

A watercolor-style map of Asia and the Pacific region, rendered in soft blue and pinkish tones. The map is centered on the page and serves as a background for the text.

COUNTRY PROFILES

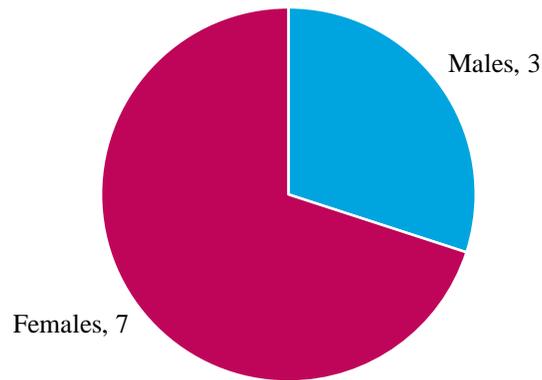
**SOUTH ASIA, EAST ASIA AND
THE PACIFIC**

- Australia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Australia covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

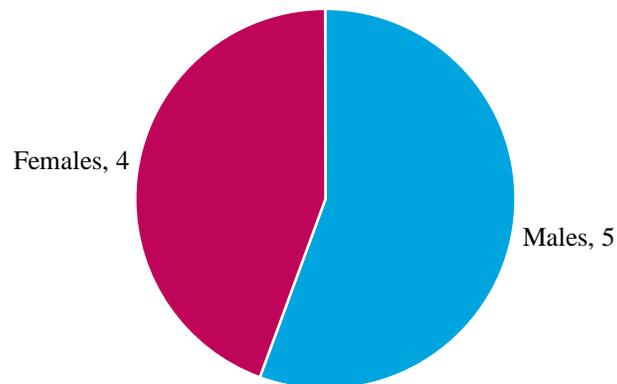
Investigations and suspects

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2007-2010



Source: Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions.

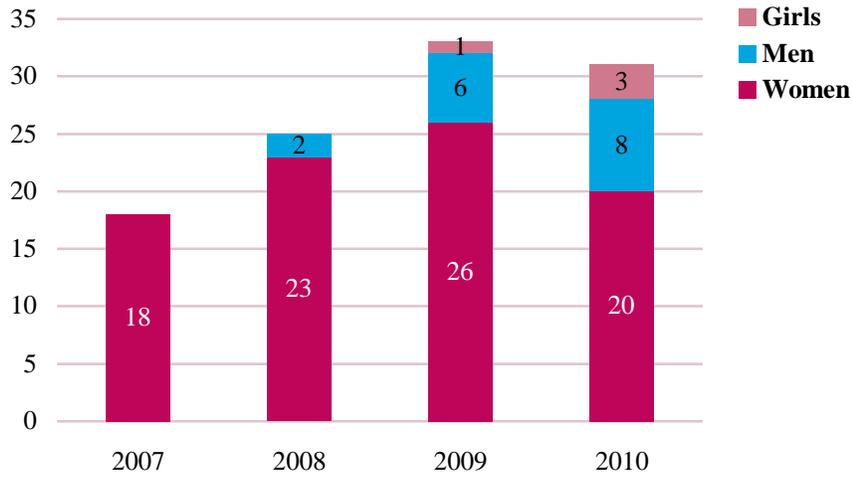
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2007-2010



Source: Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions.

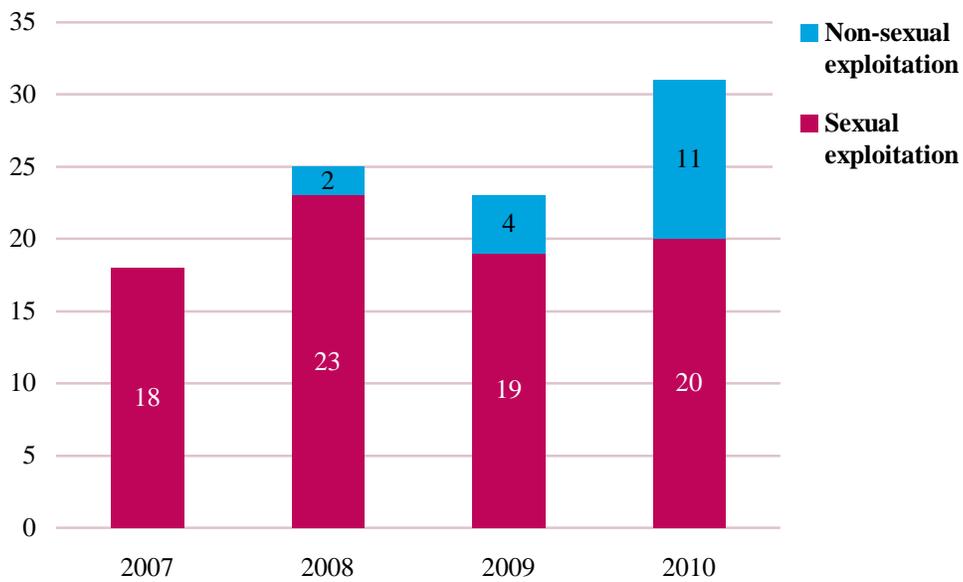
Victims

Victims of trafficking referred to the Support for Trafficked People Program, by age and gender, 2007-2010



Source: Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

Victims of trafficking referred to the Support for Trafficked People Program, by form of exploitation, 2007-2010



Source: Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

Victims of trafficking referred to the Support for Trafficked People Program, by country of origin/citizenship, 2007-2010



Source: Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

Additional information

Australia takes a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach to combating people trafficking. Since 2003, the Australian Government has supported a range of domestic, regional and international anti-trafficking initiatives, including:

- Specialist teams within the Australian Federal Police (AFP) to investigate trafficking, slavery and slavery-like offences, and the Australian Policing Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons;
- Legislation to comprehensively criminalize trafficking, slavery and slavery-like offences;
- A victim support programme that provides individual case-managed assistance to eligible victims of trafficking, including access to accommodation, financial assistance, legal advice, training and social support;
- Visa arrangements to enable suspected victims and witnesses of trafficking to remain in Australia and support the investigation and prosecution of trafficking offences;
- Specialist immigration officers posted in Thailand, China and the Philippines who focus on people trafficking and aim to prevent trafficking in source countries;
- Regional activities to deter trafficking, train law enforcement officials and assist the victims of trafficking under Australia's overseas aid program, and
- Research into national and regional trafficking activities by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

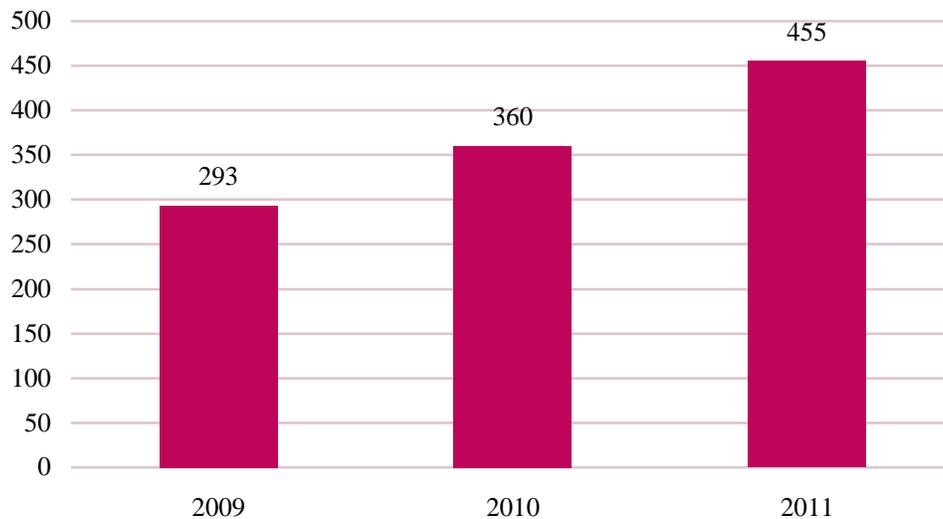
These initiatives reflect the four central pillars of Australia's anti-people trafficking strategy: prevention; detection and investigation; criminal prosecution; and victim support and rehabilitation. Together these measures address the full cycle of trafficking from recruitment to repatriation and give equal weight to the critical areas of prevention, prosecution and victim support.

- Bangladesh -

The Anti-Human Trafficking Act was enacted in the year 2012. The new legislation on trafficking in persons in Bangladesh covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol. Before 2012, the offence covered only trafficking for sexual exploitation. The figures below refer to the old legislation as the new Anti-Human Trafficking Act was not in place during the reporting period.

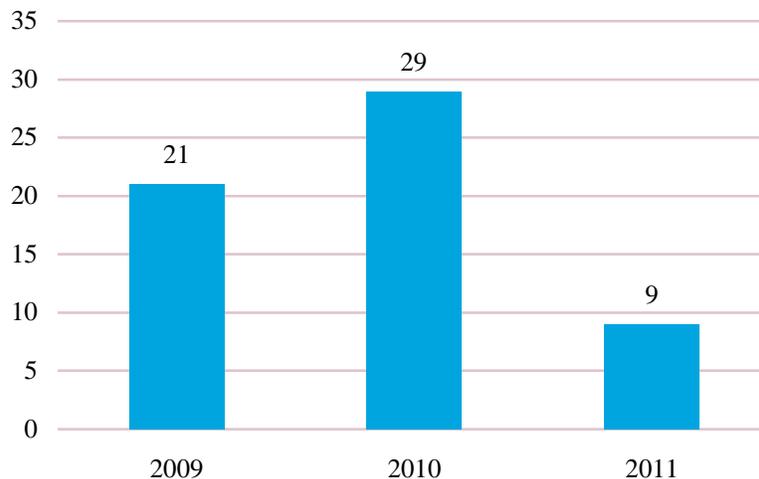
Investigations and suspects

Number of arrested persons accused of trafficking in persons, 2009-2011



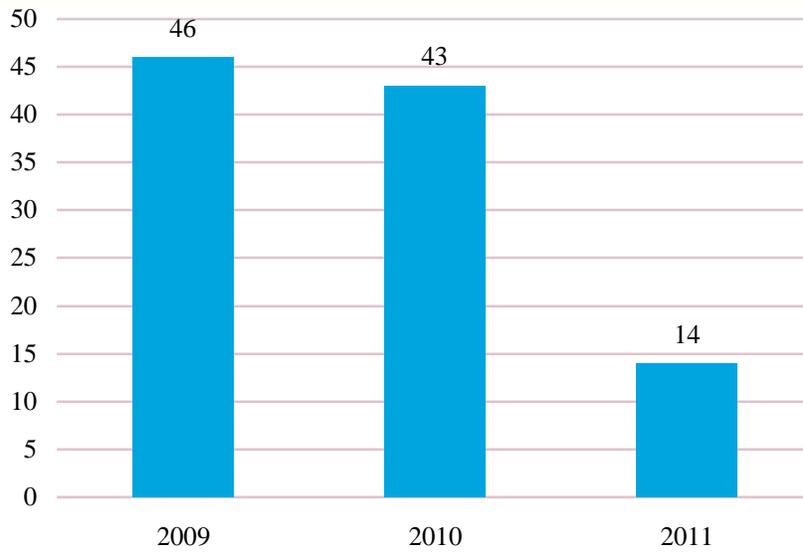
Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Number of court cases of trafficking in persons that ended in conviction, 2009-2011



