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**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

**Office of the Secretary General**  
*Section for External Co-operation*

**Thailand Conference**

**On Sharing of Experiences in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings:  
Opportunities for Co-operation**

**Bangkok, 16-17 June, 2005**  
**Dusit Thani Hall, Dusit Thani Hotel, Bangkok**

**Consolidated Summary**

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## **1 General information**

### **1.1 Venue**

The Conference was held on 16 and 17 June 2005, in the Dusit Thani Hall of the Dusit Thani Hotel, Bangkok.

### **1.2 Participation<sup>\*)</sup>**

- 1.2.1 Seventeen OSCE participating States, as well as the European Commission representing the European Union, took part in the Conference.
- 1.2.2 In addition to Thailand, two Partners for Co-operation in Asia (Japan and the Republic of Korea) were represented.
- 1.2.3 The OSCE Secretariat was represented.
- 1.2.4 Seven member States of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) participated.
- 1.2.5 The UNHCR, the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (UNIAP), UNICEF, ILO and IOM participated, as well as the Co-ordinator of the Bali Process.

### **1.3 Timetable and organizational modalities**

- 1.3.1 The Conference began at 9.30 a.m. (opening ceremony) on 16 June 2005, and ended at 12.45 p.m. on 17 June 2005.
- 1.3.2 The Conference was conducted in three sessions.
- 1.3.3 The opening session was chaired by Mr. Kulkumut Singhara Na Ayudhaya, Director-General, Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, while the closing session was chaired by Ms. Tassanai Miancharoen, Deputy Director-General of the Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand
- 1.3.4 Each session had a moderator and a rapporteur.
- 1.3.5 The working language was English.
- 1.3.6 Arrangements were made for press coverage.

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<sup>\*)</sup> See chapter 3 - List of Participants

## 1.4 Agenda

### Thursday, 16 June 2005

#### **09:30-10:00 Opening ceremony**

**Venue : Dusit Thani Hall**

Chairperson: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Opening address:

1. Ms. Sally Jutabha, Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand
2. Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE
3. Dr. Helga Konrad, OSCE Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

#### **10:00-10:15 Coffee break**

**10:15-12:00 Plenary session I (followed by a workshop session on the same topic): Overview of the situation regarding human trafficking in Asia and Europe.** This session provided an overview of the scope of the problem of human trafficking in the two regions and of ways in which Asia and Europe could address the issue. Discussions focused on past successes and accomplishments, as well as on challenges and possibilities for collaboration.

Moderator: Ms. Tassanai Miancharoen, Deputy Director-General, Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Rapporteur: Representative of the Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Speakers:

1. H.E. Mr. Cristian Teodorescu, Romanian Ambassador to Thailand
2. Mr. Mark Taylor, Senior Coordinator for Reports, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, United States Department of State
3. Mr. Hong-kyun Kim, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea

#### **12.15-14.00 Luncheon hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand**

**Venue : Vimansuriya Room**

**14.00-16.00 Plenary session II (followed by a workshop session on the same topic): The critical role of legal and law enforcement measures in combating human trafficking.** Panellists addressed such topics as border control and immigration measures, including the problem of fraudulent travel documents used in trafficking of human beings, the investigation and prosecution of

trafficking cases, training of law enforcement officials and regional legislative models.

Moderator: H.E. Mr. Adisak Panupong, Thai Ambassador to Austria

Rapporteur: Representative of the Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Speakers:

1. Mr. Nobutake Maekawa, Director of International Organized Crime Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
2. Ms. Maureen Walsh, General Counsel, United States Commission on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Commission)
3. Dr. Pisawat Sukonthapan, Executive Director of the Mekong Region Law Centre

**16.00-16.15 Coffee break**

**16.15-17.30 Discussion**

**18.30-20.30 Reception hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand for all delegates**  
**Venue : Dusit Thani Hall**

### **Friday, 17 June 2005**

**09.30-11.30 Plenary session III (followed by a workshop session on the same topic): regional solutions and models for co-operation.** This session presented several possible models for regional co-operation to strengthen collective efforts to combat trafficking in human beings. The discussion included: ways in which Europe and Asia could enhance their commitments and capacity to combat trafficking jointly; ways of increasing the general awareness regarding this topic, in particular of tourists and travellers to, from and within the target countries; and ways of preventing potential victims from becoming caught up in this illegal business.

