

Thailand

The Government of Thailand approved the five-year anti-trafficking policy for 2011-2016 and began participating in a four-year child labor project in shrimp and seafood processing. However, the Government has not yet updated its list of hazardous child labor occupations and working conditions or finalized its ministerial regulations on fishing and domestic workers. Children continue to be engaged in the worst forms of child labor in agriculture as well as in the shrimp and seafood processing industries.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	13.0
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	96.3
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs	14.4



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Thailand are engaged in the worst forms of child labor,⁵⁵⁹¹ including in agriculture⁵⁵⁹² and the shrimp and seafood processing industries.⁵⁵⁹³ Children in agriculture help to produce sugarcane. Children reportedly work in the production of cassava, corn and rice and in harvesting seeds.⁵⁵⁹⁴ These children are often exposed to long working hours, the use of dangerous tools and pesticides.

Children, mostly boys, work in fishing and are subject to physical abuse and harsh working conditions. They carry heavy loads, work without safety equipment, work long hours and earn below minimum wage.⁵⁵⁹⁵ Children process fish and seafood, including shrimp, and are subject to long and late hours; foul smelling, dangerous, dirty and damp working conditions; and a lack of safety equipment.⁵⁵⁹⁶

Children also work at gas stations, entertainment venues, markets and restaurants.⁵⁵⁹⁷ They are exposed to excessive working hours, night work and high levels of noise, dust and smoke.⁵⁵⁹⁸

Children, primarily girls, work in domestic service, which may result in excessive work hours, physical and sexual abuse from their employers and the inability to leave their employer's home.⁵⁵⁹⁹ Children also work in manufacturing, including garment production.⁵⁶⁰⁰ These children are mostly found in factories along the Burmese border. They work long hours and operate dangerous machines.⁵⁶⁰¹ In urban areas, street children sell and beg.⁵⁶⁰² Children working on the streets may be exposed to many dangers, including severe weather, vehicle accidents and criminal elements. Children are reportedly working in construction.⁵⁶⁰³

Children in Thailand are exploited in prostitution and pornography.⁵⁶⁰⁴ Children from Burma, Cambodia, China, Laos and Vietnam are trafficked

to Thailand for commercial sexual exploitation.⁵⁶⁰⁵ Children are also trafficked into Bangkok or other urban areas to sell and beg and to work as domestic workers.⁵⁶⁰⁶

Ethnic minority, stateless and migrant children are most at risk of engaging in the worst forms of child labor, particularly in the informal sector.⁵⁶⁰⁷ Migrant children may be subjected to forced labor in agriculture, garment factories, shrimp and seafood processing, deep-sea fishing and domestic service.⁵⁶⁰⁸ Migrant children also sell items on the street or beg, which leaves them vulnerable to exploitation.⁵⁶⁰⁹

Thailand continues to experience an ethno-nationalist separatist insurgency based in the three southernmost provinces, which have a majority Malay-Muslim population. Children, teachers and other education personnel have been killed or wounded in the conflict, which has forced the intermittent closure of schools in this region.⁵⁶¹⁰ NGOs have reported that insurgents have trained and used children in the armed conflict.⁵⁶¹¹

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Labor Protection Act (LPA) sets the minimum age for employment at 15 and the minimum age for hazardous employment at 18.⁵⁶¹²

The Ministerial Regulation for the Protection of Workers in the Agricultural Sector permits children ages 12 to 15 to engage in work during school vacation, work that is not hazardous and light work in agriculture provided that children receive parental permission.⁵⁶¹³ The minimum age for children working in sea fishing is 16. However, children between ages 15 and 16 may undertake this work with parental consent or engage in this work if a parent is aboard the same fishing vessel.⁵⁶¹⁴ The LPA protections for child workers do not apply to child domestic workers. Therefore, there are no requirements for minimum age, hours worked or occupational health and safety.⁵⁶¹⁵ The LPA permits the Government to create separate

ministerial regulations for home work. The Ministry of Labor (MOL) is currently drafting the Ministerial Regulation on Labor and Welfare Protection for Domestic Workers in Non-Business Establishments. These regulations would further protect workers by specifying weekly and annual holidays.⁵⁶¹⁶ However, regulations have not been completed, leaving child domestics less protected.