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

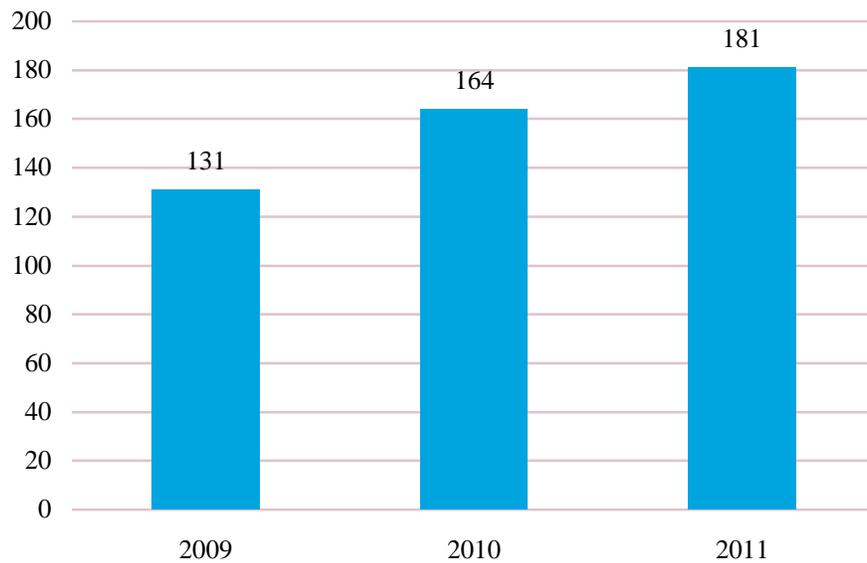
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2009-2011



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

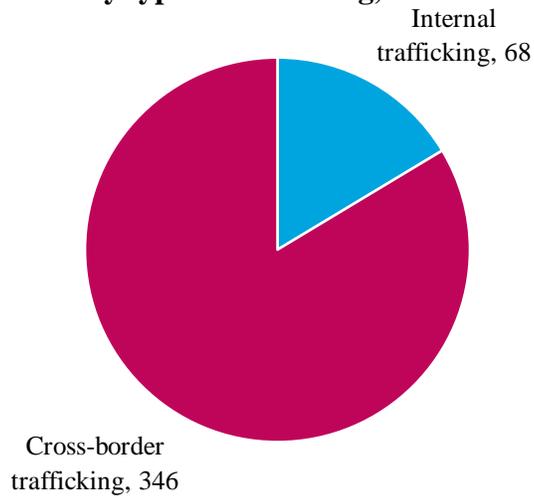
Victims

Number of trafficking victims detected by police authorities, 2009-2011



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Number of victims assisted by Winrock International (an NGO),
by type of trafficking, 2010**



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

**Number of victims assisted by Winrock International (an NGO),
by gender, 2010-2011**



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Cambodia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Cambodia covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

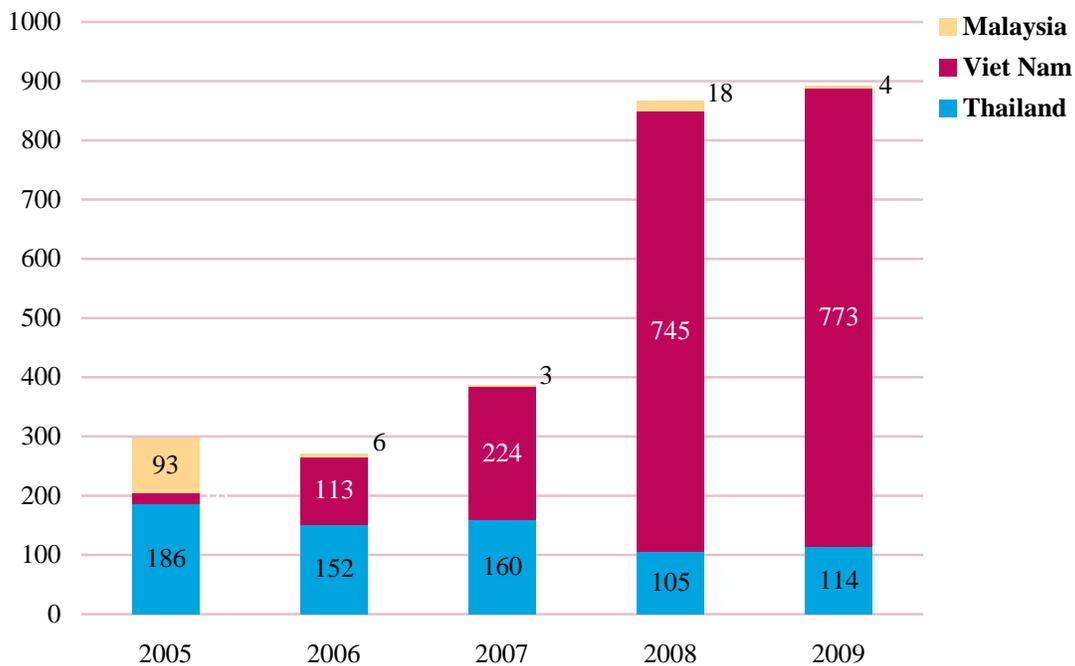
Investigations and suspects

According to the national authorities, between 2006 and 2007 about 107 persons were prosecuted for trafficking in persons and related offences. The majority of them were suspected of trafficking for sexual exploitation and 12 for forced labour. However, forced labour was increasingly recorded. Among the persons prosecuted, 58 were suspected of domestic trafficking, while 49 were suspected of cross-border trafficking.

Source: SIREN Human Trafficking Data Sheet.

Victims

**Number of repatriated victims of trafficking in persons,
by countries of return, 2005-2009**



Source: SIREN Human Trafficking Data Sheet.

– China –

The Criminal Code of the People's Republic of China establishes as a crime the abduction of and trafficking in women and children, whereby the "children" are minors who are under the age of 14 years. Persons involved in the abduction of and trafficking in minors between the ages of 14 and 18 years are prosecuted under the "crime of false imprisonment". In addition, China criminalizes other forms of trafficking under other offences, including the crime of forced labour, the crime of organizing and coercing others into prostitution, the crime of organizing the sale of human organs, the crime of organizing people with disabilities and children to beg, and the crime of organizing minors to engage in activities that violate public order.

Investigations and suspects

In 2007, the total number of cases involving abduction of and trafficking in women that were detected throughout the country was 1,690; and there were 1,096 cases involving the abduction of and trafficking in children. A total of 1,791 criminal suspects were apprehended for abduction of and trafficking in women, and 1,553 criminal suspects were apprehended for abduction of and trafficking in children.

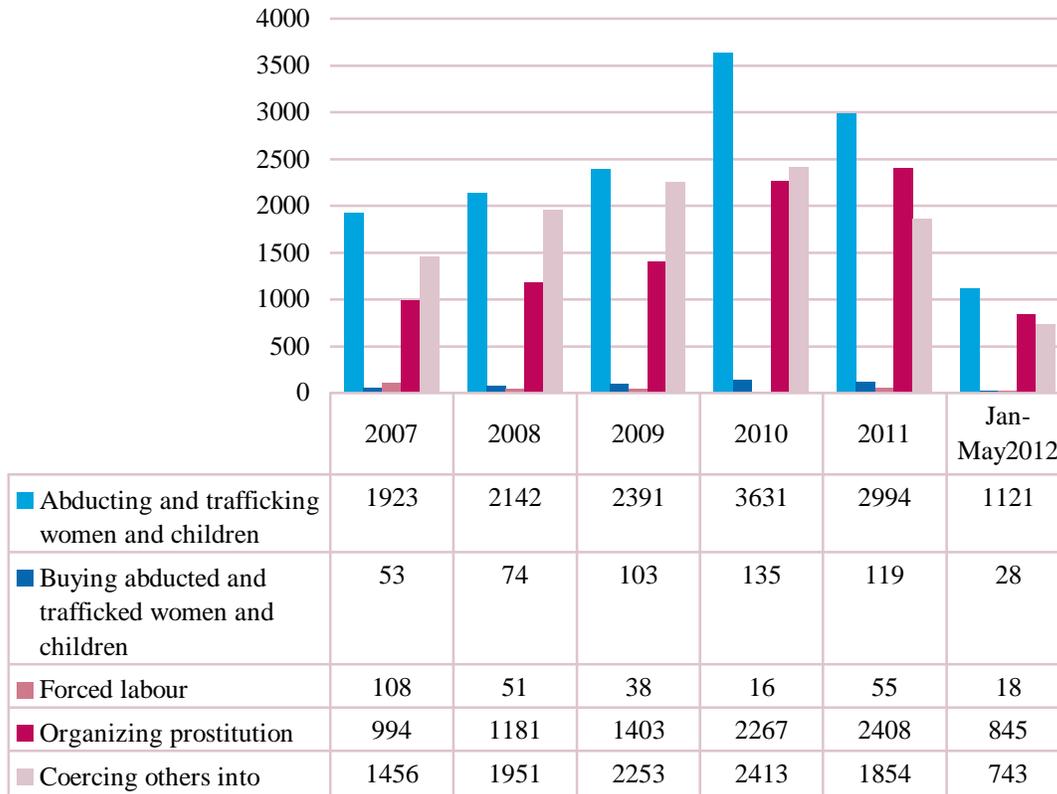
In 2008, a total of 1,967 cases involving abduction of and trafficking in women were detected throughout the country, as were 1,275 cases involving abduction of and trafficking in children. A total of 1,720 criminal suspects were apprehended for abduction of and trafficking in women, and 1,880 criminal suspects were apprehended for abduction of and trafficking in children.

In 2009, a total of 3,783 cases involving abduction of and trafficking in women were detected throughout the country, as were 2,528 cases involving abduction of and trafficking in children. A total of 3,721 criminal suspects were apprehended for abduction of and trafficking in women, and 3,283 were apprehended for abduction of and trafficking in children.

In 2010, a total of 3,228 cases involving abduction of and trafficking in women were detected throughout the country, as were 2,827 cases involving abduction of and trafficking in children. A total of 2,737 criminal suspects were apprehended for abduction of and trafficking in women, and 2,799 were apprehended for abduction of and trafficking in children.

Source: Government of the People's Republic of China.

Number of criminal penalties imposed for offences related to trafficking in persons, by offence, 2007 - May 2012



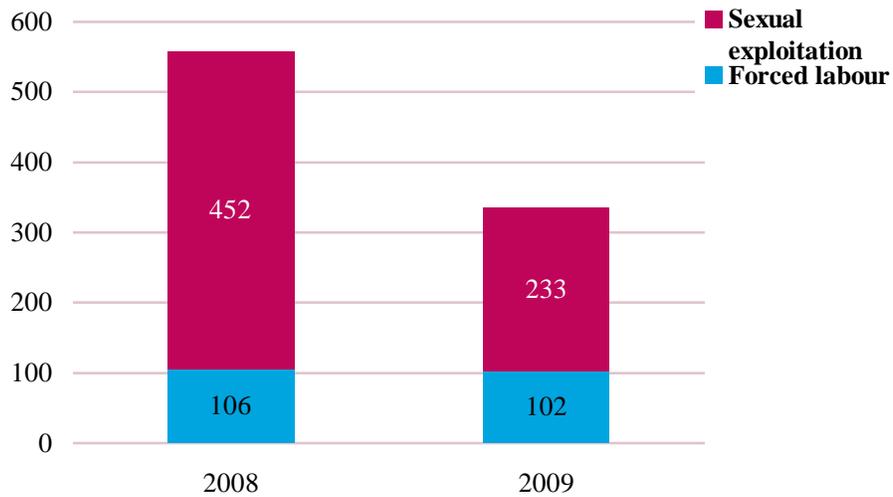
Source: Government of the People's Republic of China.

Taiwan Province of China

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Taiwan Province of China criminalizes forced labour and sexual exploitation.