Moderator: Ms. Michele Clark, Head, Anti-Trafficking Assistance Unit, OSCE Secretariat

Rapporteur: Mr. Fabrizio Scarpa, External Co-operation Officer, OSCE Secretariat

Speakers:

1. Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong, Director-General, Department of Youth Observation and Protection, Ministry of Justice of Thailand
2. Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, Chief of Mission and Representative for South East Asia, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

**11.30-11.45 Coffee break**

**11.45-12.45 Conclusion**

Chairperson: Ms. Tassanai Miancharoen,  
Deputy Director-General of the Department of European Affairs,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Reports of session 1, 2 and 3  
Chairperson's summary

Closing remarks by the Chairperson

**12.45-14.45 Luncheon hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand**  
**Venue : Vimansuriya Room**

## 2 Concluding summary by the Chairperson

(Provided by Thailand)

### Opening session

The opening session was chaired by Mr. Kulkumut Singhara Na Ayudhaya, Director-General, Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. The participants heard opening remarks by Ms. Sally Jutabha, Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand; Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE; and Dr. Helga Konrad, OSCE Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

**Ms. Sally Jutabha** stated that trafficking in human beings was a transnational organized crime that threatened the security of people around the world. Despite the efforts of many countries to deal with the problem, the number of trafficked women and children continued to increase. She briefly outlined the actions being taken by Thailand at the national and regional levels. The country was in the process of enacting new legislation to enable it to ratify the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Government had developed a good working relationship with NGOs in providing assistance to trafficked victims.

Thailand was also working closely with countries in the region within several co-operative frameworks, such as the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) and the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, or the Bali Process. She concluded that countries needed to fight against human trafficking in a co-ordinated manner, and the Thailand Conference afforded an opportunity for countries in Asia and Europe to deepen this understanding of the problem, share best practices and explore possible areas of co-operation.

**Secretary General Ján Kubiš** said that the Conference was timely and had been organized as a follow-up to one of the conclusions of the 2002 OSCE-Thailand Conference calling for strengthening of co-operation between the OSCE and Asian regions to effectively address such issues as human trafficking. The issue was at the top of the OSCE agenda, as could be seen from the appointment of Dr. Helga Konrad as the Special Representative of the OSCE on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, and the creation of an Anti-Trafficking Assistance Unit in the OSCE Secretariat. The OSCE attached special importance to enhancing its relations with the Partners for Co-operation by admitting new partners, developing the OSCE Asian Contact Group as a mechanism for encouraging dialogue on various issues of mutual interest and conducting new activities. The OSCE would intensify its co-operation with the Partners for Co-operation, and that co-operation would be constantly adapted to take account of evolving threats. There could also be more joint work on combating new security challenges.

**Dr. Helga Konrad** stated that human trafficking had become one of the most globalized criminal businesses worldwide. The OSCE was well placed to tackle the various problems with various stakeholders and had the capability to provide guidance on management of anti-trafficking activities through its existing institutions. Since no country, institution or agency could cope with the problem on its own, she had launched the “Alliance against Trafficking in Persons” to combat trafficking in all its forms and to help set up a mechanism for co-operation. Human trafficking was on the political agenda of most of the OSCE participating States and of the OSCE Partners for Co-operation. National plans of action were being developed.

A better understanding of the problem was needed in order to improve the operational effectiveness of policy implementation and law enforcement. An integrated approach was required that addressed both the demand and the supply sides of the problem, raised awareness, provided assistance for victims and monitored recruitment in countries of origin, and conditions in destination countries. Human trafficking was as much a law enforcement issue as a human rights issue. Protection must be provided to victims of trafficking, who might then be more inclined to give information that helped the prosecution process.

Human trafficking should not be confused with human smuggling, because the former involved exploitation of people, while the latter was a matter of illegal border crossing. Co-operation between countries of origin and countries of destination should be strengthened to deal with “push” and “pull” factors. Short- and long-term measures were equally important for tackling the problem. Short-term measures should be quick-acting, while long-term ones should address the structural root causes, namely, global inequalities in the distribution of resources and wealth.

