

**Intervention by the Delegation of Thailand**  
**at the Fifth Informal Thematic Session**  
**towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**  
**on “Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons**  
**and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification,**  
**protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims”**  
**during 4 September 2017 at the Vienna International Centre**

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**Panel 2: Trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery**

- Migrants, particularly unprotected and irregular are most vulnerable to trafficking and associated forms of exploitation and abuses. There is thus the need to ensure that those who most need our assistance and protection will receive it. After all, migrants are human and thus are entitled to the full realization of their human rights.
- When it comes to fighting human trafficking, prevention is obviously better than cure. We have to step up our efforts in the source, transit, and destination countries, giving due consideration to the special needs of all vulnerable groups especially women and girls.
- For example, enhanced education via information campaign to the general public about trafficking in persons will help. Having in place a legal system that offers effective protection will encourage witnesses to report suspected cases of trafficking. Equipping vulnerable populations with the information necessary to better protect themselves from the recruitment tactics of traffickers will cut down supply and raise their risk.
- The international community can also contribute to sharing and promoting technical cooperation, assistance, knowledge, best practices, and training, to name but a few. National anti-trafficking capacities of both governments and civil society institutions should be elevated to adequately address the challenges of human trafficking.
- There is also the need to ensure that anti-trafficking and migration policies are consistent, complementary and evidence-based. Improved data collection and analysis system is essential in this regard particularly in providing the right solutions pertaining to prevention, protection, prosecution and remedies. All the partner countries, the UN and its related agencies have plenty to share and contribute to help the member states improving their data sets at the aggregate and dis-aggregate levels.
- No one individual, business, or government can end human trafficking alone and therefore strong public-private-civil society partnership is critical for enduring success. Business leaders must be vigilant in promoting and

implementing humane and non-abusive labor practices, ethical recruitment, and safeguards and redress mechanisms for victims.

- Clear definition of trafficking in persons is crucial in not only the identification of victims but also in providing appropriate protection to victims of trafficking. In Thailand our Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, therefore, has integrated the definition of human trafficking outlined in the UNTOC to provide clear and standardized definition.

*Checked against delivery*