Investigations and suspects

**Number of persons suspected of trafficking in persons,
by form of exploitation, 2008-2009**



Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

**Number of cases of trafficking in persons
and related offences investigated, by form of exploitation, 2008-2009**



Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

Victims

**Number of detected victims of trafficking in persons,
by gender, 2007/2008-2009**



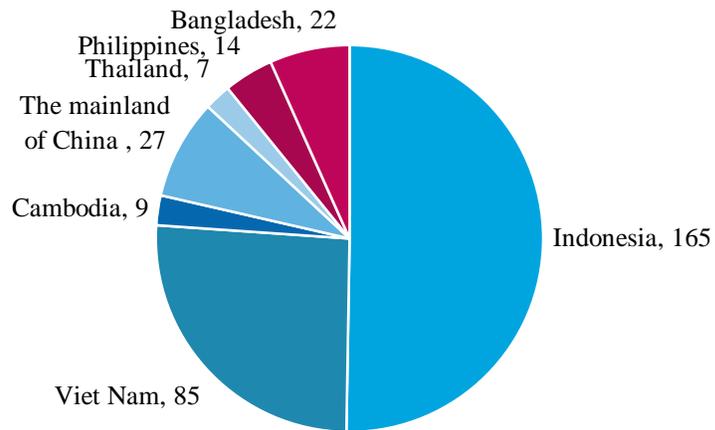
Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

**Number of detected victims of trafficking in persons,
by form of exploitation, 2007/2008-2009**



Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

**Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected,
by origin, 2009**



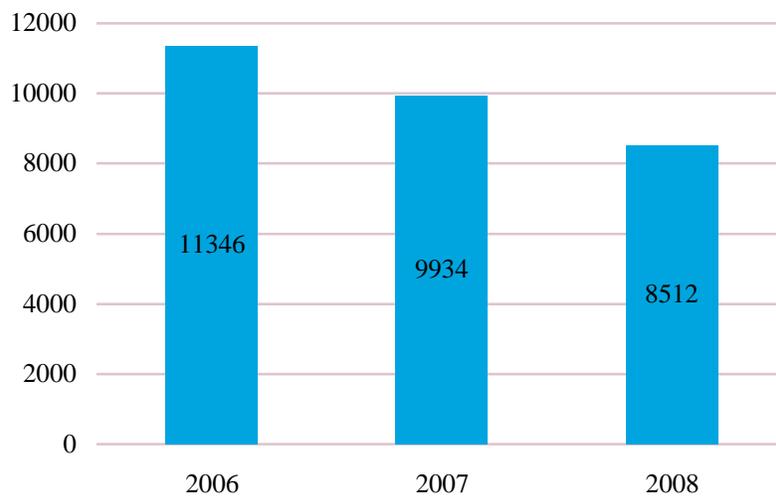
Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

- India -

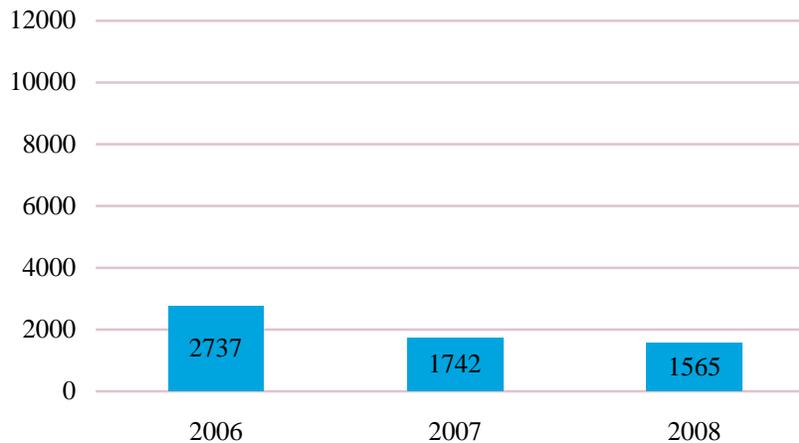
The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) is used to prosecute some forms of trafficking for sexual exploitation. Other offences are used to prosecute trafficking for forced labour as well as other forms of trafficking in persons.

Investigations and suspects

Number of persons against whom prosecution is commenced for different trafficking in persons offences, 2006-2008



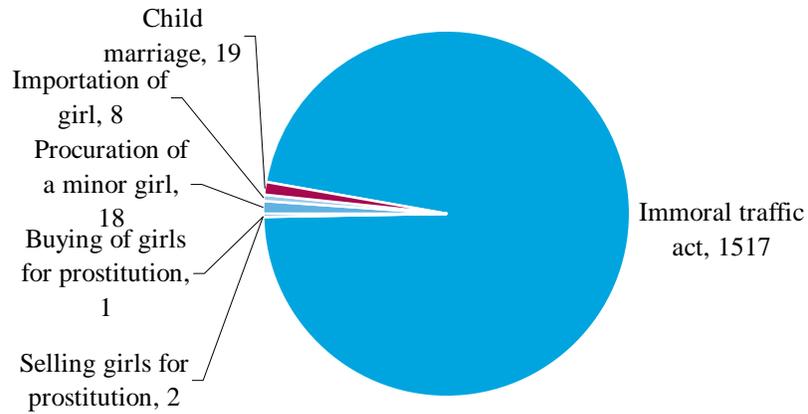
Number of cases concluded with a conviction for different trafficking in persons offences, 2006-2008



These numbers refer to different trafficking offences (ITPA, buying of girls for prostitution, selling girls for prostitution, procurement of minor girl, importation of girls, child marriage).

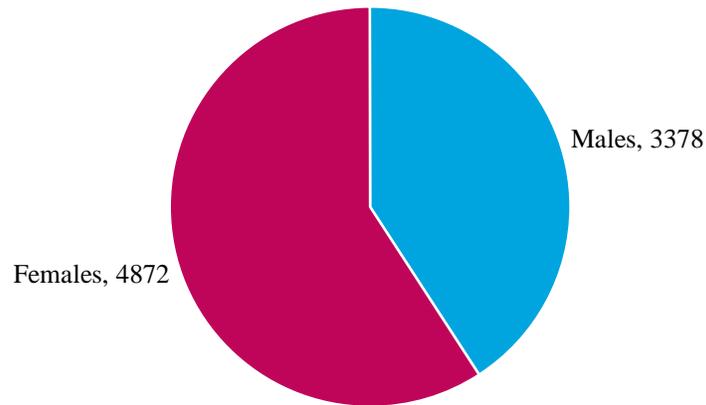
Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Number of cases concluded with a conviction for trafficking in persons, by type of offence, 2008



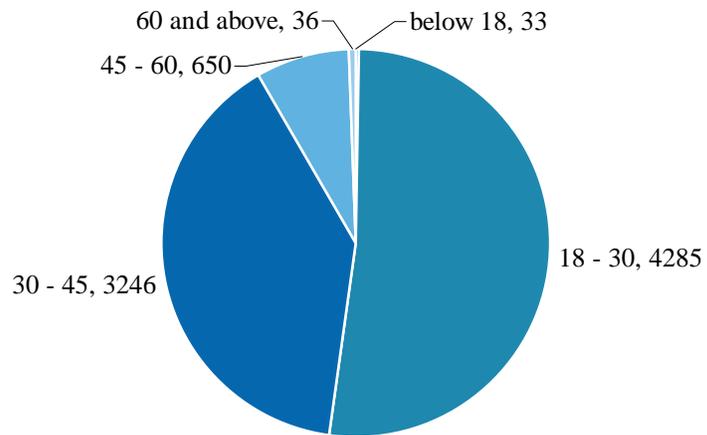
Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Number of persons arrested under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, by gender, 2008



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Number of persons arrested under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act,
by age, 2008**



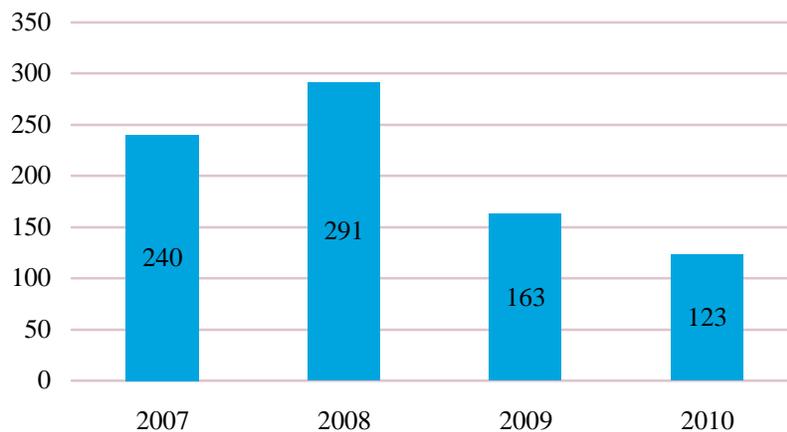
Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Indonesia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Indonesia covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

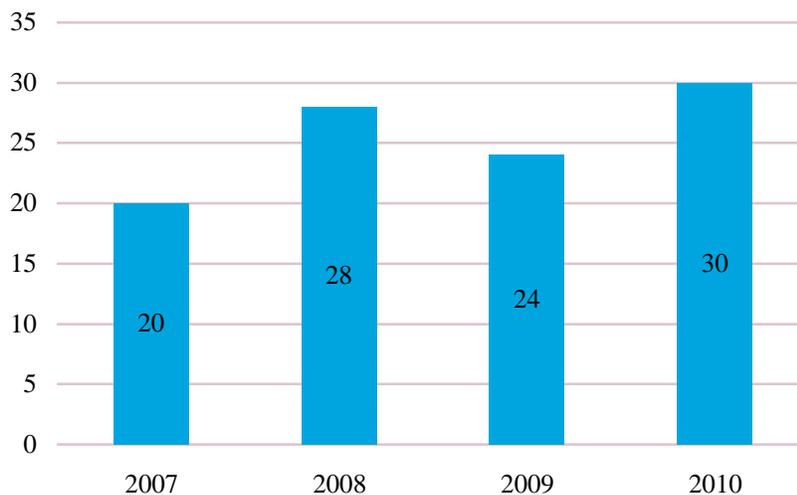
Investigations and suspects

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2007-2010



Source: Indonesia National Police.

Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2007-2010



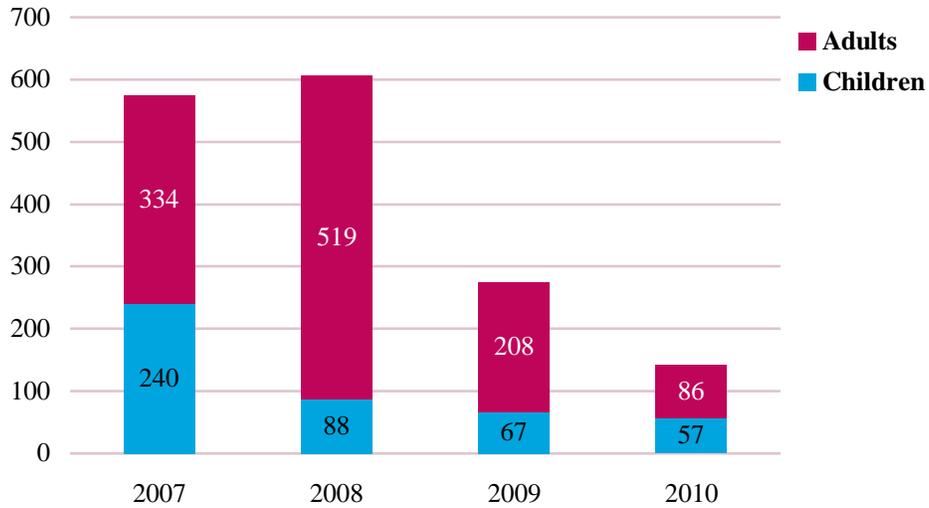
Source: Attorney General Office.

According to the authorities, among the foreigners convicted in Indonesia there are Middle Eastern and East Asian nationals.

Source: Indonesia National Police and Attorney General Office.