### **Plenary session I : Overview of the situation regarding human trafficking in Asia and Europe**

**Moderator :** Ms. Tassanai Mianchareon  
Deputy Director-General, Department of European Affairs

#### **Speakers :**

1. H.E. Mr. Cristian Teodorescu, Romanian Ambassador to Thailand
  2. Mr. Mark Taylor, Senior Coordinator for Reports, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of States, United States of America
  3. Mr. Hong-kyun Kim, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Thailand
- The three speakers shared their national experiences in dealing with different aspects of human trafficking. Ambassador Teodorescu briefed the meeting on initiatives undertaken by **Romania**, regarding both the suppression and the prevention of the problem. Apart from strengthening the legal framework which had led to quite successful prosecution of traffickers, his country had conducted activities to raise public awareness regarding the risks associated with human trafficking and had provided protection to victims by opening many assistance centres, and creating a national network of specialized judges and inter-departmental agencies to train staff.
  - Mr. Taylor shared the experience of the **United States**, which had demonstrated that providing assistance to victims could lead to more effective prosecution. Providing temporary residence to victims would likely make them more inclined to give information of use in the investigation process. That approach was in accordance with the provisions of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.
  - The representative of the **Republic of Korea** stated that, by enacting and enforcing legislation to punish and prevent prostitution, the Republic of Korea had learned that it was difficult to address the causes of prostitution and human trafficking, that human trafficking was complex and needed a multi-dimensional approach and that the co-operation of civil society and the private sector was important to ensure the successful enforcement of legislation.



## **Discussion**

- The participants exchanged views on victim protection, the role of NGOs and co-operation in border control. Although a great deal had been done to combat trafficking in human beings, especially in the field of protection, the problem persisted.
- Countries usually tried to tackle human trafficking within their own borders, but in the end the problem was shifted to other countries rather than being solved.
- In Thailand, the listing of provisions of law pertinent to the UN Protocol had helped police officers and social workers to identify victims. However, it was sometimes difficult to persuade victims to co-operate. In addition, although victim identification was important, it was only part of the whole problem. The challenge was to link various aspects of efforts so that they produced effective results.
- Co-operation between governments and NGOs was also essential, since many NGOs had the expertise and capacity to assist trafficked victims where there was inadequate capacity on the part of governments. Participants stressed the need for institutionalized co-operation with NGOs because many of them were underfunded, and such co-operation would make it easier for donor countries to support the work of NGOs in combating trafficking.
- In Thailand, the Government had signed a memorandum of understanding with NGOs which had helped to create a common understanding between the Government and NGOs with regard to their respective roles.
- The importance of exchanges of information on border control among neighbouring countries was also emphasized as an effective measure against trafficking in human beings. There were examples of good co-operation among law enforcement authorities. However, efforts to prevent trafficking in human beings should not infringe upon the freedom of movement of people. In some cases, too, border guarding was not very successful in preventing trafficking.
- Imposing harsh penalties for traffickers was considered desirable. However, it was difficult to obtain the required evidence to convict them. In some cases, law enforcement officers had to deal with other types of cases, such as terrorism. That had sidetracked efforts to combat human trafficking.
- Views were expressed regarding the need to identify common laws and measures for combating human trafficking.
- Empowerment of women and the alleviation of gender inequality were also important in the fight against human trafficking. The OSCE Plan of Action placed great emphasis on that issue.
- Human trafficking was as much an internal as an international problem. Domestic trafficking was also on the rise and trafficked persons in such cases were looked upon as drug addicts or delinquents rather than as victims. Each country should also address trafficking problem internally.

