information, the assistance and protection provided to the 4 witnesses in 2025 now amount to THB 471,588.07 (USD 14,290.55). There is currently no new witnesses under RLPD witness protection program in the first quarter of 2026.

RLPD also provides 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). Four additional victims were reported to have received assistance and remedy in 2025, along with two victims in 2026 (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	95	3,310,741	34,849.91
<b>2026</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>37,500</b>

### 5. Examples of Human Trafficking Cases and Prosecution Progress

Building on strengthened collaboration between law enforcement agencies and civil society partners as well as greater attention to emerging trends, key highlights in human trafficking prosecution between January-March 2026 are as follows:

1) **Teacher Online Grooming and Sextortion Case** - The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Center (TATIP) and Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATPD) conducted a joint operation leading to the arrest of a 27-year-old teacher accused of indecent acts against children, use of influence to coerce underage children to perform acts of indecency, possession of child pornographic materials, and extortion. The case follows a child victim who was approached on social media and was persuaded into sharing self-produced pornographic materials back in 2023. Despite having blocked the suspect, the child was repeatedly approached through different fabricated social media accounts, influenced to send more self-produced pornographic materials, and invited to have sexual intercourse with the suspect. After revealing the incident with his parents, the family reported the case to Provincial MSDHS Office and ATPD. Digital investigation resulted in the identification and arrest of the suspect, who is also in possession of more than 1,500 child pornographic video clips involving more than 100 underage children. The suspect confessed to all charges.

2) **Romance Scam to Self-Produced Child Sexual Abuse Material Case** - TATIP and ATPD arrested a 19-year-old suspect charged with human trafficking for child pornography in Yala Province. The police, in collaboration with International Protection Alliance (IPA), investigated a social media account advertising sale of child pornographic materials. It was found that the suspect was engaging in romance scams, luring underage victims into performing indecent acts during recorded video calls, before using the recordings to blackmail victims and selling the same pornographic materials on Twitter/X platforms. During the preliminary interview, the suspect confessed to all charges.

3) **Child Prostitution Intermediary Case** - Based on online prostitution advertisements, the Department of Provincial Administration (DOPA) and Mukdahan Provincial Administration conducted a search operation at a suspect hotel in Mukdahan Province, rescuing 3 minors aged between 15 and 17 years old. The victims were persuaded into prostitution through a 16-year-old friend who acts as an intermediary. The case is currently under investigation for others involved in this criminal network.

4) **Barge Forced Labor Case** - Upon receiving a distress call, Ministry of Labor (MOL) together with ATPD, Thai Marine Police Division and Stella Maris, conducted an intervention operation on a transport barge at Sriracha Harbor, rescuing a 17-year-old victim subjected to forced labor and debt bondage. The victim was interviewed by a multidisciplinary team and was referred for further assistance under National Referral Mechanism (NRM).

5) **Lesson Learnt on Child-Sensitive Advance Witness Trial** - In a positive example of victim-centered and trauma-informed prosecution, OAG collaborated with DSI and Pathum Thani Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking (WPCVOT) to determine the psychological state of a minor victim in a human trafficking case involving foreign offenders. Given the vulnerable situation of the victim and the likelihood of a lengthy court trial, the public prosecutor petitioned to the Court to allow an advance witness interview in March 2026, ahead of the original schedule in December 2026. The trial was

conducted in a child-friendly facility with the presence of a psychologist and a social worker. The case allows timely resumption of the victim in the education system and reduces to risk of re-traumatization in a likely prolonged judicial procedure.

## 6. 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. Between January and March 2026, RTP's Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC) conducted a total of 255 operations and initiated a total of 77 cases, including 17 human trafficking cases, 55 cases of child pornography possession, and 5 child sexual exploitation cases. A total of 34 victims were rescued (Diagram 5).

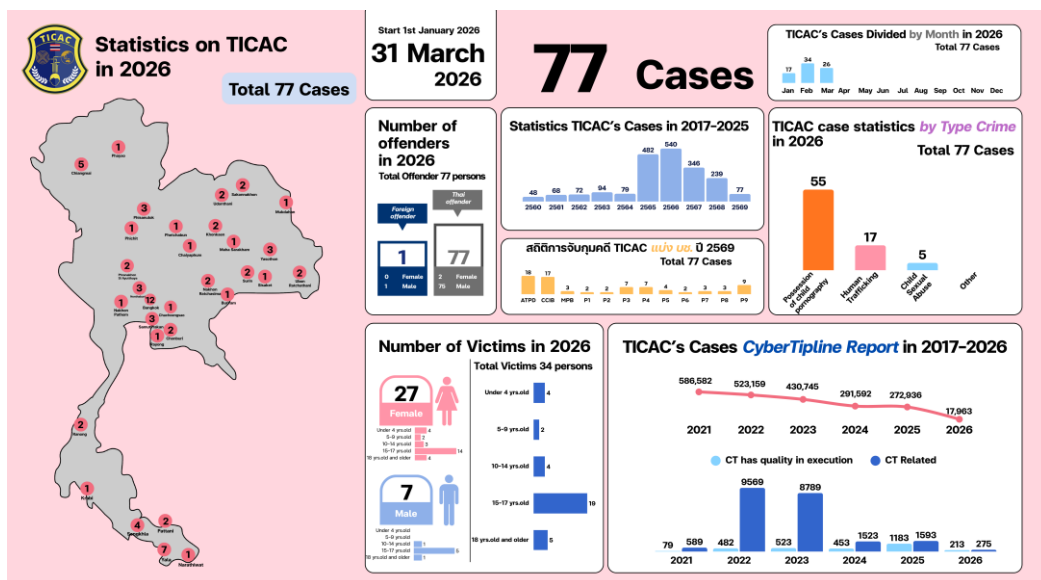


Diagram 5: Key Achievements of TICAC

Moreover, RTP is currently preparing to participate in the INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database network, which will enhance law enforcement coordination, strengthen intelligence exchange and facilitate evidence sharing on child sexual abuse cases, including from private partners. A training for database administrators from TICAC, ATPD and Tourist Police was conducted between 23-27 March 2026. On 27 March 2026, TICAC also held a discussion with INTERPOL's Crimes Against Children Unit to advance the combat against child sexual abuse in Thailand and beyond.

## 7. Strengthening the Capacity of Human Trafficking Prosecution

Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement and the judicial system continues to be an important element in Thailand's commitment and efforts to improve human trafficking prosecution.

### 8.1 Capacity-Building for Personnel in the Judicial Process

COJ continues to organize capacity-building programs for its personnel to increase efficiency throughout the justice system, ensure victim-

centric and trauma-informed approach, create safe space for human trafficking victims, and promote technical cooperation, especially on transnational organized crime and money laundering. Key programs and activities are as follows:

1) As an outcome of year-long collaboration, on 28 January 2026, the Office of the Judiciary received a training curriculum for judges working on human trafficking cases involving victims in vulnerable situations and a study report on people-centered court blueprint from ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT) and International Justice Mission (IJM). On the same occasion, the Secretary-General of the Office of the Judiciary held a discussion with representatives of ASEAN-ACT and IJM on way forward in 2026, including exchange of experience, good practices and technical cooperation on issues such as addressing officer's complicity and money laundering in human trafficking cases, which could be further developed in the training curriculum. In addition, the Office of the Judiciary also plan to organize a roundtable meeting with ASEAN-ACT in April 2026 on international standards regarding prosecution of corruption, money laundering and human trafficking cases, and training module on inquisitorial system of justice for judges in the Criminal Court for Corruption and Misconduct Case.