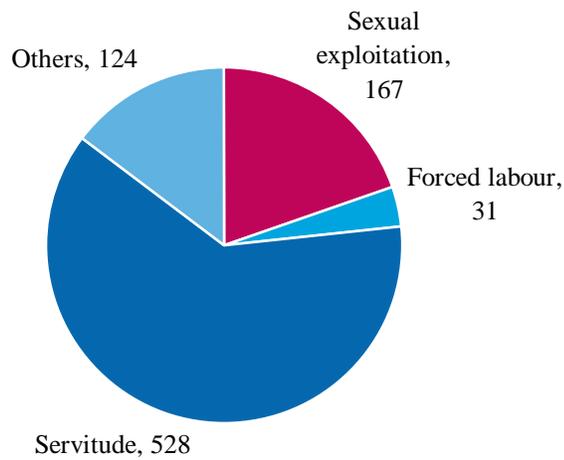
Victims

Number of victims detected by criminal justice system, by age, 2007-2010



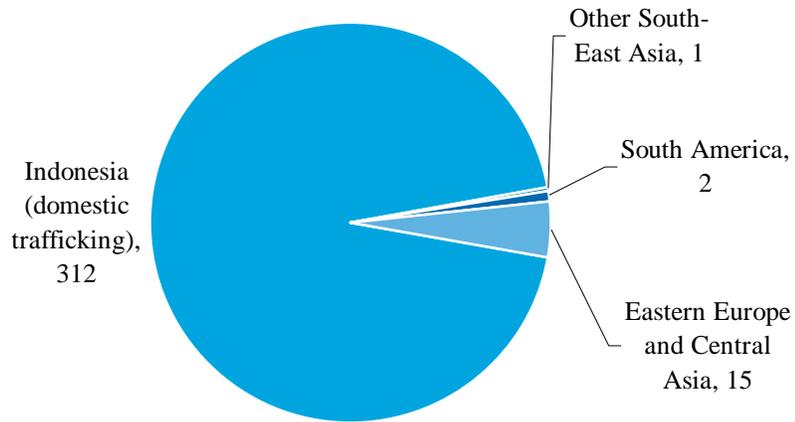
Source: Indonesia National Police and Attorney General Office, Ministry of Welfare.

Number of victims assisted by IOM, by form of exploitation, 2008-2010



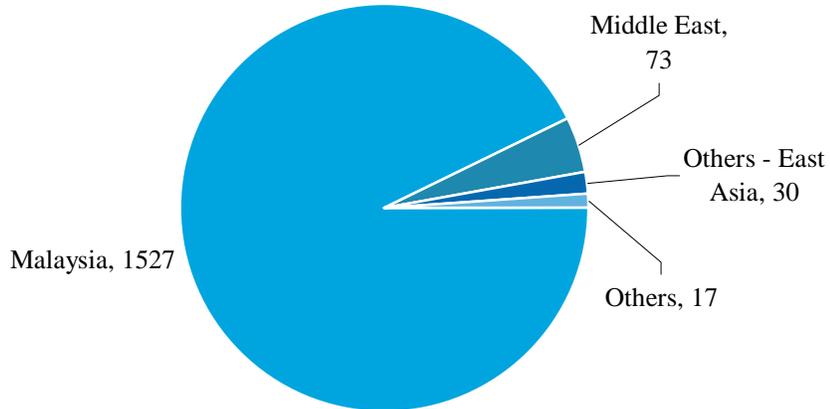
Source: IOM.

**Number of victims assisted by IOM,
by citizenship, 2008-2010**



Source: IOM.

**Number of Indonesian victims assisted by IOM,
by country of repatriation, 2008-2010**



Source: IOM.

Additional information

The National Action Plan for Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children is set out in the Annex of the Regulation Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Republic of Indonesia.

Its main purposes are: To prevent any type and practice indicating trafficking and sexual exploitation of children; to provide adequate health services and rehabilitation; to establish adequate social services and rehabilitation, repatriation and social reintegration; to develop legal norms to provide more legal protection for witnesses and victims; more effective law enforcement activities and prosecution against perpetrators and legal protection for witnesses and/or victims; to develop and improve cooperation and coordination in prevention and handling efforts at both national and international levels.

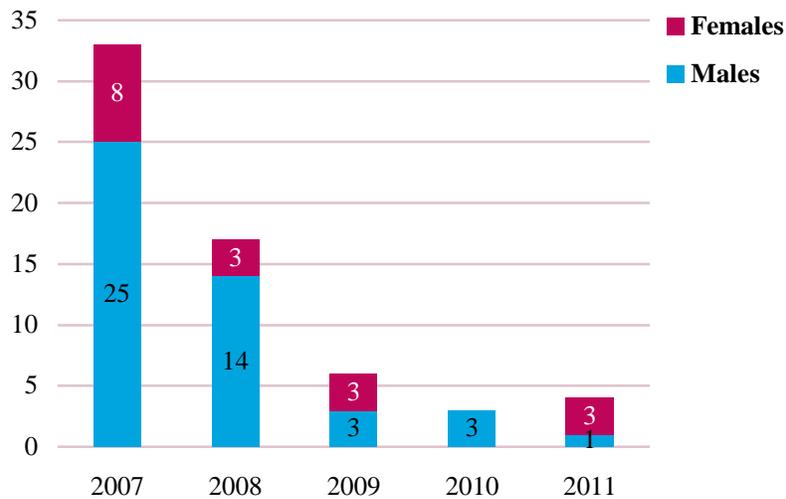
Its implementation will be carried out on a gradual and sustainable basis in a 5-year programme which will continuously be reviewed and improved. The responsible organ for implementation are special Task Forces at the central, provincial or district levels.

- Japan -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Japan covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

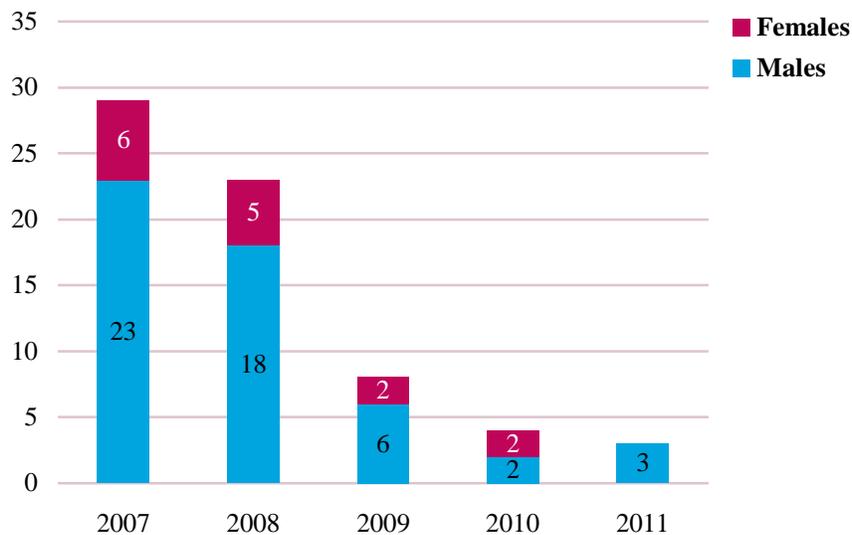
Investigations and suspects

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2007-2011



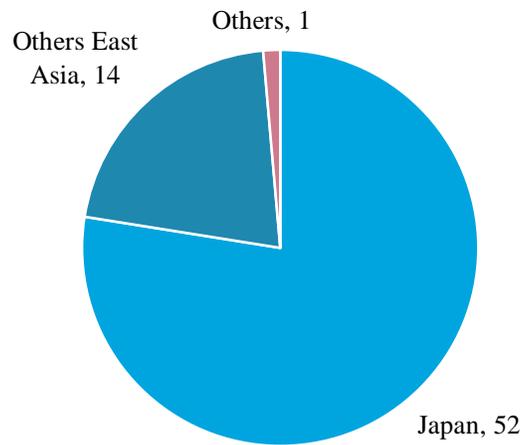
Source: Ministry of Justice.

Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2007-2011



Source: Ministry of Justice.

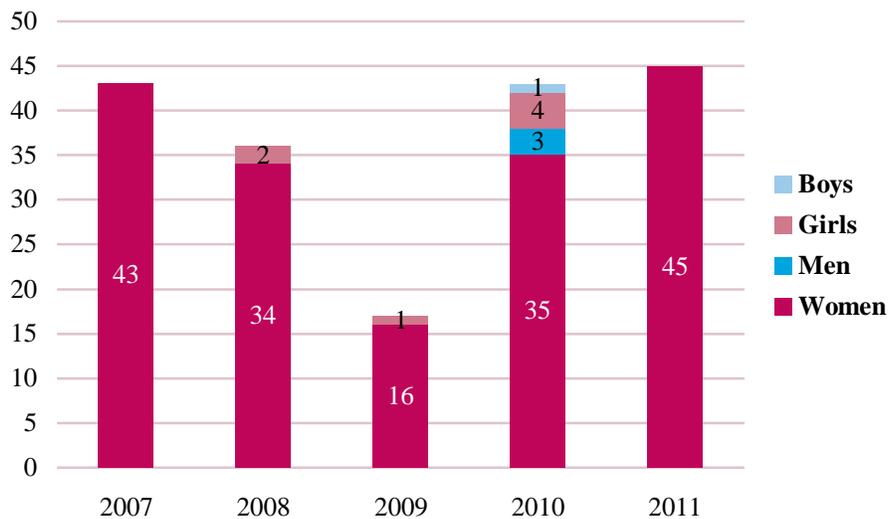
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by citizenship, 2007-2011



Source: Ministry of Justice.

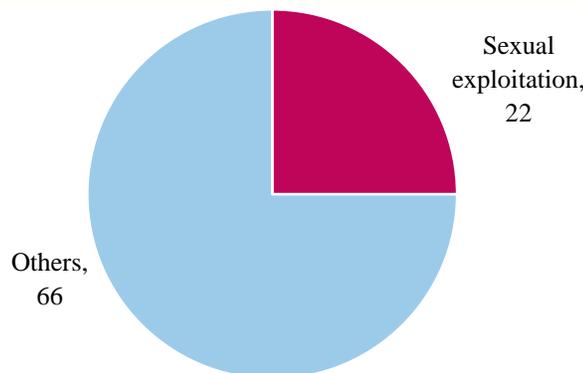
Victims

Number of victims detected, by age and gender, 2007-2011



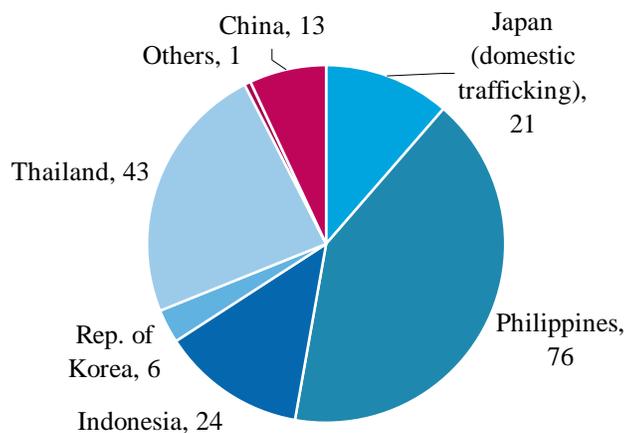
Source: National Police Agency/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Number of victims detected, by form of exploitation, 2010-2011



Source: National Police Agency/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Number of victims detected, by citizenship, 2007-2011



Source: National Police Agency/Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Additional information

Japan's first National Action Plan was designed in 2004. The 2009 Action Plan intends to raise awareness among the general public to understand the definition of trafficking in persons, the facts that victims of trafficking in persons include but are not limited to non-Japanese women and children, and that the crime should be tackled by society as a whole. It also aims to continuously examine appropriate methods of cooperation among institutions concerned and the necessity of system reforms, in order to improve and facilitate action against the crime.