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	No
	Minimum Age for Work	15
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	15
	Free Public Education	Yes

The LPA outlines hazardous working conditions prohibited for children including work which involves chemicals and heavy equipment. The LPA prescribes penalties for employing children under such conditions.⁵⁶¹⁷ The Child Protection Act prohibits the employment of children in work that might cause them physical or mental harm or hinder their development. It also prohibits the use of children in begging, criminal acts or any other exploitative activity and imposes strict fines for any violations.⁵⁶¹⁸ The Government is in the process of updating the hazardous occupations and/or working conditions list.⁵⁶¹⁹ However, the update has not been completed, enabling children to be at risk in certain sectors in which they do not have ministerial regulations, such as seafood and seafood processing.

During the reporting period, the Government made efforts to protect all workers, including children, in the informal economy by announcing the Home-Based Worker Protection Act. This act requires home-based businesses to formally register all workers and requires employers to pay a minimum wage to all workers. The act will have an impact in the shrimp and garment industries, which are often composed of home-based businesses. The act was made official through publication in the Royal Gazette in November 2010 and went into effect in May 2011.⁵⁶²⁰

The Constitution prohibits forced labor.⁵⁶²¹ The Military Service Act prohibits the use of children younger than age 18 in armed conflict. Those who use children for armed conflict, either State or non-State entities, are subject to prosecution under the Penal Code and the Child Protection Act.⁵⁶²² The Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act establishes penalties for the sexual exploitation of children.⁵⁶²³ The Child Protection Act prohibits the involvement of children in illicit activities, including gambling and alcohol-related activities.⁵⁶²⁴ The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act prohibits all forms of trafficking, including trafficking for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation.⁵⁶²⁵ The Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, the Child Protection Act, the LPA and the Penal Code all specify penalties for violations against children.⁵⁶²⁶

Both Thai and migrant children have the right to compulsory education until age 15. The 2007 Constitution entitles all children to free education until grade 12.⁵⁶²⁷

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

During the reporting period, the Government approved the National Committee to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor to coordinate the implementation of child labor policies and plans,

harmonize cooperation and report semiannually to the Thai Cabinet on child labor.⁵⁶²⁸ The National Committee is chaired by MOL, with representation from other government agencies, employer and worker associations and civil society groups.⁵⁶²⁹ The Government also established two subcommittees that will report to the National Committee—one for monitoring the National Policy and Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor 2009-2014 and the other for developing a list of hazardous activities related to the worst forms of child labor.⁵⁶³⁰

The Department of Labor Protection and Welfare (DLPW) within MOL enforces the labor law and conducts labor inspections, including inspections for child labor.⁵⁶³¹ For 2010 and 2011, the DLPW allocated approximately \$3.3 million for labor inspections. During the reporting period, MOL and international organizations provided training to labor officers on child labor issues. MOL employed 678 labor inspectors, a number that the Government recognizes as insufficient to monitor 387,177 workplaces adequately.⁵⁶³²

From October 2009 to September 2010, MOL labor inspectors inspected examined 51,344 workplaces and identified children legally and lawfully working in workplaces. The labor inspectors did not find any cases of child labor violations.⁵⁶³³ The DLPW prioritized inspections in the garment, seafood and seafood processing industries and in small and unregistered businesses to a lesser extent. MOL also reported that it would focus on workplaces with concentrations of illegal migrant laborers and laborers ages 15 to 17.⁵⁶³⁴ However, Thai labor inspectors do not speak migrant or ethnic minority languages, which may impede their ability to conduct adequate inspections.⁵⁶³⁵

MOL also used the Child Labor Protection Network as another mechanism for oversight of labor violations. The network is composed

of government agencies, NGOs, employers, academics and community groups. Its purpose is to raise awareness, disseminate information and provide a mechanism for reporting labor violations. During the reporting period, the network reported child labor and trafficking violations to MOL.⁵⁶³⁶

The Government operates two hotlines to receive complaints about labor violations, including exploitative child labor and trafficking.⁵⁶³⁷ However, operators receive complaints in Thai or English, languages not spoken by many migrants who are most in need of assistance. In 2010, the DLPW reported several cases of child labor violations. The Government fined the employers.⁵⁶³⁸