2) The Office of the Judiciary launched a series of six regional academic workshops to strengthen the capacity of judges and court personnel in prosecuting emerging, high-tech and complex crimes. The workshops focus on topics such as online scams, human trafficking, cybercrime, money laundering, and mutual legal assistance, with the objective of informing court personnel on emerging trends and harmonizing practices across the country. Two sessions were held in Phetchaburi and Chonburi Provinces. Four upcoming sessions will be rolled out between May and August 2026.

3) In January 2026, the Office of International Affairs of the Office of the Judiciary organized two workshops to build capacity for court interpreters, in line with Section 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code ensuring that court trial can be conducted in a language that the involved party can speak and understand. The first workshop trained 50 interpreters on ethical standards and trauma-informed approach required in human trafficking and sexual abuse cases, while the other workshop focused on linguistic capacity and criminal legal procedure for Thai-Japanese court interpreters. Moreover, the Office of the Judiciary also organized a discussion on "Ensuring rights and liberties protection: Effective Management of Court Interpreters" to create awareness and understanding on the role of interpreters in criminal cases among judge trainees.

## **8.2 Capacity-Building for Public Prosecutors**

On 25 February and 23 March 2026, the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized in-house trainings to enhance capacity for its personnel. Conducted in collaboration with RTP, the former session focused on effective electronic and financial evidence collection for human trafficking cases conducted outside the country, including through cooperation with social media

platforms. On the other hand, the latter session focused on techniques for electronic evidence collection, framing and presentation before the court, especially in online sexual exploitation and forced criminality cases.

### **8.3 Capacity-Building for Law Enforcement Officers**

1) On 19 February 2026, Pol. Gen. Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of TATIP, launched the first edition of the capacity building programs for police officers involved in investigating human trafficking and online child sexual abuse cases. The training between 16-22 February 2026 was attended by 120 police officers from Metropolitan Police and Nine Regional Police Bureaus with a focus on electronic evidence collection, financial trail investigation, and relevant laws and SOPs. The training emphasized victim-centered approach in victim identification and interview and promote partnership between police officers, prosecutors, social workers and civil society partners. The workshop also provided a platform for information and experience sharing, including emerging trends and techniques responding to criminal use of advanced technology and the dark web.

2) On 20 February 2026, the Metropolitan Police Bureau organized a workshop to enhance efficiency for 65 inquiry officers in charge of cybercrime cases. The training focus on integrating digital technology, including artificial intelligence, to support electronic evidence collection and analysis and case file drafting, while also respecting data integrity and privacy in accordance with Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019).

3) On 29 March and 7 April 2026, RTP organized two capacity building workshops on NRM for 200 officers for Police Regional Bureau 2. The training puts an emphasis on accurate and timely victim screening and identification in complex cases, including in the context of online scams and transnational organized crime. Police Regional Bureau 2 is responsible for law enforcement in the Eastern region of Thailand, including key touristic and border provinces such as Chonburi, Chantaburi and Sa Kaeo.

4) On 19-23 January 2026, the Counter Trafficking in Persons Centre of Excellence (CTIP-COE) under DSI rolled out CTOC-TIP 101 Module Training for 54 participants from government agencies and civil society organizations in Chiang Rai. The capacity building programs covered topics such as anti-human trafficking laws, victim identification, multidisciplinary approach, and good practices in investigating human trafficking cases. The participants also conducted a field study to a victim identification center in Chiang Rai.

### **8.4 Capacity-Building for Local Government Officials**

On 16-25 February 2026, DOPA organized a workshop for DOPA Special Operation Taskforce on intervention and investigative strategy to prevent and suppress cybercrime and human trafficking. The training covered methods and skills required for crime intervention and control, emerging trends in

cybercrime, and investigation and evidence collection through social media and other open sources.

### **8.5 Capacity-Building for Consular Officers Abroad**

On 23-27 March 2026, the Department of Consular Affairs, MFA, organized an annual training for 80 consular officers posted to Royal Thai Embassies and Consulates-General around the world, which included a specific session on human trafficking and NRM. As frontline officers abroad, the participants were trained and exchanged experiences on screening potential victims of human trafficking and compiling necessary information for further identification by multidisciplinary team in Thailand.

## **8. International Cooperation and Whole-of-Society Partnership**

Between January-March 2026, government agencies in the prosecution system continued to take proactive role in strengthening international cooperation through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagements, as well as cross-sectoral cooperation in view of whole-of-society partnership.

### **9.1 International Cooperation and Partnership by RTP**

1) On 22-23 January 2026, DSI participated in the “Workshop on the Development of CTIP-COE Knowledge Exchange Framework on Trafficking for Forced Criminality, involving Online Scams,” organized by ASEAN-ACT and UNODC in Ha Long, Vietnam. Attended by representatives from ASEAN member states, the workshop provided a forum for participants to exchange information, consolidate regional trends, and share good practices in view of enhancing standards, coordinating practices and strengthening international cooperation to protect victims and prosecute criminal networks involved in human trafficking for forced criminality. The workshop also paves way for future CTIP-COE training module development on the issue.

2) On 30 January 2026, RTP organized TIP Dialogue Forum 2026 to review challenges and take stock of recommendations from relevant government agencies and 20 civil society organizations, including Stella Maris, the HUG Project and IJM. The discussions identified delay in victim identification, limited database on transnational organized crime, and existing inconsistencies in law enforcement. The Forum reaffirms Thailand’s willingness to enhance cooperation and partnership with the civil society across prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership pillars. RTP also reiterates its determination to continue to eradicate cyber scam and human trafficking syndicates in the region, prevent use of Thailand as transit country for transnational crime, and work closely with civil society partners particularly on child sexual abuse, to make Thailand safe and free from trafficking in persons. The Forum was attended by more than 100 participants.

3) On 3 February 2026, Pol. Gen. Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of TATIP, held a discussion with Ms. Ueki Yuriko, Director of the Vice and Public Morals Office, Japan’s National Police

Agency. The discussion focused on transnational victim assistance and prosecution of human trafficking cases, following the joint coordination on the case of a 12-year-old Thai girl victim of child prostitution in Japan. The two sides also discussed trends in human trafficking cases, ways to strengthen cooperation between officers to facilitate mutual legal assistance, and proactive monitoring measures to intercept human trafficking network and prevent potential victims from falling into the hands of transnational criminal groups.

4) On 27 February 2026, TATIP led an integrated team to inspect fishing vessels and establishments in the seafood supply chain. The integrated team comprised of representatives from government agencies (RTP, Immigration Bureau, MOL, Marine Department of the Ministry of Transport), private sector (Thai Tuna Industry Association and Thai Pet Food Trade Association), and civil society organization (Stella Maris). The inspection is an example of proactive monitoring and oversight measures to ensure fair and transparent supply chain in high-risk industries.

5) On 9 March 2026, Pol. Gen. Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of TATIP, chaired a “Coffee Talk” between RTP and representatives from 12 NGOs, namely: A21, Exodus Road, FOCUS, Foundation of Education for Life and Society, HUG Project, NightLight, Ong Korn Tham Dee Foundation, Operation Underground Railroad (O.U.R.), RAPHA, Spring Project, Stop Human Trafficking and Child Abuse Center (ATCC), and Wildflower Home Foundation. The talk kicked off a series of informal meetings to collect on-the-ground insights from the civil society, exchange views on existing challenges, and develop closer working relationship between law enforcement agencies and the civil society on human trafficking cases, especially sexual trafficking of children and women.

6) On 24 March 2026, Pol. Gen. Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of TATIP, spoke at the Senior Officials Consultative Forum on Trafficking in Persons for Forced Criminality, convened by African Union’s Continental Operational Centre (COC) for Combating Irregular Migration, in collaboration with IOM. Pol. Gen. Pitaneelaboot discussed Thailand’s preventive measures against online scam-related human trafficking, screening and identification of victims of forced criminality, and coordination mechanism to provide assistance to trafficking victims from Africa.