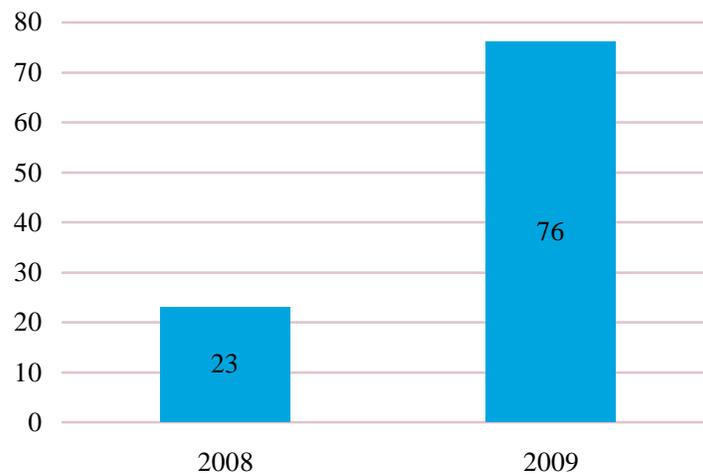
The main points of the National Action Plan are: A thorough understanding of the current situation of trafficking in persons, by (i) Understanding and analysing the cases of trafficking in persons, and (ii) Sharing information with foreign governments and related institutions. The National Action Plan also aims at an integral and comprehensive action against trafficking in persons, to be achieved by efforts to prevent and eliminate trafficking in persons, to protect victims of trafficking in persons and by establishing the foundations to promote comprehensive action to combat trafficking in persons.

– Lao People’s Democratic Republic –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

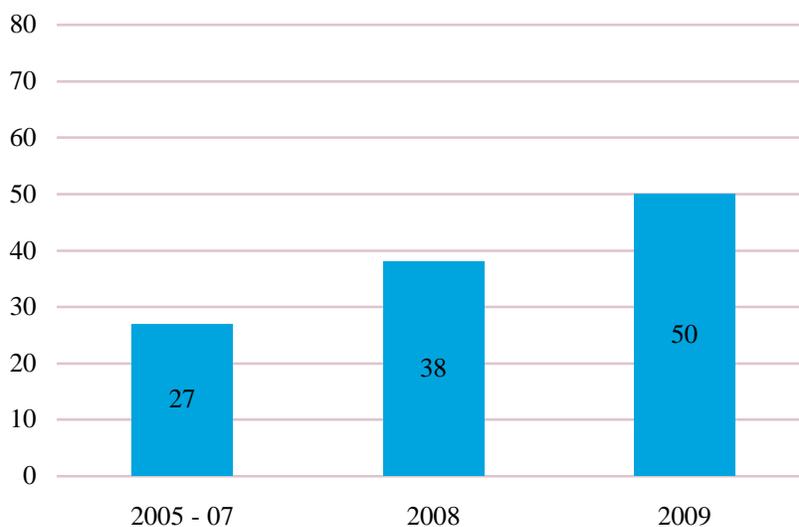
Investigations and suspects

Number of persons suspected for trafficking in persons, 2008-2009



Source: United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), Strategic Information Response Network (SIREN), Mekong Region Country Datasheets 2010.

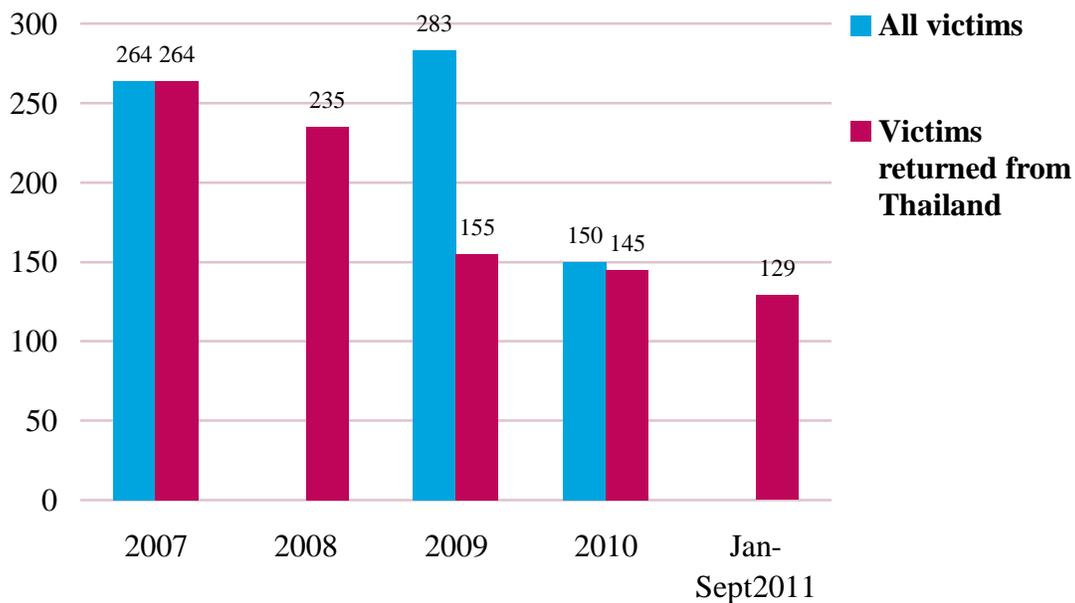
Number of investigations related to trafficking in persons, 2005-2009



Source: UNIAP, SIREN, Mekong Region Country Datasheet 2010.

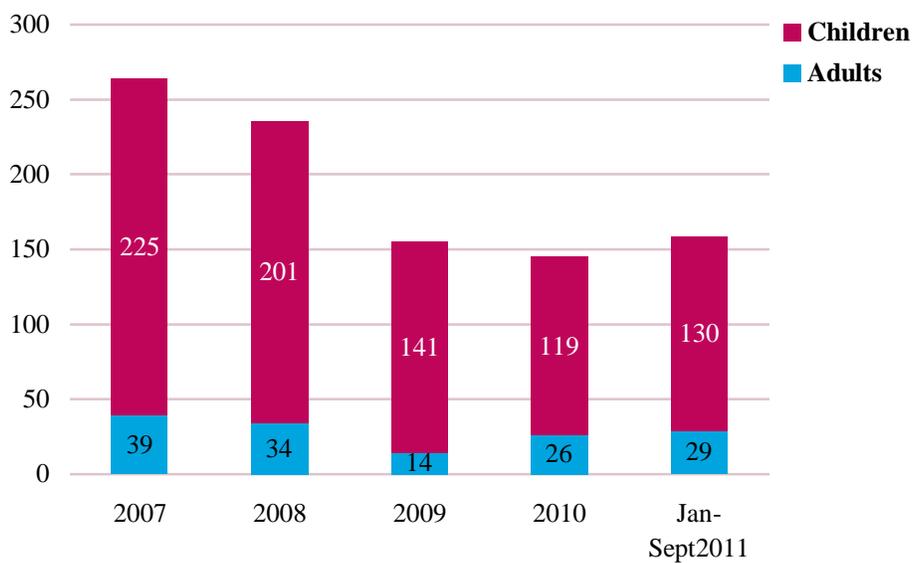
Victims

Number of victims of trafficking detected, all victims and those returned from Thailand, 2007-September 2011



Source: UNODC Country Office in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Number of victims of trafficking returned from Thailand, by age, 2007 - September 2011



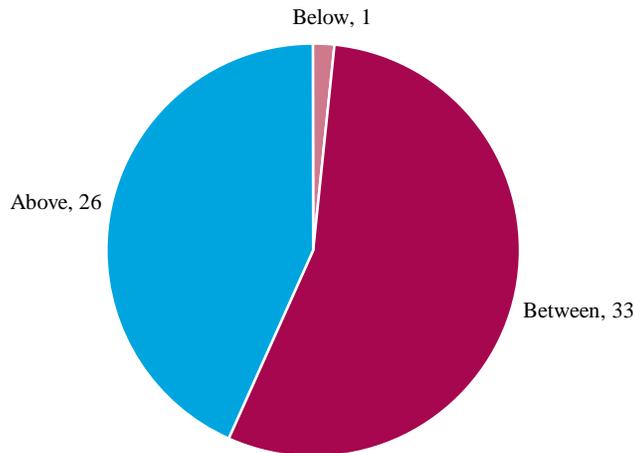
Source: UNODC Country Office in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Number of victims of trafficking returned from Thailand, by gender, 2007 – September 2011



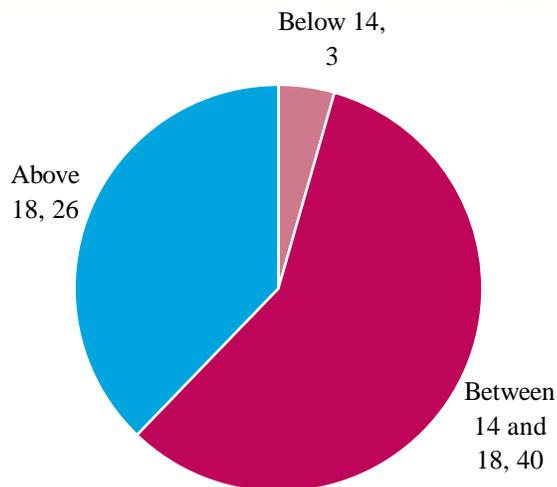
Source: UNODC Country Office in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Number of victims assisted by AFESIP (NGO) in Savanakhet, by age



Source: Acting for Women in Distressing Situations (AFESIP).

Number of victims assisted by AFESIP (NGO) in Vientiane, by age



Source: AFESIP.

Additional information

The National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (NPATP) covers the period from 2007 to 2012. The national action plan covers the following aspects:

Policy and cooperation: to strengthen the plan implementation through an effective coordination mechanism to respond to human trafficking throughout the country, to strengthen the capacity, at all levels, of government officials who are responsible for various counter trafficking activities, to maintain up-to-date information on trafficking patterns, trends, responses and lessons learned and undertake research as necessary to fill any gaps and to continue to cooperate and improve bilateral and multilateral cooperation with partners of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Trafficking in Persons.

Prevention: to create and improve opportunities for safer migration, to increase understanding of safe migration among potential migrants, to prevent and reduce exploitation of migrant workers, including Lao migrant workers and foreign workers in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to improve and develop nationwide awareness raising programmes for extensive dissemination, and to reduce person's vulnerability to trafficking through community-based development projects.

Build and improve law enforcement: To establish, amend and disseminate relevant laws, implement decrees and other relevant legal documents as tools to combat and punish traffickers effectively and bring justice to victims in line with their rights, to strengthen and equip the police anti-trafficking units with high technical skills in stopping and combating trafficking in persons at the central and local levels, to ensure front-line officials know how to respond effectively to trafficking cases, to maintain and improve cooperation with between all parts of the criminal justice system (police, prosecutors, judges), as well as with



victim support agencies, and to increase bilateral and multilateral coordination and cooperation in multifaceted issues related to trafficking cases

Protection (provision of assistance in repatriation, recovery and reintegration in societies): To build and improve systems of victim identification, and to provide victims of trafficking with appropriate shelter as required.

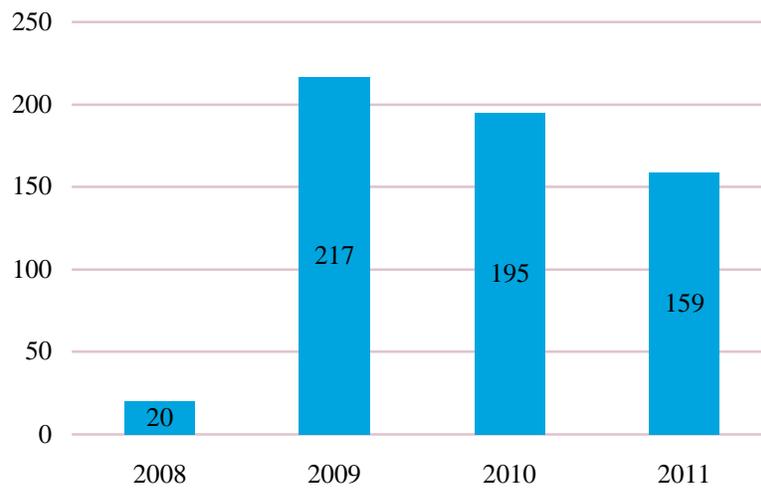
Monitoring and evaluation programme: Regular monitoring of implementation of anti-trafficking activities an effective monitoring system, and to establish and improve systems, and structures to monitoring the indicators agreed in the NPATP.