## **Plenary session II : The critical role of legal and law enforcement measures in combating human trafficking**

**Moderator :** HE. Mr. Adisak Panupong  
Ambassador of Thailand to Austria

### Speakers :

1. Mr. Nobutake Maekawa, Director of the International Organized Crime Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
  2. Ms. Maureen Walsh, General Counsel, United States Commission on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Commission)
  3. Dr. Pisawat Sukonthapan, Executive Director, Mekong Regional Law Centre
- Mr. Maekawa briefed participants on **Japan's** policies and measures regarding human trafficking, as well as its international co-operation in that respect. Co-ordination and co-operation among governments and between them and NGOs were important factors in the protection and repatriation of victims. As trafficking in human beings was an emerging problem that came with globalization and the increased movement of people, accurate information and subjective analysis were needed.
  - Ms. Walsh of the **United States** emphasized the importance of comprehensive legislation in addressing human trafficking and victim protection and assistance. There was a need to harmonize laws among different countries, making them reflect the multidimensional aspects of human trafficking, and rendering them more proactive. Valuable suggestions included targeting and confiscating financial assets belonging to illegal businesses, and if possible, using them in the effort to combat human trafficking, as well as increasing training of personnel, especially prosecutors and law-enforcement specialists.
  - Dr. Sukonthapan of **Thailand** mentioned poverty as a contributing factor in human trafficking. Human trafficking must be addressed both within a country and abroad, in order to take into account the factor of overseas demand. What was needed was co-operation between NGOs and governments, as well as training of police officers and judges to combat trafficking and updating of laws and legal systems.

### Discussion

- The meeting discussed the issue of the imposition of strict penalties, which would reflect the seriousness of the crime, and constitute an effective deterrence to future human trafficking activities. However, the difficulty lay in bringing in convincing evidence to make the case.
- It was also necessary to address the source of the crime and to tackle criminal organizations. The whole of a criminal organization must be inactivated, not only a small expendable part which could soon be replaced. In that regard, it was the opinion of the participants that a single country alone could not fight human trafficking and that international co-operation was necessary.
- An important issue was the treatment of victims. Deportation was a convenient means for States to deal with victims. Unfortunately, it only resulted in the victims falling prey to the same crime again. A better solution was to let victims stay on, in order to stabilize and assess their situation, and to offer them temporary residence.
- Victims of human trafficking needed to be protected and given the necessary care, and that could be done if the countries concerned offered them temporary residence. The meeting agreed that there was a pressing need to give the benefit of the doubt to victims, and victim protection had to start from the beginning in

order to encourage co-operation with law enforcement against traffickers. Victim witness protection during the trial was also important, since that encouraged victims to testify.

- The meeting discussed the difficulties of prosecuting cases once they were filed, because of the lack of evidence, or because victims were offered incentives or subjected to threats to encourage them to drop cases. The meeting also pointed out that poverty played a part in the delay of prosecution of cases, because alleged traffickers could afford to offer monetary incentives or to hire expensive lawyers, and also had the time and patience to prolong cases, keeping the victims away from their family for months or years. Such cases would in the end not be successfully concluded.
- Other topics were the problems of gender bias, society's perception of the victims and traditional attitudes and practices in the law-enforcement system.
- It was also necessary to encourage participation by volunteers in the community, and to educate the population about human rights, as a deterrent to human trafficking in local communities.
- Aside from multilateral agreements, an important means of achieving co-operation within the international community was through bilateral agreements. In Asia, there were bilateral agreements among countries such as Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, etc.

### **Plenary session III : Regional solutions and models for co-operation**

**Moderator :** Ms. Michele Clark  
Head of the Anti-Trafficking Assistance Unit, OSCE Secretariat

#### **Speakers :**

1. Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong, Director-General, Department of Youth Observation and Protection, Ministry of Justice, Thailand
  2. Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, Chief of Mission and Representative for Southeast Asia, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Session 3 focused on regional solutions and models for co-operation. The participants heard two presentations by Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong, Director-General of the Department of Youth Observation and Protection of the Ministry of Justice of Thailand, and from Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, of the International Organization for Migration.
  - Mr. Roujanavong of **Thailand** presented a comprehensive summary of the main challenges associated with the definitions of the various actors involved in trafficking in persons, the legal challenges posed by the phenomenon (which included the challenges to sovereignty in establishing international forms of co-operation) and the challenges associated with obtaining the co-operation of the victims. He presented a series of proposals concerning the introduction of the legal and practical measures needed to introduce an effective and efficient system to combat trafficking in persons.
  - Ms. Vojackova-Sollorano shared her experience of working in both Europe and Asia on issues related to trafficking in persons, making a compelling case for increased sharing of experience and best practices between regions. She presented the experience of the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe Task Force on

Combating Trafficking in Human Beings as a good example of regional co-operation that had led to important results. She also praised the practice of signing bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding that had been used by countries in Asia, contributing to the creation of a network among institutions in the region to permit swift and effective sharing of information.