## **9.2 International Cooperation and Partnership by DSI**

On 30 January 2026, the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) participated in the 10<sup>th</sup> Specialist Group Meeting on Child Sexual Exploitation in Tokyo, Japan. The meeting aimed at exchanging experiences and good practices in preventing and suppressing online child sexual abuses and exploitation, including in the context of tourism. DSI also gave a presentation on addressing child sex tourism in Thailand and combating online child sexual exploitation. In addition, DSI met with representatives of LY Corporation (LINE) to discuss way ahead to enhance cooperation on information sharing related to online child sexual abuse and exploitation investigation.

### **9.3 International Cooperation and Partnership by OAG**

On 12-13 March 2026, OAG organized the “3<sup>rd</sup> Thailand’s Modern Slavery Conference: Pursuing Whole-of-Society Approaches,” in collaboration with MoJ, Australian Embassy in Bangkok, ASEAN-ACT, UNDP, IOM, A21, IJM and UN Global Compact Network Thailand. The objective of the conference is to advance the whole-of-society approach in responding to emerging forms of trafficking in persons, such as forced criminality in the context of online scams operation. This includes collaboration in addressing root causes, improving victim protection and remedial mechanisms, and ensuring effective criminal investigation and prosecution.

The Conference resulted in key police recommendations, for instance: advancing mandatory human rights due diligence law; integrating labor rights protection in bilateral trade agreements; developing a common understanding and a working definition of trafficking for forced criminality; strengthening law to allow preventive intervention in online grooming; streamlining migrant worker management; developing a central fraud registry that connects between commercial banks; and enhancing accountability of digital platforms.

\* \* \* \*



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 Exploitations	Forced Labor or Services	Forced begging	Slavery	Extortion		
Identified Victims													
Unidentified Nationality	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Stateless	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>119</b>

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

During January-March 2026, 51 victims (42.02%) opted to stay outside of shelters (Table 20). These **alternatives to institutional care** include staying with their families, as well as staying in their own accommodation and starting a new life. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) assigned case managers to continuously follow up and provide assistance to victims, particularly with regard to remedies and judicial process. This victim-centered approach allows for more freedom and reduces victims' dependency on institutional care.

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		
2024	23	8	8	41	39	12	2	20	-	-	2	5	80
2025	54	16	18	76	55	12	22	58	-	-	2	15	164
2026	3	6	2	40	20	15	13	-	-	-	1	2	51
Foreigners	-	2	-	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
Thai	3	4	2	36	19	13	10	-	-	-	1	2	45

## 1.3 Statistics on Victims Staying in Government and Private Shelters

Thailand has provided protection to victims through government and private shelters, based on the victim-centered approach. Victims may opt for protection services in the shelter or alternative arrangements outside of the shelter (as mentioned in Section 1.2), reflecting flexibility and **diversified care options** in victim protection that respond to the victims' specific needs.

During January-March 2026, there were 59 victims (49.58%) staying in government shelters, and 9 victims (7.56%) staying in private shelters (Table 21-22).

Table 21: Number of Victims Staying in Government 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		
2024	134	40	45	198	141	15	56	190	1	-	5	9	417
2025	175	39	29	163	111	24	33	193	1	-	7	37	406
2026	3	3	1	52	37	5	9	2	-	-	-	6	59
Foreigners	3	1	1	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	9
Thai	-	2	-	48	32	5	9	1	-	-	-	3	50

**Table 22: Number of Victims Staying in Private 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		
2024	-	-	14	3	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	17
2025	-	-	4	17	6	1	11	1	-	-	-	2	21
2026	-	-	3	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	9
Foreigners	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	5
Thai	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4

### 1.4 Statistics on Return and Reintegration of Victims into Society

During January-March 2026, MSDHS, in collaboration with relevant agencies, successfully repatriated and returned a total of 69 victims of human trafficking with safety guarantee and procedures to prevent re-victimization in a systematic manner, for their sustainable reintegration. Among these, 37 Thais were assisted and sent back to their hometowns, and 32 foreigners were repatriated to their countries of origin through support and cooperation with foreign governments and civil society organizations. This approach helps enhance cooperation on cross-border referral through information sharing and planning on reintegration into society in countries of origin.

**Table 23: Number of Victims Repatriated to Countries of Origin**

Types of Victims' Repatriation	Total	Sex Trafficking	Forced Labor	Other Forms of Exploitation
2024	255	47	163	45
2025	5,020	262	351	4,407*
<b>2026</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>840*</b>
Thai victims sent back to their hometowns	37	32	5	-
Foreign victims repatriated to Countries of Origin by the Royal Thai Government, in collaboration with the Government of their Countries of Origin, Civil Society Organizations and International Organizations	32	4	28	-

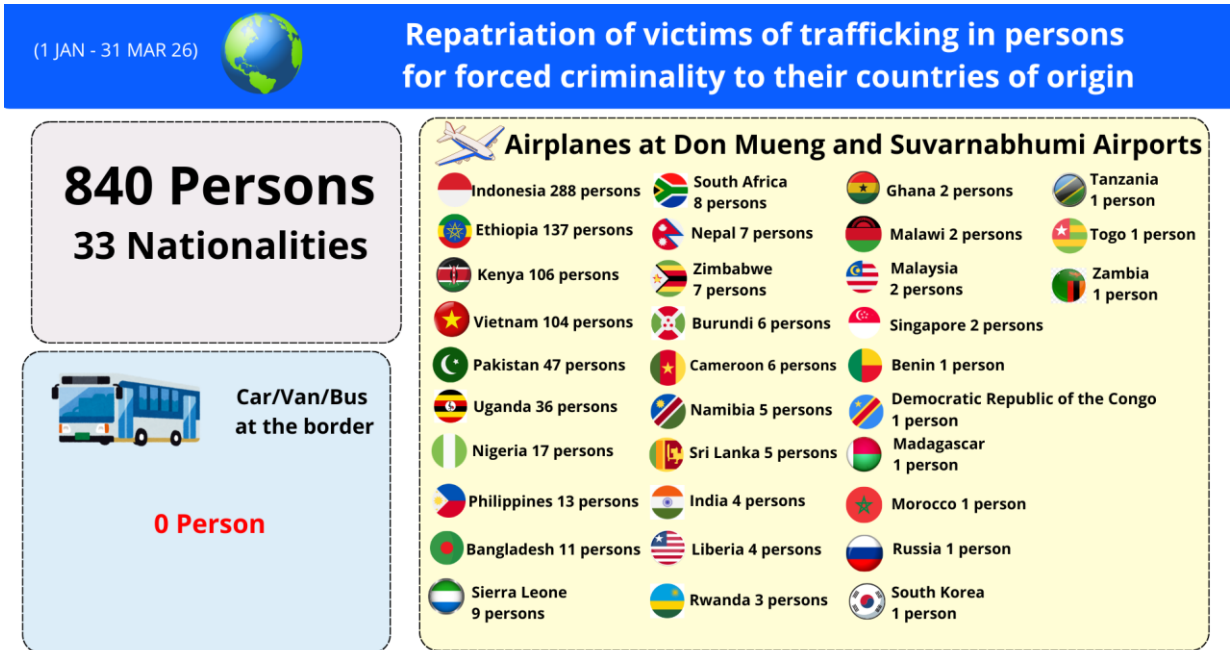
\*Individuals rescued from online scam centers from neighboring countries, confirmed to be victims of forced criminality, and repatriated in coordination with diplomatic and consular missions of their countries of origin

### 1.5 Protection and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking in Persons for Forced Criminality

During January-March 2026, Thailand provided assistance and repatriated 840 victims of 33 different nationalities who were involved in forced criminality and exploited in scam centers in neighboring countries. Through collaborative efforts between MSDHS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Immigration Bureau, the victims' countries of origin, as well as civil society organizations, victim screening and identification were conducted to separate victims from perpetrators and to ensure rights-based protection.