- Malaysia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Malaysia covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

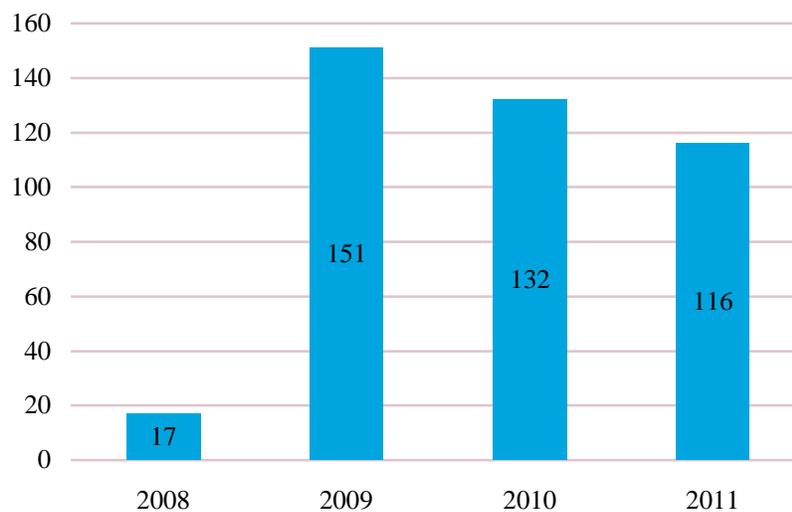
Investigations and suspects

**Number of persons arrested for trafficking in persons,
2008 – 2011**



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

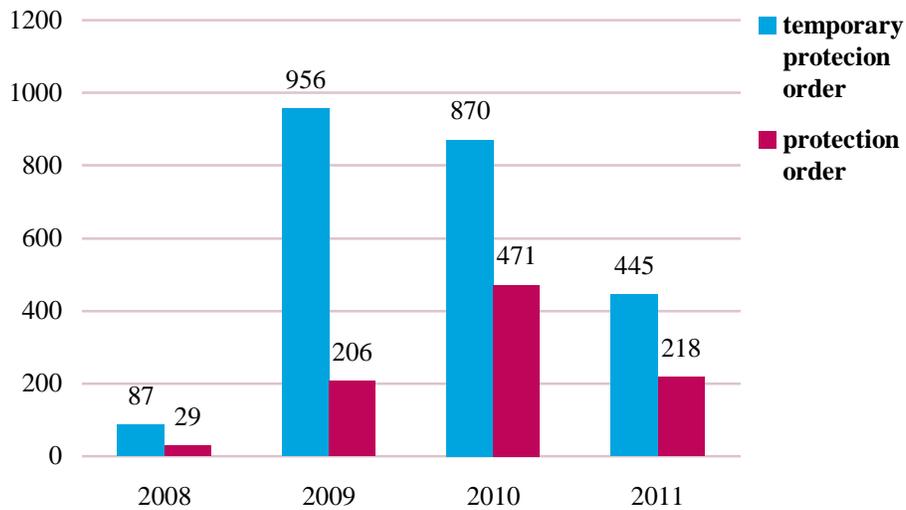
**Number of cases investigated for trafficking in persons,
2008 – 2011**



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

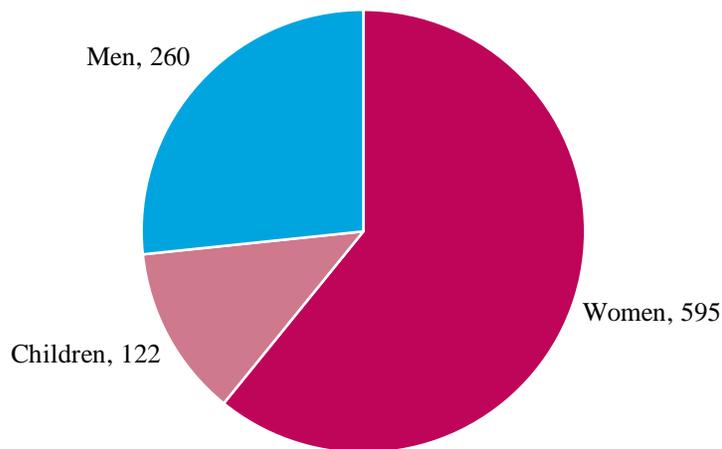
Victims

Number of detected victims of trafficking in persons, by legal status, 2008-2011



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

Number of detected victims of trafficking, by age and gender, 2008-March 2012



Source: Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants

The authorities reported the exploitation of victims in forced labour, sexual exploitation and slavery.

Source: Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants

– Mongolia –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Mongolia covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

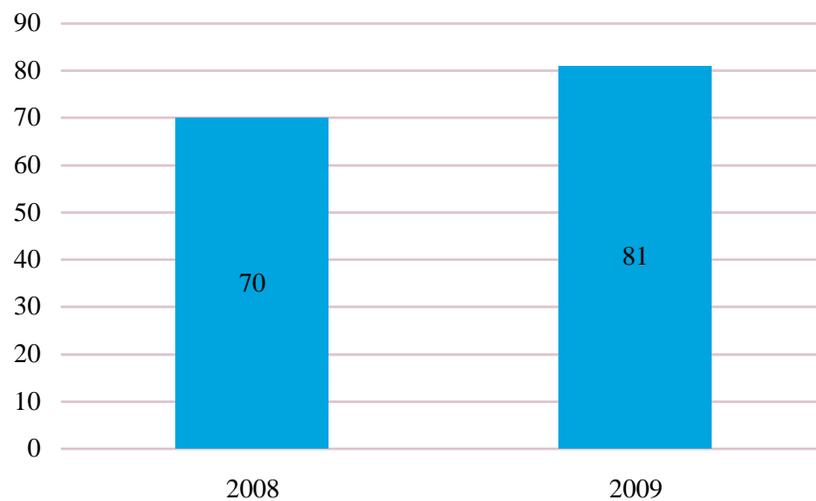
Investigations and suspects

During the period 2008-2010, 73 prosecutions and 33 convictions under Article 113 (trafficking in persons) and Article 124 of the Criminal Code (soliciting prostitution) were recorded in Mongolia.

Source: The Asia Foundation

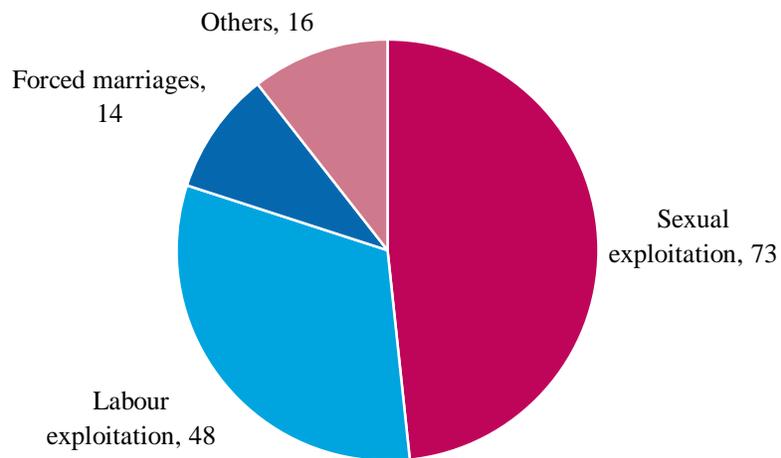
Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons assisted by the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre (NGO), 2008-2009



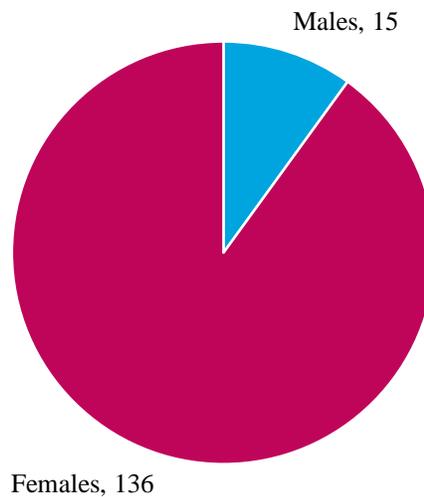
Source: Mongolian Gender Equality Centre (MGEC).

Number of victims of trafficking in persons assisted by the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre, by form of exploitation, 2008-2009



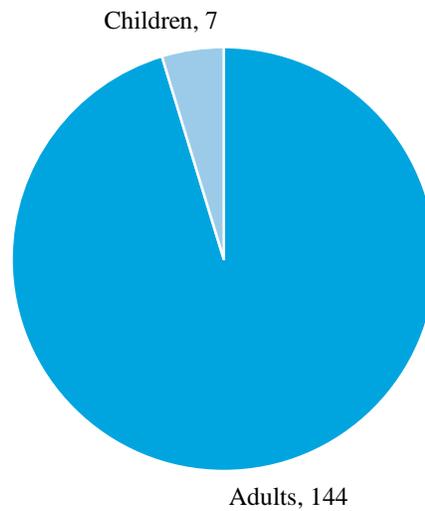
Source: Mongolian Gender Equality Centre (MGEC).

Number of victims of trafficking in persons assisted by the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre, by gender, 2008-2009



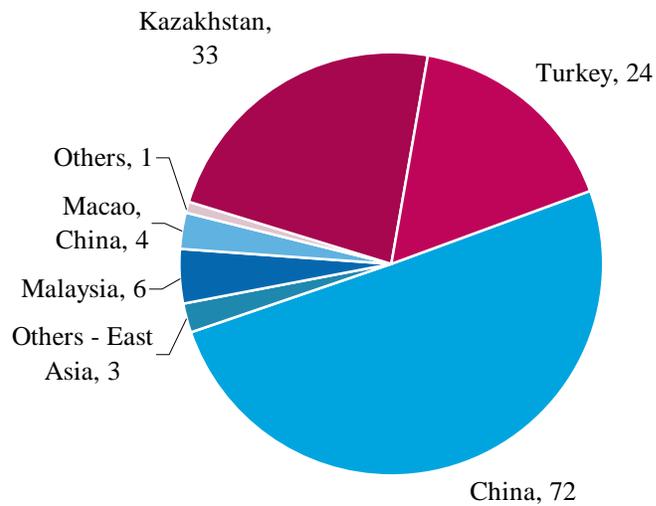
Source: Mongolian Gender Equality Centre (MGEC).

Number of victims of trafficking in persons assisted by the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre, by age, 2008-2009



Source: Mongolian Gender Equality Centre (MGEC).

Number of Mongolian victims of trafficking in persons repatriated by the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre, by territory of destination, 2007-2009



Source: Mongolian Gender Equality Centre (MGEC).