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee (ATP), chaired by the Prime Minister, and Anti-Trafficking in Persons Coordinating and Monitoring Subcommittee, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, are Thailand's main trafficking coordinating mechanisms.⁵⁶³⁹ In 2010, the ATP granted \$200,000 from its anti-trafficking fund to execute a range of activities.⁵⁶⁴⁰ The ATP has multiple subcommittees that cover a range of topics, including data collection and implementation of the national anti-trafficking policy.⁵⁶⁴¹ The various subcommittees meet regularly.⁵⁶⁴²

The Anti-Human Trafficking Division of the Royal Thai Police is responsible for enforcing laws related to human trafficking.⁵⁶⁴³ The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's (MSDHS) Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups provided training to multidisciplinary teams on anti-trafficking.⁵⁶⁴⁴

In 2010, the Royal Thai Police investigated 70 anti-trafficking cases, including 58 prostitution cases, 2 forced begging cases and 10 forced labor cases.⁵⁶⁴⁵ While data is available on the nationality of the

victims, data is not disaggregated by age or gender. Therefore, it is unclear how many of these cases involved children.

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The National Policy and Plan (NPP) to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor 2009-2014 is Thailand's comprehensive policy framework to address the worst forms of child labor. It is designed to protect both Thai and non-Thai children. The strategy includes the prevention, protection and withdrawal of children from the worst forms of child labor, the improvement of legislation and law enforcement on the worst forms of child labor and the capacity building of officials who administer policies and programs on the worst forms of child labor.⁵⁶⁴⁶ However, the NPP lacks operational targets and indicators as well as specific budget allocations and goals, and it does not mainstream child labor issues into policies of other departments of MOL and other ministries at the central and provincial levels.⁵⁶⁴⁷ During the reporting period, Provincial Operation Centers for Providing Assistance to Women and Child Laborers in 60 provinces created child labor action plans.⁵⁶⁴⁸

The Government approved the National Policy Strategies and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons 2011-2016.⁵⁶⁴⁹

Along with Burma, Cambodia, China, Laos and Vietnam, Thailand is a signatory to the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking. Their plan of action for 2008-2010 included training and capacity building, national plans of multilateral and bilateral partnerships, legal frameworks and management.⁵⁶⁵⁰

A Government policy mandates 12 years of free education for all children regardless of their legal status.⁵⁶⁵¹ However, access to education, particularly for migrant children and ethnic minority children, is impacted by a variety of

factors, including a lack of awareness among local government officials of education policies for migrant children, security concerns among undocumented workers, burdensome student registration requirements, class instruction only in Thai language, indirect financial costs such as school uniforms and textbooks and pressure from migrant families for children to work rather than attend school.⁵⁶⁵²

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

During the reporting period, the Government created Central and Provincial Operation Centers for Providing Assistance to Women and Child Laborers. The centers coordinate efforts among relevant agencies to combat the worst forms of child labor. They also collect and disseminate information on the worst forms of child labor and report their activities to the National Committee. In 2010, the Government allocated \$100,000 for the central and provincial centers.⁵⁶⁵³

In 2010, the Government began participating in a \$9 million, USDOL-funded project to eliminate child labor in the shrimp and seafood processing industry. The project aims to strengthen policy frameworks to protect the rights of Thai and migrant children; work with the shrimp and seafood processing industry to better comply with labor laws; and provide education and other services to children and families in the targeted

areas who are engaging or may be at risk of engaging in exploitative labor.⁵⁶⁵⁴

The Government also continued to participate in a \$3.78 million, USDOL-funded project to eliminate child labor in agriculture, fishing, seafood processing, services and domestic work. The project also addresses migrant and trafficked children. Over the life of the project, over 7,000 children were removed from or were prevented from entering into the worst forms of child labor through the provision of educational services.⁵⁶⁵⁵ In addition, the project encouraged employers to participate in national and local policy development and coordination; increased occupational safety and health interventions; provided educational services and income-generation opportunities; created child labor monitoring and referral systems; fostered cross-border networks; and enhanced the knowledge and research base on child labor in Thailand.⁵⁶⁵⁶

MSDHS' Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children coordinates services to trafficking victims through the National Operation Center on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking. The National Operation Center oversees 76 Provincial Operation Centers for the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking.⁵⁶⁵⁷

The Government intends to initiate a national child labor survey but has yet to begin implementation of the survey.⁵⁶⁵⁸

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Thailand:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Amend legislation to extend protections to all children working in the worst forms of child labor, particularly those working in domestic service.
- Revise the list of hazardous occupations and working conditions for children.
- Enforce the Home-Based Workers' Protection Act.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Recruit labor inspectors and hotline operators who speak ethnic minority languages in areas where migrant or ethnic minority workers exist.
- Disaggregate the anti-trafficking database by age and gender.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Operationalize the NPP by creating operational targets and indicators, allocating a specific budget and mainstreaming child labor into other departments of MOL and across ministries at the central and provincial levels.
- Strengthen efforts to assist migrant and ethnic minority children engaged in or at risk of engaging in the worst forms of child labor by strengthening the provision of supplementary education for migrant children.

IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Initiate a national child labor survey.

⁵⁵⁹¹ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2010. Data provided are from 2005-2006. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.

⁵⁵⁹² U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms in Thailand, Project Document, 2006. See also Surapone Ptanawanit and Saksri Boribanbanpotkate, Assessing the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Provinces of Thailand: Chiang Rai, Tak, Udon Thani, Songkla, and Pattani, February 22, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Thailand," in Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/160104.pdf>. See also ILO, The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked and Overlooked, 2006.

⁵⁵⁹³ ILO-IPEC, Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Shrimp and Seafood Processing Areas in Thailand, Project Document, December 17, 2010. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand." See also Surapone Ptanawanit and Boribanbanpotkate, Assessing the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Provinces of Thailand.

⁵⁵⁹⁴ Research and Development Institute, Assessing the Situation of Selected Worst Forms of Child Labour in Udon Thani Province, Khon Kaen University, June, 2006.

⁵⁵⁹⁵ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms 2006 Project Document See also ILO, The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked and Overlooked. See also Surapone Ptanawanit and Boribanbanpotkate, Assessing the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Provinces of Thailand. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, June 9, 2008.

⁵⁵⁹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, June 9, 2008. See also ILO, The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked and Overlooked. See also Surapone Ptanawanit and Boribanbanpotkate, Assessing the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Provinces of Thailand. See also Solidarity Center, The True Cost of Shrimp, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC, Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Shrimp and Seafood Processing. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand."

⁵⁵⁹⁷ ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms 2006 Project Document See also Surapone Ptanawanit and Boribanbanpotkate, Assessing the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Provinces of Thailand.

⁵⁵⁹⁸ Surapone Ptanawanit and Boribanbanpotkate, Assessing the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Provinces of Thailand.

⁵⁵⁹⁹ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also ILO, The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked and Overlooked. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms 2006 Project Document See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand."

⁵⁶⁰⁰ ILO, The Mekong Challenge: Working Day and Night, 2006; available from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/workingdayandnight-english.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand." See also ILO, The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked and Overlooked.

⁵⁶⁰¹ ILO, The Mekong Challenge: Working Day and Night.

⁵⁶⁰² U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand."

⁵⁶⁰³ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011.

⁵⁶⁰⁴ Ibid. See also ECPAT International, "Thailand," in Global Monitoring: Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, 2006; available from http://www.ecpat.net/A4A_2005/PDF/EAP/Global_Monitoring_Report-THAILAND.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand."

⁵⁶⁰⁵ ECPAT International, "Global Monitoring Report 2006: Thailand."

⁵⁶⁰⁶ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, February 25, 2010.

⁵⁶⁰⁷ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms 2006 Project Document

⁵⁶⁰⁸ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also ILO, The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked and Overlooked. See also United Nations General Assembly, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography, March 15, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand."

⁵⁶⁰⁹ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also Friends-International, The Nature and Scope of the Foreign Child Beggar Issue (Especially as Related to

Cambodian Child Beggars) in Bangkok, October, 2006. See also Nattha Keenapan, "Begging Some Difficult Questions", www.unicef.org, [online], April 2007 [cited February 5, 2010]; available from http://www.unicef.org/thailand/reallives_6619.html. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand."

⁵⁶¹⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Thailand." See also Human Rights Watch, Targets of Both Sides: Violence Against Students, Teachers, and Schools in Thailand's Southern Border Provinces, New York, 2010. See also UNESCO, Education Under Attack, 2010. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, Briefing Paper: Child Recruitment and Use in Southern Thailand, December, 2008. See also United Nations, UN Condemns Attacks on Schoolchildren in Southern Thailand, Bangkok, March 20, 2007. See also Brendan O'Malley, Education Under Attack, UNESCO, April 27, 2007. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok official, Email communication to USDOL official on July 12, 2011.