These efforts were guided by the Consular Guideline for Assistance and Referral of Vulnerable Migrants, Particularly Potential Victims of Trafficking in Thailand, which was developed by MSDHS and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide guidelines for cross-border victim protection in adherence to the non-punishment principle. This demonstrates the efforts in advancing victim protection in the context of an increasingly complex nature of transnational crimes.

**Diagram 6: Victims of trafficking in persons for forced criminality who have been repatriated by MSDHS through Thailand in cooperation with their Countries of Origin**



### 1.6 Statistics on Assistance for Thai Nationals Returning from Overseas

During January-March 2026, the Government provided assistance to 42 Thai nationals who fell victims to human trafficking or forced labor or services abroad in destination countries including Cambodia, India, and the Lao PDR. Assistance was conducted through proactive and collaborative efforts of line agencies, as well as the Royal Thai Embassies and Consulates-General, in screening, identifying, protecting, and safely repatriating victims. This approach shows the Government's efforts in providing victim protection both at home and abroad.

## 2. Provision of Assistance and Remedies in Accordance with Domestic Law

Thailand is committed to ensuring that victims of human trafficking and forced labor or services are provided with assistance and 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.

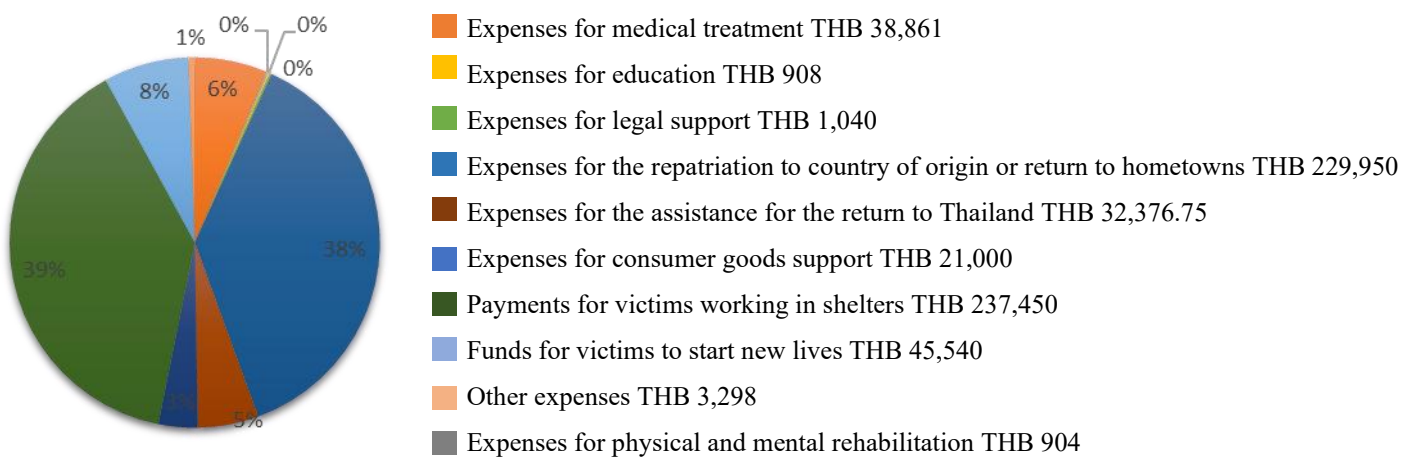
Against the backdrop of the current economic landscape, the Government has revised the criteria for victim assistance under the Anti-Human Trafficking Fund, with an aim of enabling the Fund to be the primary mechanism in creating an economic security for the victims and reducing the risk of re-victimization. This includes an increase of support rates and an expansion of coverage, for example:

- Initial remedy is provided to victims after getting out of trafficking situation, which is a crucial moment for rehabilitation and starting new lives.
- Victims are supported with costs related to judicial process as part of the efforts in encouraging victim participation in legal proceedings.
- Victims are provided with funds to start new lives and payment for working in shelters, as well as assisted with employment.

### 2.1 Remedies for Victims Under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund

During January-March 2026, a total of 189 victims received preliminary remedies from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund regardless of their choices of shelters. The remedies amounted to THB 661,327.75 (USD 20,040.23). Of this number, there were 181 victims in government shelters receiving THB 474,797.25 (USD 14,387.80), 2 victims in private shelters receiving THB 72,990.50 (USD 2,211.83), and 6 victims outside of shelters receiving THB 63,540 (USD 1,925.45). These preliminary remedies highlight the comprehensive approach of the provision of remedies for victims, which enables them to gain access to initial assistance according to personal needs.

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



### 2.2 Compensation Claims from Offenders

During January-March 2026, the Government provided assistance to 6 victims to claim compensation from offenders in 6 different cases, amounting to THB 1,252,000 (USD 37,939.39). This assistance supports access to justice and holding offenders accountable, as well as economic and mental recovery for victims. Details as appeared in [Table 24](#).

**Table 24: Victims Assisted to Claim Compensation from Offenders**

Year	Number of case	Number of victim	Compensation Amount (THB)
2024	136	278	117,430,230
2025	123	139	57,563,955
<b>2026</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,252,000</b>
Victims inside the shelters	-	-	-
Victims outside the shelters	6	6	1,252,000

### **3. Advancing the Implementation of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Reflection Period (RP)**

The Government has continuously advanced the implementation of NRM. This includes victim screening and identification through the standardized screening form under NRM for victims of human trafficking and forced labor across all relevant agencies, and the victim identification process at Victim Identification Centers during the RP, which allows victims to have sufficient time in support of victim identification in accordance with the victim-centered approach, thereby reducing a risk of victim misidentification,

Individuals showing indications that they might be victims of human trafficking or forced labor or services are provided with preliminary assistance and services during the RP for their mental health rehabilitation, during which will build trust for victims and support their decision-making on entering the protection process. Their cases will be kept in the Electronic Database System for Anti-Human Trafficking of Thailand (E-AHT) for the purposes of case tracking and coordination among relevant agencies.

An efficient victim identification is conducted under NRM, including through the Victim Identification Centers across the country. During January-March 2026, a total of 3,122 persons were screened under NRM. Among these, there were 728 persons showing indications that they might be victims of human trafficking or forced labor or services. Of those showing indications, 92 persons expressed their will to receive protection at Victim Identification Centers in 20 provinces. Later, 119 out of 728 persons were identified as victims.

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

Thailand remains committed to further improving the efficiency of victim protection in line with the victim-centered and trauma-informed care approaches including through the provision of standardized services regardless of the victims' choices of shelters, the enhancement of officers' capacity, and the provision of services in accordance with victims' personal needs.

Thailand's Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (WPCVOTs) provide protection services in uniformity and consistency in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Practitioners in WPCVOTs, which was developed to enhance the quality and safety of protection services. The Assessment Survivor Outcome (ASO) Tool and the ASEAN Guidebook for Monitoring Gender-Sensitive and Victim-Centered Approaches

were also applied to ensure individualized care for victims, and to support their sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration.

Additionally, Thailand has put in place alternative care options under the "PARD Way" (Protection, Autonomy, Reintegration, Dignity), prioritizing safety while respecting rights and decisions of the victims. Under the said approach, victims can freely choose protection services provided through different types of shelters or alternative arrangements. This will support their sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration to the society.

## 5. International Cooperation for Victim Protection

### Regional Cooperation

#### 5.1 Capacity building for practitioners at the regional level

On 9-13 February 2026, MSDHS, in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) under the MFA, conducted the Third Country Training Program (TCTP) for anti-human trafficking practitioners from Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam and Thailand. The training aimed at strengthening practitioners' capacity and enhancing cross-border cooperation on victim protection.