- Myanmar-

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Myanmar covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

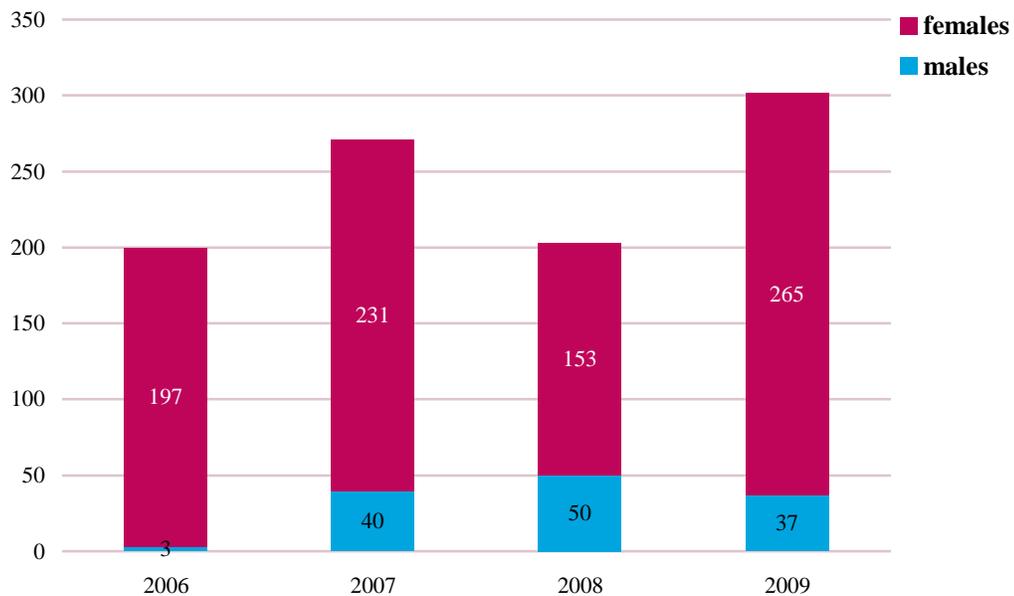
Investigations and suspects

According to the National Authorities, more than 1000 persons were convicted for trafficking in persons and related offences between 2006 and June 2009.

Source: United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), Strategic Information Response Network (SIREN), Mekong region country datasheets, 2010.

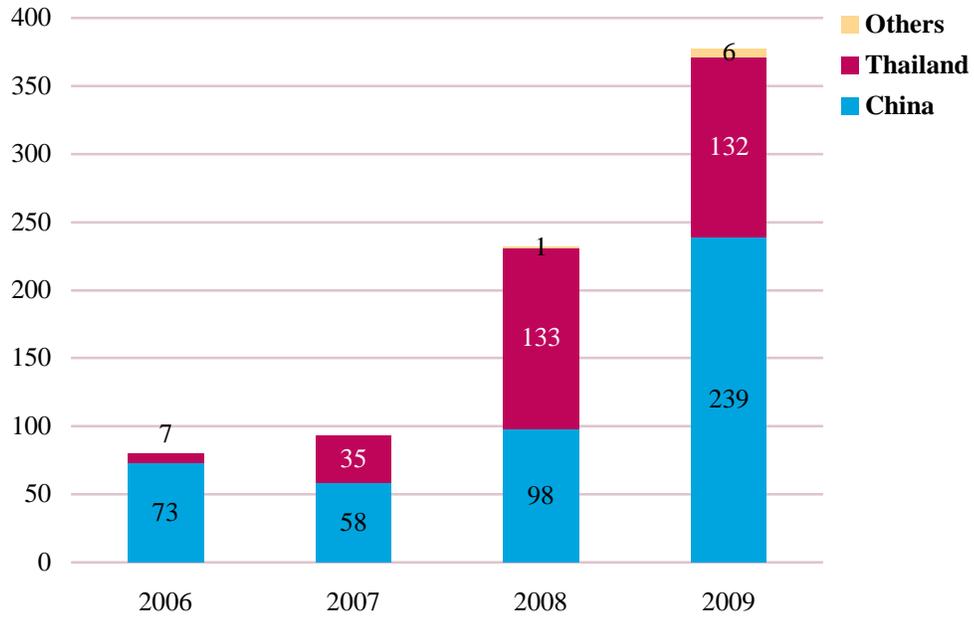
Victims

Number of victims and potential victims detected by border liaison offices and anti-trafficking task forces, by gender, 2006-2009



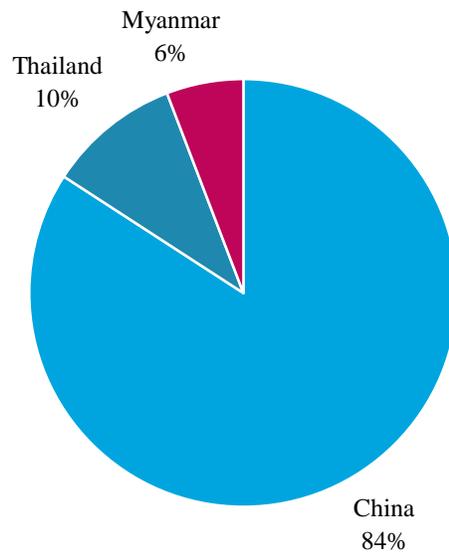
Source: UNIAP, SIREN, Mekong region country datasheets, 2010.

**Number of victims detected abroad and repatriated,
by country of destination, 2006-2009**



Source: UNIAP, SIREN, Mekong region country datasheets, 2010.

**Victims assisted by Anti-trafficking Unit, shares of the total,
by country of destination, 2009**



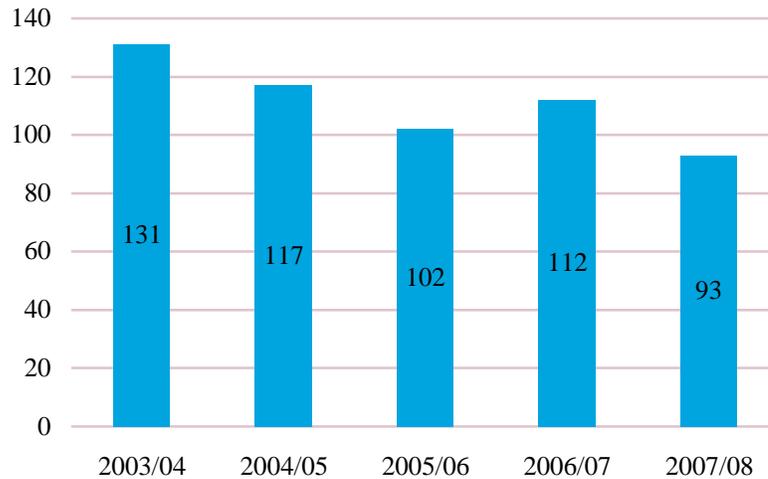
Source: UNIAP, SIREN, Mekong region country datasheets, 2010.

- Nepal -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Nepal covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

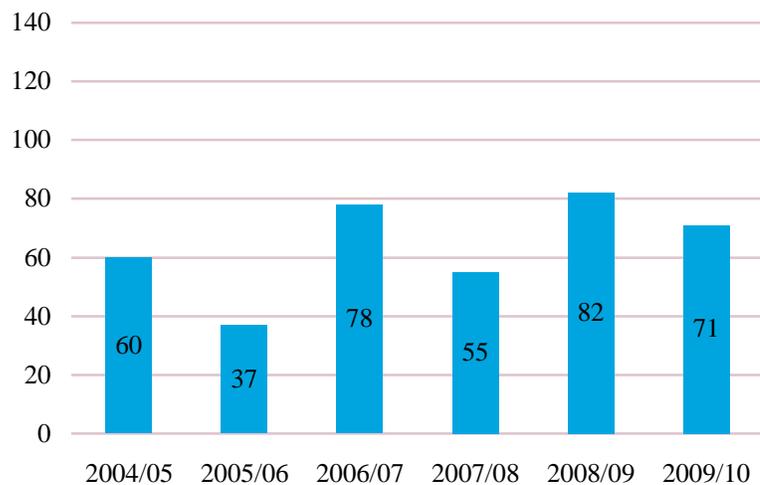
Investigations and suspects

Number of prosecutions for trafficking in persons, 2003/2004 - 2007/2008



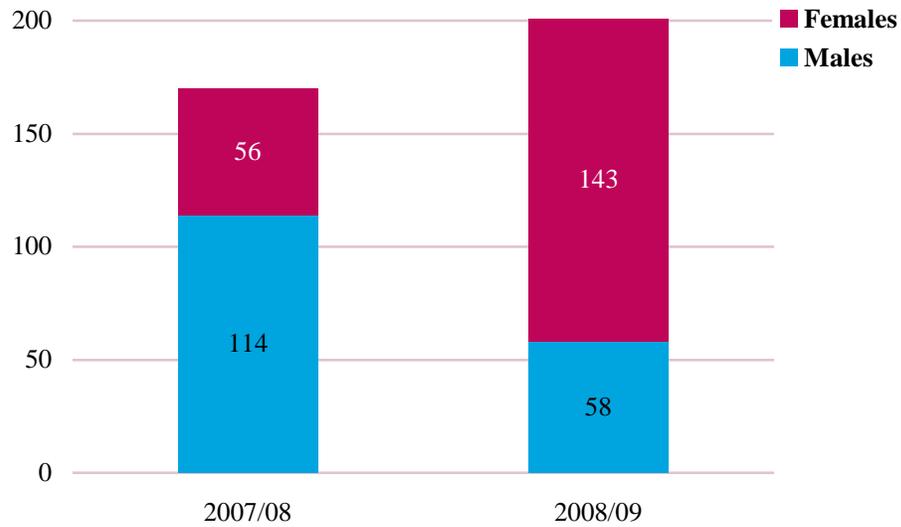
Source: Annual Reports of Attorney General's Office.

Number of convictions for trafficking in persons, 2003/2004 - 2009/2010



Source: Annual Reports of Attorney General's Office.

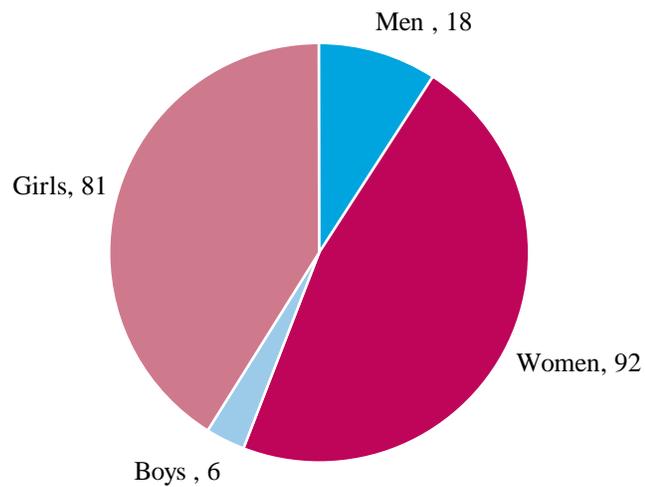
Number of persons accused of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2007/2008 - 2008/2009



Source: Directorate of WCSC.

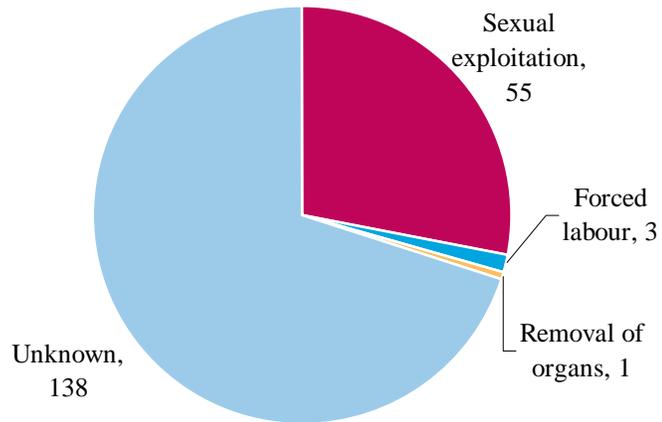
Victims

Number of detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age and gender, 2008/2009



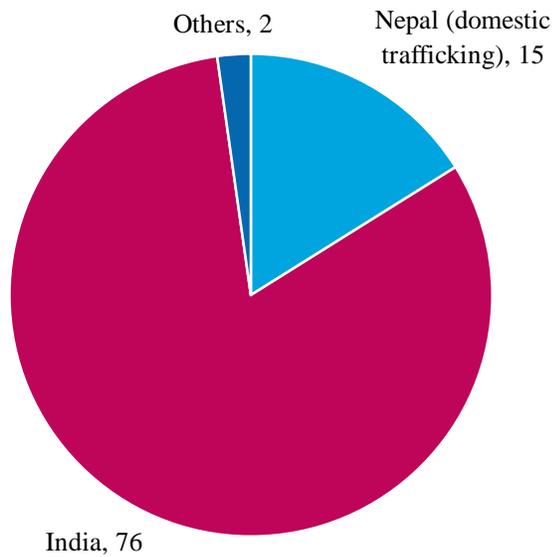
Source: Directorate of WCSC.