⁵⁶¹¹ Child Rights Information Network, "Thailand: Training of 'Child Soldiers' Condemned", www.crin.org, [online], January 29, 2008; available from http://www.crin.org/email/crinmail_detail.asp?crinmailD=2583. See also Justice for Peace Foundation, Thailand: Preventing Children's Association With Village Defence Militias in Southern Thailand, March 3, 2011; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/Preventing_childrens_association_with_village_defence_militias_in_southern_Thailand.Press_statement.pdf. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Thailand," in Child Soldiers Global Report 2008, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok official, Email communication to USDOL official on July 12, 2011.

⁵⁶¹² Government of Thailand, Labour Protection Act, (1998); available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/49727/65119/E98THA01.htm>.

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⁵⁶¹⁴ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011.

⁵⁶¹⁵ Ibid. See also ILO, Domestic Workers in Thailand: Their Situation, Challenges and the Way Forward, ILO Subregional Office for East Asia, January, 2010.

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⁵⁶¹⁷ Government of Thailand, Labour Protection Act.

⁵⁶¹⁸ Government of Thailand, Child Protection Act.

⁵⁶¹⁹ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011.

⁵⁶²⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁶²¹ Government of Thailand, Constitution; available from <http://www.asianlii.org/th/legis/consti/2007/l.html>.

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⁵⁶²⁵ Government of Thailand, Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, (January 30,).

⁵⁶²⁶ Government of Thailand, Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act. See also Government of Thailand, Penal Code. See also Government of Thailand, Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

⁵⁶²⁷ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also ILO-IPEC, Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Shrimp and Seafood Processing.

⁵⁶²⁸ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok official, Email communication to USDOL official on July 12, 2011.

⁵⁶²⁹ Government of Thailand, National Policy and Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2009-2014), 2009.

⁵⁶³⁰ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011.

⁵⁶³¹ Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also Government of Thailand, Thailand’s Efforts in the Prevention and the Elimination of Child Labor, 2009.

⁵⁶³² U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011.

⁵⁶³³ Ibid.

⁵⁶³⁴ Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also Government of Thailand, Thailand’s Efforts in the Prevention and the Elimination of Child Labor in 2009.

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⁵⁶³⁷ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010.

⁵⁶³⁸ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011.

⁵⁶³⁹ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010. See also Government of Thailand, Thailand’s Efforts in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking, 2009.

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⁵⁶⁴¹ Government of Thailand, Thailand’s Efforts in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking in 2010.

⁵⁶⁴² Ibid.

⁵⁶⁴³ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, March 4, 2010.

⁵⁶⁴⁴ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011.

⁵⁶⁴⁵ Government of Thailand, Thailand’s Efforts in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking in 2010.

⁵⁶⁴⁶ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011. See also Government of Thailand, Thailand’s Efforts in the

Prevention and the Elimination of Child Labor in 2009. See also ILO-IPEC, Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Shrimp and Seafood Processing.

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⁵⁶⁴⁸ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, reporting, January 4, 2011.

⁵⁶⁴⁹ Government of Thailand, Thailand’s Efforts in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking in 2010.

⁵⁶⁵⁰ United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking, “COMMIT: The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking”, UNIAP, [cited March 1, 2010]; available from <http://www.no-trafficking.org/commit.html>.

⁵⁶⁵¹ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Thailand.” See also U.S. Embassy- Bangkok official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, May 20, 2011.

⁵⁶⁵² Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Thailand: Burmese Migrant Children Missing Out on Education”, IRINnews.org, [online], June 15, 2009 [cited May 20, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=84844>. See also VSO International, Migrant Schools: a Human Rights Perspective, 2009; available from http://www.vsointernational.org/Images/migrant-schools-a-human-rights-perspective_tcm76-23048.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms in Thailand: Owning Up to Safe Work, Good Practices and Lessons Learned, 2010.

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⁵⁶⁵⁶ ILO-IPEC, Owning Up to Safe Work: How Employers Learned the Value in Protecting Young Employees. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms in Thailand: Out of the Heat, Good Practices and Lessons Learned, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms in Thailand: Serving the Underserved, Good Practices and Lessons Learned, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms in Thailand: Child Scrutiny, Good Practices and Lessons Learned, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms in Thailand: Bridges to Better Migration, Good Practices and Lessons Learned, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and Its Worst Forms in Thailand: Fact Gathering, Good Practices and Lessons Learned, 2010.

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