The training covered key issues, including emerging forms of trafficking in persons, the victim-centered approach to protection, the non-punishment principle, case management, as well as the screening of victims in complex cases, such as trafficking in persons for forced criminality. It also touched upon Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM) to enhance cooperation on cross-border victim protection in an effective manner.



## **Bilateral Cooperation**

### **5.2. The Viet Nam - Thailand Bilateral Cooperation Meeting on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons**

On 11 March 2026, Thailand and Viet Nam organized the Viet Nam - Thailand Bilateral Cooperation Meeting on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons in Hanoi, to discuss the enhancement of bilateral cooperation by reviewing the implementation of the current Action Plan under the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and Assisting Victims of Trafficking, as well as determining direction for future cooperation. The discussion covered key areas, including information exchange, victim protection and identification, particularly in complex cases, and prevention of labor exploitation, as well as promotion of the non-punishment principle in victim identification.

Both sides also agreed to enhance their cooperation at the Mekong sub-regional level and on having Thailand to lead the drafting of the Action Plan for Phase IV, reflecting Thailand's leading role in advancing regional cooperation and developing systematic cross-border mechanisms for victim protection.



### **5.3 The 33<sup>rd</sup> Myanmar - Thailand Case Management Meeting on Repatriation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking and Review Meeting on Bilateral Standard Operating Procedures**

During 23-24 March 2026, the MSDHS and the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement of Myanmar organized the 33<sup>rd</sup> Case Management Meeting (CMM) on Repatriation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking, and the Review Meeting on Bilateral Standard Operating Procedures

in Yangon to discuss progress in victim assistance, including the judicial process and social rehabilitation, as well as to develop joint action points aimed at ensuring and enhancing efficiency for a seamless coordination.

Furthermore, the Meeting also reviewed and revised the Bilateral Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to respond to the current situation of trafficking in persons and to ensure its relevance. The revised SOPs encompass additional measures to enhance the efficiency of victim repatriation and reintegration, including risk assessments of re-victimization, repatriation based on informed consent, the application of the non-punishment principle, and long-term follow-up on post-reintegration.



#### **5.4 The 5<sup>th</sup> Thailand - the Lao PDR Case Management Meeting on Victim Protection and Assistance**

Between 31 March-2 April 2026, Thailand and the Lao PDR organized the 5<sup>th</sup> Thailand - the Lao PDR Case Management Meeting on Victim Protection and Assistance in Bangkok, to develop the Joint Plan of Action Phase III under the MOU between the governments of Thailand and the Lao PDR to strengthen cooperation in victim protection. Both sides also discussed and exchanged essential information on victim assistance, progress in the prosecution of human trafficking cases, as well as operational challenges, to enhance the efficiency of cross-border victim protection and coordination.

This cooperation supported efforts to connect national victim protection systems in both countries and contributed to the development of the Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM), thereby ensuring that victims receive seamless protection and are able to safely and sustainably reintegrate into society.



\* \* \* \*

## Prevention

The Royal Thai Government continues to develop measures and mechanisms to prevent Thai and foreign nationals from becoming victims of human trafficking and forced labor, both domestically and internationally. Through capacity building and awareness raising programs, the Ministry of Labor (MOL) trained relevant agencies on indicators of forced labor or service and labor trafficking, along with relevant laws, regulations and procedures, including the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Initial Victim Screening of Presumed Victim Forced Labor and Labor Trafficking, in line with the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). These measures and mechanisms result in enhanced effectiveness of human trafficking prevention and suppression in Thailand.

### 1. Labor Inspection Statistics

#### 1.1 Overall Labor Inspections

The Department of Labor Protection and Welfare (DLPW) and the Department of Employment (DOE) conduct labor inspections to prevent illegal labor practices and ensure compliance across various sectors. These inspections target both formal and informal workers, including in high-risk industries such as sugarcane, garment, fisheries, livestock and construction, throughout the supply chains. In the fishery industry, labor inspection is conducted before, during and after work, at port and at sea, and includes welfare and occupational safety inspections in related processing establishments. These measures aim to ensure equal protection for all workers, safe working conditions, fair compensation, and freedom from forced labor or trafficking.

In the first quarter of 2026, MOL conducted labor inspections on 6,070 establishments, covering 285,155 workers. Violations of labor protection regulations were found in 1,499 establishments, involving 103,717 workers. Accordingly, legal actions have been taken 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. Labor inspectors implemented the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in all relevant cases. No case of forced labor or service was found.

**Table 29: Labor Inspections of Thai and Migrant Workers in the first quarter of 2026**

Labor Inspections	Inspections		Violations Detected	
	Establishment (Places)	Workers (People)	Establishment (Places)	Workers (People)
Labor inspections of formal workers	2,099	55,211	149	3,808
Inspections of establishments at risk of using child labor, forced labor, indentured labor, and human trafficking	298	6,438	200	4,534
Inspections of employers/establishments and migrant workers	272	11,699	42	5,057

Labor Inspections	Inspections		Violations Detected	
	Establishment (Places)	Workers (People)	Establishment (Places)	Workers (People)
Labor inspections at Port In-Port Out (PIPO) control centers	908	13,399	1	29
Labor inspections of informal workers to prevent and address human trafficking	-	430	0	0
Occupational safety inspections	2,493	197,978	1,107	90,289
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>285,155</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>103,717</b>

## **1.2 Labor Inspections in High-Risk Establishments for Child Labor, Forced Labor, Indentured Labor, and Human Trafficking**

Labor inspections were conducted in a total of 298 establishments identified as high-risk of child labor, forced labor, indentured labor, and human trafficking, involving a total of 6,438 workers. Violations of the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) were found in 200 establishments involving 4,534 workers in sectors such as accommodation and food services, construction, manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and fishing. Labor inspectors ordered 184 establishments to rectify these violations. Workplace inspections along with screenings and interviews involving employees, employers and witnesses found no case of forced labor or human trafficking.

## **1.3 Statistics on Inspections of Employers/Establishments and Migrant Workers**

In the first quarter of 2026, MOL inspected 272 employers/ establishments and 5,057 migrant workers, consisting of 4,613 Myanmar nationals, 213 Laotians, 176 Cambodians, and 55 from other nationalities. Violations or non-compliance with the Labor Protection Act were found in 42 cases involving employers/establishments in the sectors of (1) manufacturing, (2) wholesale and retail trade, (3) repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, (4) construction, (5) agriculture, (6) forestry and fishing, and (7) accommodation and food services. Labor inspectors issued orders to concerned establishments to rectify these violations.

## **1.4 Statistics on Labor Inspections at Port In-Port Out (PIPO) Centers**

In the first quarter of 2026, labor inspections at the Port In-Port Out (PIPO) Centers were conducted through MOL’s collaboration with the Department of Fisheries (DOF), Marine Department and DOE. A total of 908 fishing vessels were inspected, providing protection to 13,399 workers. Violations of labor protection laws related to fisheries work were identified on one vessel, involving 29 workers. No cases of forced labor or human trafficking were found during the inspections.

## **1.5 Labor Inspections of Informal Workers**

DLPW emphasizes strict inspection and enforcement of the law to effectively protect agricultural workers who are not employed year-round, as well as

domestic workers, particularly groups at risk of forced labor or services and labor trafficking, such as labor aged over 15 but under 18, female labor, and migrant workers. DLPW inspected 430 workers in the target groups, no case of violation was found during the inspections.

### **1.6 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, informal and migrant workers. In the first quarter of 2026, a total of 2,493 establishments were inspected, involving 197,978 workers. Violations were identified for 1,107 establishments, affecting 90,289 workers. Safety inspectors issued orders to 1,029 establishments to rectify these violations and initiated criminal proceedings against 34 establishments.