### **Discussion**

- In the ensuing debate, the participants contributed to a lively discussion, which brought about a valuable exchange of information on the experience of some of the countries represented at the Conference. Participants also commented on the statements by the keynote speakers, outlining the need for enhanced regional and interregional co-operation. One of the main challenges referred to was the need to rebalance the respect for the human rights of the presumed victims of trafficking against the need for strict border control and law enforcement measures. Emphasis on victim protection and assistance was praised by all the participants. Specific comments were made concerning addressing the demand side and the concomitant challenges it raised to the regulation and management of migration. Participants also expressed support for increased co-operation and exchange of information between the OSCE and Asian regions, possibly in the context of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons that had been initiated by the OSCE.

### **3 List of participants**

#### **OSCE participating States**

##### **Bulgaria**

1. Ms. Mima Nikolova  
Chargé d’Affaires, Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria
2. Dr. Vladimir Nikolov  
Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria

##### **Czech Republic**

3. Ms. Hana Flanderova  
Embassy of the Czech Republic

##### **Denmark**

4. Superintendent Jens Toettrup  
Police Attaché/Liaison Officer, Royal Danish Embassy

##### **Finland**

5. Mr. Jussi Koskela  
Chargé d’Affaires, Embassy of Finland

##### **Germany**

6. Mr. Detlev Wilke  
Police Liaison Officer, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

##### **Italy**

7. Mr. Gianluca Greco  
Counsellor, Embassy of Italy
8. Mr. Giuseppe Cerni  
Attaché, Embassy of Italy

##### **Netherlands**

9. Ms. Sunee Sakaorat  
Development Adviser, Royal Netherlands Embassy

##### **Norway**

10. Ms. Ingunn Vatne  
First Secretary, Royal Norwegian Embassy

##### **Poland**

11. Mr. Pawel Dakowski  
Undersecretary of State, Ministry of the Interior and Administration
12. Mr. Wienczyslaw Antczak  
Chargé d’Affaires, Embassy of the Republic of Poland

##### **Romania**

13. H.E. Cristian Teodorescu  
Ambassador, Embassy of Romania

### **Russia**

14. Mr. Valery Petrov  
Representative of Ministry of Transport, Embassy of the Russian Federation
15. Mr. Vladimir Pronin  
Counsellor and Consul, Embassy of the Russian Federation

### **Slovakia**

16. Mr. Igor Niepel  
First Secretary, Embassy of the Slovak Republic

### **Slovenia**

17. Mr. Bostjan Malovrh  
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the OSCE

### **Turkey**

18. Mr. H. Avni Aksoy  
First Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Turkey

### **Ukraine**

19. Mr. Oleksandr Krotenko  
Consul, Embassy of Ukraine

### **USA**

20. Mr. Mark Taylor  
Senior Coordinator for Reports, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons,  
US Department of State
21. Ms. Maureen Walsh  
Senior General Counsel, US Commission on Security and Co-operation in Europe  
(Helsinki Commission)
22. Mr. Nien Su  
Office of Regional Security, East Asian and Pacific Affairs
23. Mr. Timothy Scherer  
First Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America

### **European Union/European Commission**

24. Ms. Priya Waeohongsa  
Programme Officer

### **OSCE Secretariat**

25. Mr. Ján Kubiš  
Secretary-General of the OSCE
26. Dr. Helga Konrad  
OSCE Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
27. Ms. Michele A. Clark  
Head of OSCE Anti-Trafficking Assistance Unit
28. Mr. Fabrizio Scarpa  
External Co-operation Officer

## **OSCE Partners for Co-operation**

### **Japan**

29. Mr. Nobutaka Maekawa  
Director, International Organized Crime Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### **The Republic of Korea**

30. Mr. Hong-Kyun Kim  
Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea
31. Ms. Geum-Joo Bae  
Deputy Director, Women's Rights Planning Division, Ministry of Gender Equality
32. Ms. Ah-Reum Lee  
Intern, Ministry of Gender Equality