## **2. Prevention of Trafficking in Migrant Workers and in the Fishery Sector**

### **2.1 Protection of Migrant Workers' Rights to Monetary Benefits**

MOL has continued to strictly implement the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) to ensure that all workers receive fair benefits and welfare without discrimination. In 2026, DLWP received requests for compensation under the Labor Protection Act from 140 workers totaling THB 12,077,554.46 (365,986.50 USD). The five top categories of claims are classified as follows: (1) wages (2) severance pay (3) severance pay in lieu of notice (4) overtime pay and (5) holiday pay.

### **2.2 90-Day Pilot Project as part of Migrant Workers Assistance Center**

MOL's Department of Employment, in collaboration with the International Justice Mission (IJM) Thailand, has implemented a 90-day pilot project, as part of Migrant Workers Assistance Center (MWAC) with the objectives as follows:

(1) Improve service efficiency to better reach target groups and produce promotional videos to raise awareness about the center's services and contact numbers for migrant workers to access assistance.

(2) Update the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and staff guidelines to be up-to-date and align with government policies, particularly in addressing and preventing human trafficking and forced labor, and enhancing the center's system as well as personnel efficiency in performing their duties.

(3) Knowledge Management (KM) and development of information and referral systems for accurate analysis of labor-related issues, as well as effective initial screening and referral mechanism between relevant agencies.

The pilot project has been implemented in two designated centers in Pathum Thani and Samut Sakhon Provinces. Monthly follow-up meetings and weekly informal discussions between IJM coordinators and center staff were organized to address concern and streamline work operation. The project will be

expanded to cover 30 centers nationwide with the objective to ensure that all centers have consistent operational directions and standards.

### **2.3 Measures on Accidents in Fishing Vessels and the Loss of Fishery Workers at Sea**

DLPW continued to provide protection to fishery workers through various activities to prevent them from becoming victims of human trafficking. MOL's safety inspectors investigated 14 cases of accidents involving fishing crew. The findings revealed 9 cases of work-related injuries. The safety officer has complied with the Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act B.E. 2554 (2011) and other relevant laws. There were also 2 cases of crew members missing and 3 cases of natural disasters and other causes.

## **3. Prevention of Human Trafficking among Vulnerable Groups, especially Women and Children, and Forced Begging**

In 2026 fiscal year, DLPW has launched a knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising project targeting 2,750 graduating students to become knowledgeable workforces, aware of their rights and responsibilities under labor protection laws, while also raising awareness of the characteristics and conditions of child labor in its worst forms, and preventing them from being exploited in the worst forms of labor. The project also encourages the students to inform family members, relatives, colleagues, and those around them to help promote cooperation by reporting any instances of illegal or unfair child labor.

## **4. Strengthening Labor Management Mechanisms for Human Trafficking Prevention**

### **4.1 Anti-Labor Trafficking (A-LAT) screening system for forced labor or services and labor trafficking, and linking to the E-Anti Human Trafficking (E-AHT) database system**

MOL, in collaboration with ASEAN–Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT), has developed Anti-Labor Trafficking (A-LAT) system for forced labor, services and labor trafficking screenings and cases, which will be linked to the Electronic-Anti Human Trafficking (E-AHT) database system in the future.

### **4.2 Management mechanisms to prevent human trafficking and assist informal workers**

DLPW has developed management mechanisms to prevent human trafficking and assist informal workers, who are at risk of exploitation or trafficking, to receive their legal protection, workplace safety, and comprehensive and fair legal protection, as follows:

(1) Develop the Department's database, which can also be linked with relevant agencies, to assist local labor authority in collecting information of

informal workers and their workplace locations (for agricultural workers, home-based workers, domestic workers and delivery riders), as well as related-survey conducted, for more effective labor management.

(2) Foster work integration among government agencies (such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Health and local administrative organizations) and relevant partners (such as NGOs, foundations, associations and business establishments) to ensure effective monitoring, prevention and protection system at the central and regional levels.

(3) Develop the capacity of DLPW's labor inspectors, particularly training on informal labor protection law and guidelines.

(4) Establish various channels of access for informal workers to lodge complaints, seek advice and legal consultation via the Informal Labor Protection Division website and telephone channel.

### **4.3 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation to Raise Awareness of the Prevention and Resolution of Labor Trafficking Issues between MOL and A21**

MOL, in collaboration with A21, is developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation to raise awareness on addressing the issue of labor trafficking and prevention of labor trafficking. This MoU is part of the "Can You See Me" public awareness campaign, aiming to jointly produce and disseminate awareness-raising materials for the public to gain understanding and able to protect themselves from being lured into forced labor or trafficking, as well as available channels for assistance. The MOU is expected to be signed later in 2026.

### **4.4 E-Learning Curriculum on Forced Labor or Services and Human Trafficking**

MOL has received support from IJM Thailand since 2021 in developing personnel training courses on victim identification, victim-centered investigation, psychological trauma, training for trainers (TOT), and developing skill enhancement e-learning courses for frontline personnel under MOL and related agencies, with topics related to forced labor or services and human trafficking.

### **4.5 Educational Materials titled "PROTECT: Rights for Vulnerable Informal Workers"**

DLPW produced educational materials titled "PROTECT: Rights for Vulnerable Informal Workers" to prevent forced labor and labor trafficking among informal workers. The materials have been disseminated to relevant officials and are available on YouTube.

## **5. Advancing Partnership on Human Trafficking Prevention**

MOL continues to advance coordination and cooperation with relevant agencies and international partners to prevent forced labor and human trafficking.

### **5.1 Fisheries Workers Empowerment Workshop Focusing on Enhancing Self-Protection at Work and Prevention of Forced Labor**

DLPW conducted trainings on basic first aid, patient transfer and CPR, and provided information on benefits in case of work-related illness or injury, and compliant-filing process in cases of unpaid wages. The trainings were conducted in Phuket, Songkhla and Samut Prakan Provinces, benefiting 125 workers.

### **5.2 Enhancing Employers' Awareness to Prevent Labor Laws Violations**

The program aims to educate employers and business owners on preventing labor law violations and to raise awareness of indicators of the worst forms of child labor, forced labor or services, and labor trafficking in workplace. The program was participated by 649 employers and business owners in 26 provinces with the highest number of complaints filed by workers regarding employer/establishment violations, including Bangkok, Khon Kaen, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Trat, Nakhon Phanom, Rayong, Sa Kaeo, Nong Khai, and Ubon Ratchathani, among others.

### **5.3 Prevention of Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Child Labor in Workplaces**

DLPW continues to implement the Workplace Free from Forced Labor, Human Trafficking and Child Labor Project, which assesses labor policy and practice, self-certification on absence of child labor, self-certification on absence of forced labor and labor trafficking in recruitment and employment, awareness raising on forced labor and labor trafficking indicators, as well as encouraging business partners on the same practices. Until March 2026, six new establishments participated in the program.

### **5.4 Thailand's participation at the World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Meeting 2026, promoting data partnership for supply chain transparency**

During 20-22 January 2026, H.E. Mr. Sihasak Phuangketkeow, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, attended the World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Meeting 2026 in Davos, Switzerland. On 20 January, the Foreign Minister delivered a vision statement in a high-level Strategy Session titled "From Data to Collective Action Against Forced Labor," emphasizing the importance of "data partnership" to promote exchange of information and the use of technology to ensure transparency throughout the supply chain. Thailand was selected as a proof of concept in WEF's White Paper titled "Harnessing Data and Intelligence for Collective Advantage: Ending Forced Labor in Global Supply Chains," which recognizes Thailand's comprehensive set of labor laws, inspection systems, social dialogue mechanism as well as its leadership on fair recruitment and migrant worker protection.

## **6. Future Plans and Activities**

### **6.1 Implementation of child labor and forced labor prevention measures for the removal of goods from the TVPRA/E.O. List.**

In 2026, DLPW has set the target for monitoring the implementation of child labor and forced labor prevention measures for the removal of goods from the TVPRA List and the E.O. List, through monitoring operations of establishments in related industries (shrimp, fish, sugarcane, garment, and downstream product), in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the government, private sector, and civil society, to demonstrate commitments in addressing and preventing child labor and forced labor issues. This includes conducting two site visits to business establishments in March 2026 to monitor production processes and labor management systems, as well as holding discussions on preventing child labor and forced labor throughout the supply chain.

### **6.2 Promoting Regional Partnerships on Awareness-raising for the Prevention of Child Labor and Forced Labor**

In the fiscal year 2026, DLPW planned three activities targeting workers and establishments in shrimp, fish, sugarcane, garment, and downstream product sectors, as well as labor networks and related parties in the supply chain. The objective was to raise awareness and foster cooperation from all sectors in promoting responsible supply chain monitoring, promoting fair treatment and protecting rights of workers in accordance with labor laws and international labor standards. This would ensure labor protection, reduce the risk of rights violations and exploitation related to labor trafficking, forced labor, and child labor, while fostering sustainable supply chains, and building confidence for long-term economic growth in Thailand.

### **6.3 Ship to Shore Rights: South East Asia**

Under the International Labor Organization's (ILO) "Ship to Shore Rights: South East Asia" and "Migrant Advocacy Rights" programs, DLPW is scheduled to organize the following projects and activities:

(1) Conduct capacity-building program for 100 labor inspectors, particularly in labor inspection and law enforcement in the fisheries and agricultural sectors, between 8-12 June 2026 in Rayong Province and 22-26 June 2026 in Songkhla Province.

(2) Update the content of the labor inspection manual for labor inspectors to reflect current labor situation.

(3) Organize training programs for language coordinators in 22 coastal provinces and develop a manual for language coordinators to be used in labor inspections, serving as a communication linkage between officials and migrant workers, including for complaint mechanism, explaining rights and responsibilities, and supporting the screening and identification of victims of forced labor and human trafficking, in collaboration with multidisciplinary teams.

## **Actions against Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scam Operations**

Thailand continues to intensify measures, bolster apparatus, conduct law enforcement operations, and enhance international partnership to combat transnational scam syndicates as well as human trafficking into scam operation centers. In March 2026, the Anti-Cyber Scam Center (ACSC) under Royal Thai Police (RTP) conducted the second Joint Disruption Week, together with the U.S. and other international law enforcement partners, to disrupt digital infrastructures used by online scam networks. To enhance international intelligence sharing, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Center (TATIP) introduced the Scam and Human Trafficking Information Exchange and Linked Database (SHIELD) in view of enhanced coordination in investigation and prosecution.

Concurrently, Thailand is determined to ensure protection of victims of trafficking in line with international human rights standards, including through capacity training programs and the development of a draft SOP on human trafficking for forced criminality in the context of online scams centers. Importantly, in the first three months of 2026, Thailand assisted in the repatriation of 840 foreigners who were identified as victims of forced criminality in online scam centers in Myanmar. Building on the Global Partnership against Online Scams co-convened by Thailand and UNODC on 17-18 December 2025, Thailand continues to take a leadership role in advancing international and cross-sectoral cooperation to tackle online scams and human trafficking into scam centers, notably through active participation at the Global Fraud Summit on 16-17 March 2026.

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

#### **1.1 Actions against Online Scam Operations**

Thailand continues to take proactive measures to prevent online scam syndicates from using Thailand as a transit country or using Thai telecommunication infrastructure and financial networks to support their criminal operations.

The Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC), as national regulator, has strengthened regulatory and oversight measures to prevent and intercept the use of telecommunication networks for transnational criminal activities. In January 2026, NBTC ordered the suspension of 28,112 phone numbers nationwide, compared to 23,057 numbers suspended in December 2025. The measure targets unregistered or fraudulently-used SIM cards exhibiting suspicious activities.

In a separate incident, NBTC summoned telecommunication operators for explanation and instruct strict compliance with existing regulations following the investigators' finding that certain SIM cards used in online scams

were secretly activated by sale representatives using underage children's biometrics and identities. NBTC ordered the suspension of all connected registered SIM cards, and ACSC and Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) made arrests of three suspects involved in the case.

### **1.2 Anti-Cyber Scam Center (ACSC)**

RTP continues to make progress in combating online scam operations and networks, including through close collaboration with international law enforcement partners. In one major example, the Anti-Cyber Scam Center (ACSC), in collaboration with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Department of Justice, Meta, LINE, and law enforcement agencies from 10 partner countries, conducted the second Joint Disruption Week to target digital infrastructures used by online scams operations. The operation, concluded on 12 March 2026, resulted in the suspension of over 150,000 social media accounts. The operation also led to the arrest of 21 suspects, including an individual involved in the trafficking of more than 300 victims into forced criminality. The first Joint Disruption Week, conducted in December 2025, led to the suspension of 59,000 accounts and the issuance of 6 arrest warrants.

### **1.3 Scam and Human Trafficking Information Exchange and Linked Database (SHIELD)**

On 13 January 2026, Pol. Gen. Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Center (TATIP), chaired a meeting with law enforcement and diplomatic representatives from 18 countries, including ASEAN Member States, Australia, China, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as UNODC, on combating trafficking for forced criminality in cyber scam compounds. On this occasion, RTP introduced the Scam and Human Trafficking Information Exchange and Linked Database (SHIELD) with the goal to systematically connect human trafficking and cyber scams-related data, support the analysis of criminal patterns, and promote information and intelligence exchange for enhanced international cooperation in investigation and prosecution. All 18 participating countries expressed their interest towards the initiative, including India and Japan who are already contributing data to the system. The Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of TATIP also briefed and discussed SHIELD Project with international partners, including with EUROPOL and Frontex in Brussels on 18 March 2026.

### **1.3 Example of Human Trafficking in Online Scam Cases**

**Forced Mule Account Network Case** – The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATPD) and CIB arrested 4 suspects for trafficking in persons for forced criminality in online scam centers located in Poipet, Cambodia. The case follows 9 victims who were forced into opening and operating mule accounts used in online scam operations. Deceived by fraudulent job advertisement on Facebook, the victims were brought to border areas in Sa Kaeo Province and were smuggled into Poipet. Upon arrival, the victims were forced to

hand over their mobile phones and mobile banking passcodes, which would be used as mule accounts for online scam operations, and had their identity documents confiscated. They were kept inside scam compounds and were forced to provide facial scans to authorize financial transactions through their bank accounts. The 9 victims were released after their accounts had been suspended. The Court issued arrest warrants against 6 individuals and the police were able to arrest 4 suspects who confessed to all charges.

## **2. Assistance of Victims Trafficked into Online Scam Centers**

### **2.1 Ensuring Protection of Victims of Forced Criminality**

Thailand continues to put an emphasis on the screening and protection of victims of forced criminality, especially those trafficked into online scam compounds. To strengthen coherence across agencies and enhance the capacity in line with international standards, TATIP and UNODC have been organizing a series of workshops to develop a set of human trafficking for forced criminality indicators as well as a draft SOP on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking for forced criminality in the context of online scam centers. The workshops were attended by relevant agencies, including Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), Ministry of Labour (MOL), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Department of Special Investigation (DSI), Office of Attorney General (OAG), Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), NBTC, National Cyber Security Agency (NCSA) and Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTAF). The finalized draft SOP will be submitted to the Anti-Human Trafficking Committee for consideration.

### **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 must be safe, voluntary and respectful of human dignity. Thai authorities also conduct post-return follow ups through foreign counterparts and NGOs to ensure the safety, well-being and non-repetition of the victims.