## **ARF Member Countries**

### **Australia**

33. Ms. Melissa Northam, Federal Agent  
Police Attaché, Australian Embassy
34. Mr. Sean Devine  
Project Manager (AUSAID)
35. Ms. Eleanor Higgs  
Second Secretary, Australian Embassy

### **Cambodia**

36. Mr. Arun San  
Undersecretary of State, Legal Protection Department, Ministry of Women's Affairs

### **India**

37. Mr. Rakesh Jaruhar  
Inspector General/Director

### **Indonesia**

38. Mr. I Nyoman Putra  
Immigration Chief, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia
39. Mr. Bambang Witjaksono  
First Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia

### **Malaysia**

40. Dato' Ishak Haji Mohamed  
Director of Enforcement, Department of Immigration
41. Ms. Zalikha Moslim  
Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
42. Mr. Sharudin Shar Kashim  
Welfare Department
43. Ms. Normalia Ibrahim  
Assistant Director, Women's Development Department
44. Mr. Azizi Wahab  
Assistant Director, Prime Minister's Department

### **New Zealand**

45. Mr. Douglas Alo  
Customs Liaison, New Zealand Embassy

### **Philippines**

46. Ambassador Pedro Chan  
Executive Director, Office of the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers Affairs,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### **International organizations**

#### **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

47. Mr. Guiseppe de Vincentis  
Senior Policy Officer

#### **United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (UNIAP)**

48. Mr. Phil Robertson Jr.  
Programme Manager  
49. Ms. Sasivara Tulyayon  
Project Assistant

#### **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

50. Mr. Ravi Cannetta  
Project Officer

#### **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

51. Ms. Taneeya Runcharoen  
National Project Manager

#### **International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

52. Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano  
Chief of Mission and Representative for South East Asia  
53. Mr. Lance Bonneau  
Senior Programme Development Officer  
54. Ms. Pantita Schaedla  
National Project Officer, Counter-Trafficking Unit

#### **Bali Process Coordinator**

55. Police Major General Krerckphong Pukprayura  
Royal Thai Police

### **Thailand**

#### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

56. H.E. Mr. Adisak Panupong  
Ambassador of Thailand to Austria  
57. Mr. Kulkumut Singhara Na Ayudhaya  
Director-General, Department of European Affairs  
58. Ms. Tassanai Miancharoen



- Deputy Director-General, Department of European Affairs
59. Mr. Arthayudh Srisamoot  
Director, Division I, Department of European Affairs
60. Mr. Thanavit Sinhaseni  
Director, Division IV, Department of ASEAN Affairs
61. Mr. Dusit Manapan  
Counsellor, Social Division, Department of International Organizations
62. Ms. Hansa Boonrat  
Counsellor, Division I, Department of European Affairs
63. Ms. Nadariya Nopakun Phromyothi  
First Secretary, Division I, Department of European Affairs
64. Ms. Thanida Menasavet  
Third Secretary, Social Division, Department of International Organizations

### **Ministry of Justice**

65. Police Lt. Col. Pong-in Intrakaw  
Special Inquiry Official, Department of Special Investigation
66. Police Lt. Col. Saowalak Yolao  
Special Case Officer, Department of Special Investigation
67. Ms. Pitikan Sithidej  
Director of Rights and Liberties Promotion

### **Ministry of Social Development and Human Security**

68. Ms. Saowanee Khomepatr  
Director, Division for the Protection of Women and Children
69. Ms. Massuree Sipromma  
Chief, Protection of Women's Rights
70. Ms. Pornpun Kampempool  
Social Worker
71. Mr. Apiwat Samruanhant  
Social Development Officer
72. Ms. Wanna Aranyakul  
Social Worker
73. Ms. Kanitta Bumrungrat  
International Affairs Officer

### **Office of the Attorney-General**

74. Ms. Uthaiwan Jamsuthee  
Provincial Chief State Attorney, Thai Criminal Law Institute

### **Royal Thai Police**

75. Police Colonel Anuchai Legbumrung  
Deputy Head of Crime Suppression Division