Between January and March 2026, Thailand provided assistance to 840 foreigners of 33 nationalities, who were rescued from online scam compounds in Myanmar, went through screening and identification under NRM, and received assistance and repatriated to their countries of origin, in collaboration with diplomatic and consular missions in Thailand. All 840 were confirmed to be victims of forced criminality.

## **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 proactive screenings and other

preventive measures to protect potential victims from falling into forced criminality in online scam networks.

Between January and March 2026, Thailand's Immigration Bureau denied entry to 11,898 individuals with suspicious behaviors, lacking sustainable livelihood factors and well-defined travel plans, who risk becoming victims of human trafficking for forced labor or forced criminality in online scam compounds in neighboring countries. Most cases of entry denials are individuals from Thailand's immediate neighbors and China.

### **3.2 Examples of Awareness Raising Programs**

In 2026, the Department of Labor Protection and Welfare (DLPW) organized an awareness raising workshop for labor leaders, community leaders, consulting teachers, and local administrative organizations on labor trafficking, forced labor, and worst forms of child labor. Given the current context, the workshop focused on building resilience against fraudulent advertisement luring vulnerable groups into human trafficking, especially for forced criminality in online scam operations. The session enhanced participants' understanding on human trafficking indicators and relevant laws, and encourage them to monitor and report human trafficking signs or incidents to relevant authorities. The first edition of the awareness raising series was attended by 100 participants.

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

Understanding and addressing human trafficking for forced criminality have become an important element in all capacity building programs across the 3Ps pillars. In addition to capacity building programs already detailed in previous sections, key examples of programs dedicated to enhance government officials' capacity to tackle human trafficking into online scam operations are as follows:

1) To support frontline officers handling foreigners who are potential victims of trafficking in persons, TATIP collaborated with IJM in translating screening forms under the NRM and the questionnaire to screen victims of forced criminality in online scam centers into Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese and English. This enables frontline officers to communicate more effective and accurately with potential victims, which will facilitate effective victim screening process and treatment, in line with victim-centered approach and trauma-informed care, especially in situation of sudden influx into the country.

2) On 26-27 January 2026, the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized a capacity building workshop on prosecuting technology-enabled human trafficking, especially cases of forced criminality, for 50 personnel in the justice system. The training focused on digital forensics, financial flow investigation and cooperation with social media platform for metadata information in view of effective investigation and case file preparation. The workshop also included victim identification and non-punishment principle

with a case study on a human trafficking forced to open mule accounts for transnational criminal organizations. The discussion also led to policy recommendations, including integrating database on human trafficking cases and financial flows, reviewing relevant law to facilitate digital asset seizure for remedial measures, and fast-tracking cooperation between public prosecutors on cyber police.

3) On 18 January 2026, the Department of Trafficking in Persons Litigation (OAG) organized an in-house training to review and consolidate practice on prosecuting online scam cases, including in the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court, in accordance with the non-punishment principle. The training emphasized effective victim identification, which will also prevent scammers and transnational criminals from evading criminal liability.

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

Thailand continues to expand international cooperation and partnerships to address the evolving trends and emerging forms of human trafficking. Since early 2026, Thailand takes on a proactive and leading role to coordinate international efforts to eradicate transnational scam syndicates and international cooperation to combat scam-related human trafficking in the region.

1) During the 2026 World Economic Forum on 22 January 2026, H.E. Mr. Sihasak Phuangketkeow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was a panelist in the session “Cybercrime Has Real Victims.” He emphasized leveraging diplomatic mechanisms to foster cross-border cooperation among public sector, private industry, and the civil society, to establish norms, close legal loopholes and facilitate intelligence sharing. In addition, the Foreign Minister also met with Mr. Gary A. Haugen, CEO and Founder of IJM, to discuss current human trafficking situation as well as ongoing and future collaboration to assist foreign victims trafficked into forced criminality in Southeast Asia.

2) On 27-28 January 2026, Pol. Maj. Siriwich Kasemsap, Director of Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime, DSI, participated in Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI) CyberSafe ASEAN Workshop in Jakarta, Indonesia. The program, co-supported by U.S. Mission to ASEAN, convened law enforcement officers, legal experts and policy makers in the region and beyond in the joint combat against online scams and cybercrime. During the workshop, the Director spoke at the session on disrupting cross-border and cross sector collaboration for scam operation. On this occasion, DSI also participated in ASEAN Dialogue on Strengthening Cyber Cooperation to discuss public-private partnership relating to online scams at the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta.

3) On 2 February 2026, Pol. Gen. Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Center, led a delegation of 20 military attachés to observe ongoing efforts to address online scam centers along the Thai-Cambodian border. The delegation was also joined

by police attachés, representatives from UNODC, and member of the press. The delegation received briefing from the Directorate of Intelligence of the Royal Thai Army (RTA) and the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB), and visited Chong Chom permanent checkpoint to observe scam facilities in O'Smach in Cambodia.

4) On 12 March 2026, Pol. Gen. Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of TATIP, chaired a meeting with representatives from partner countries, namely Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Japan, Singapore, United States and Vietnam. The meeting discussed latest developments on online scam syndicates operating in O'Smach, Cambodia, including the expansion and relocation of scam compounds and the increase of Latin American victims transiting through Thailand into forced criminality inside scam centers in Cambodia. Participating countries expressed readiness to cooperate with Thailand in joint investigation efforts and expressed interest to collaborate with RTP's SHIELD database with the aim to dismantle transnational criminal syndicates behind online scam operations.

5) **Global Fraud Summit** - On 16-17 March 2026, H.E. Sihasak Phuanketkeow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, led an interagency delegation, composed of high-level representatives from MDES, AMLO, RTP and OAG, to the Global Fraud Summit 2026 in Vienna. Reaffirming continued commitment to dismantle online scam networks, the Foreign Minister delivered Thailand's pledge to combat fraud in all forms and better protect fraud victims, in line with its international obligations and consistent with domestic laws and regulations, including by: (1) strengthening and implementing anti-money laundering measures, including tracing financial flows and investigating, seizing, freezing, and recovering illicit assets; (2) advancing data integration and use of digital technologies, including AI and advanced analytics, to enable enhanced fraud detection and effective tracing of transaction pathways; and (3) strengthening cooperation across borders, sectors, and disciplines by facilitating information-intelligence-evidence-sharing. The Foreign Minister also endorsed two outcome documents of the Summit, namely, the Call to Action on Combatting Fraud and Global Public-Private Partnership Framework against Fraud.

On the same occasion, Pol. Gen. Thatchai Pitaneelaboot, Deputy Commissioner-General and Director of TATIP, participated in the Plenary Session, UNODC's High-Level Roundtable and other side events to emphasize capacity building for national anti-fraud law enforcement, showcase Thailand's ACSC as a model for cross-sector collaboration, and discussed way forward toward a global fraud response mechanism. In addition, Pol. Gen. Pitaneelaboot also had a bilateral meeting with INTERPOL on developing international mechanism to intervene financial transactions involved in transnational crimes, and participated in a side event on South Korea's International Investigative Cooperation Alliance (IICA).

The Thai Delegation also held bilateral meetings with partner countries, including the meeting between the Director-General of the Department

of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and Mr. David Bedard, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, U.S. Department of State, where both sides exchanged views on cooperation and measures to address the problems of online scams.

Thailand's participation in the Global Fraud Summit built on the co-hosting of the International Conference on the Global Partnership against Online Scams in Bangkok and the adoption of the Bangkok Joint Statement in December 2025.

\* \* \* \* \*

## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACSC	Anti-Cyber Scam Center
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
CA	Competent Authority
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
DSI	Department of Special Investigation
E-AHT	Electronic Database System for Anti-Human Trafficking
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
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
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

\* \* \* \* \*