**Number of detected victims of trafficking in persons,
by form of exploitation, 2008/09**



Source: Directorate of WCSC.

**Number of Nepali victims of trafficking in persons, detected abroad and repatriated,
by country of destination, 2008/2009**



Source: Directorate of WCSC.

– New Zealand –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in New Zealand covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

According to the competent authorities, no criminal cases were initiated for trafficking in persons in New Zealand until the end of 2010.

Source: Department of Labour

Victims

According to the competent authorities, no victims of trafficking in persons were detected in New Zealand until the end of 2010.

Source: Department of Labour.

- Pakistan -

The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (PACHTO) is used to prosecute some forms of transnational trafficking. Other offences on bonded labour, slavery, begging, forced marriages and sexual exploitation are used to prosecute forms of domestic trafficking.

Investigations and suspects

The authorities reported that more than 11,000 cases were registered for offences related to trafficking in persons for the year 2011. A large share of these cases referred to different forms of sexual exploitation (more than 5,000). Other frequently registered cases were for begging, bonded labour and forced marriages. During the same period, about 4,000 prosecutions were undertaken and about 100 convictions recorded for the same offences.

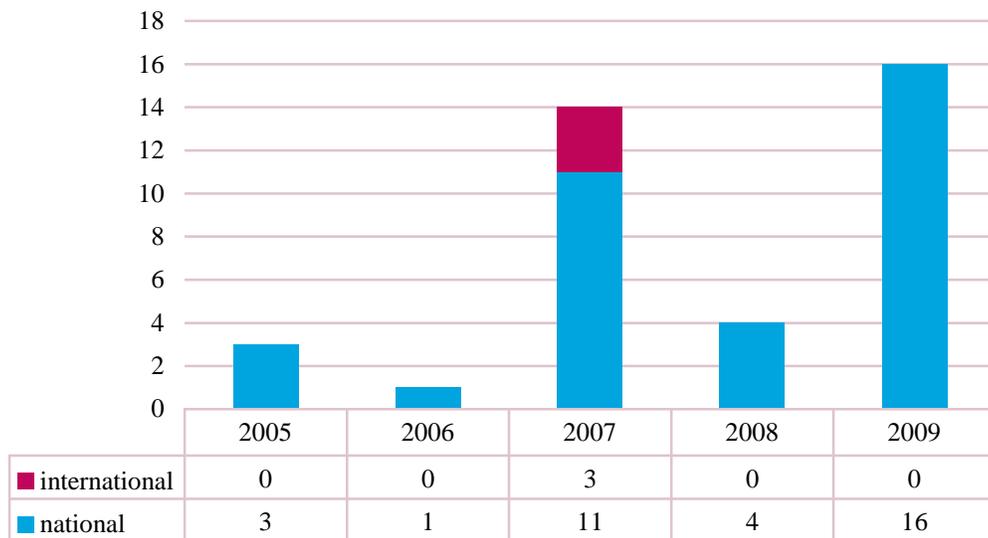
Source: Anti-Trafficking Units (ATUs) - Federal Investigation Agency and Provincial Police.

– Philippines –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in the Philippines covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

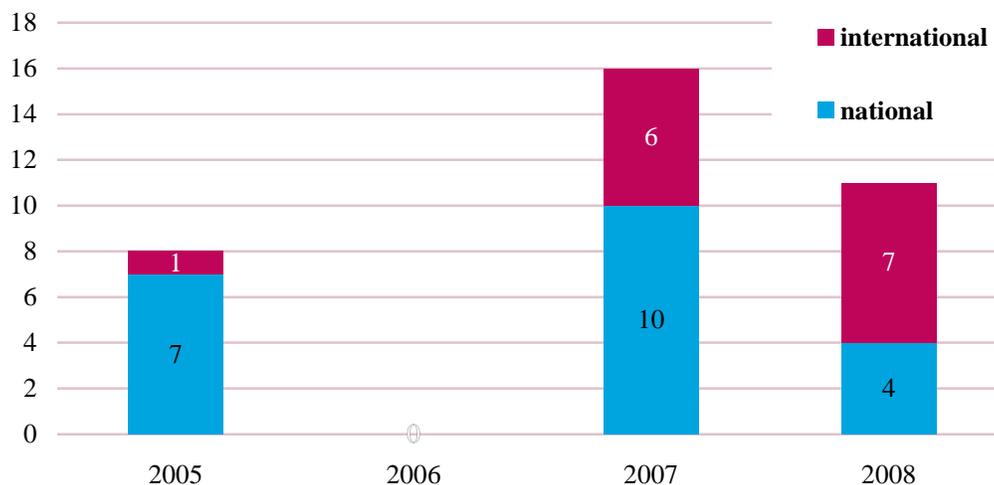
Investigations and suspects

**Number of cases filed in court for trafficking in persons,
by type of trafficking, 2005-2009**



Source: CFO – Task Force Against Human Trafficking.

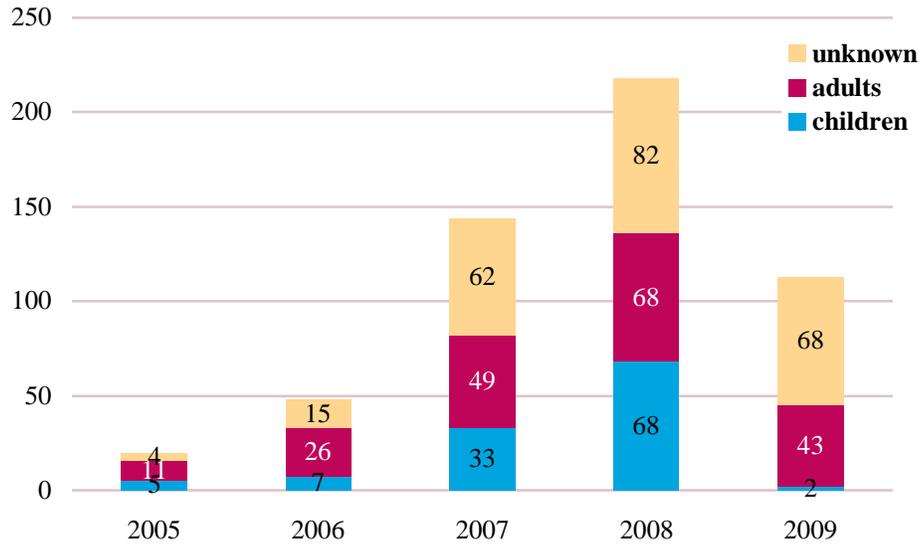
**Number of cases that ended with a conviction for trafficking in persons,
by type of trafficking, 2005-2008**



Source: CFO – Task Force Against Human Trafficking.

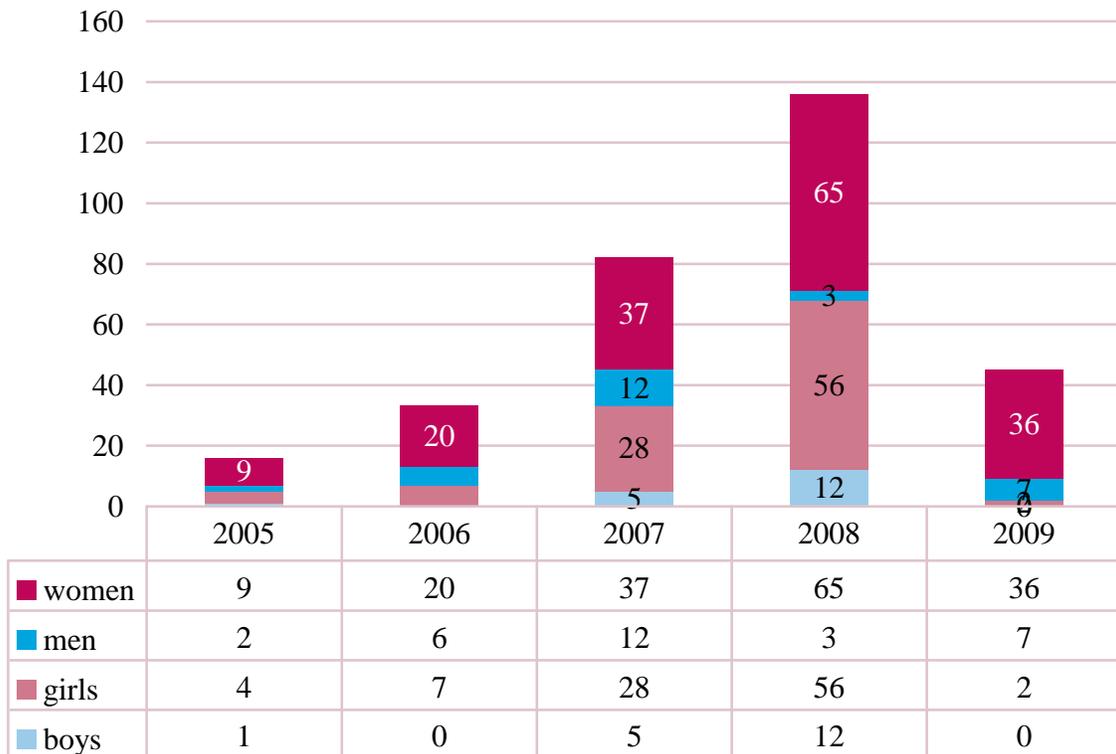
Victims

Victims of trafficking in persons, by age, 2005-2009



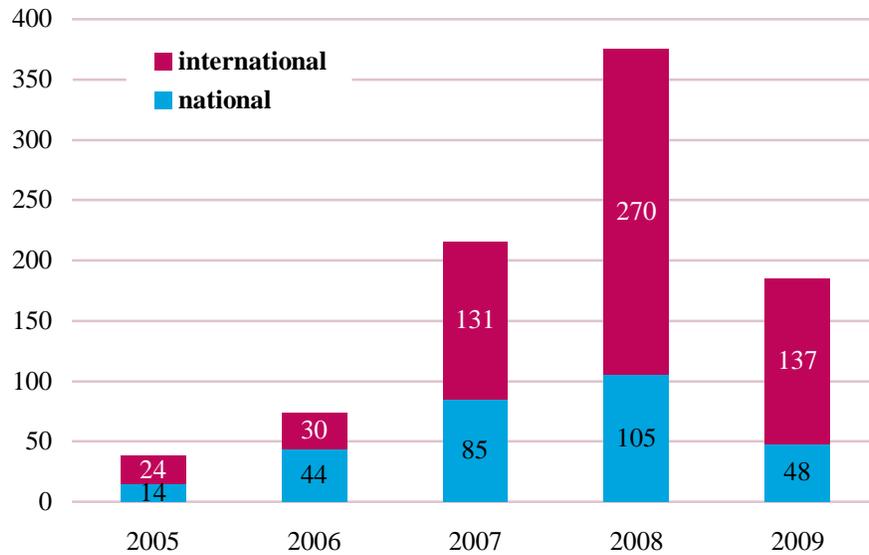
Source: CFO – Task Force Against Human Trafficking.

Identified victims of trafficking in persons, by gender and age, 2005-2009



Source: CFO – Task Force Against Human Trafficking.

Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities, by type of trafficking, 2005-2009



Source: CFO – Task Force Against Human Trafficking.

Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities, by form of exploitation (national trafficking only), 2005-2009



Source: CFO – Task Force Against Human Trafficking.

Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities, by form of exploitation (international trafficking only), 2005-2009



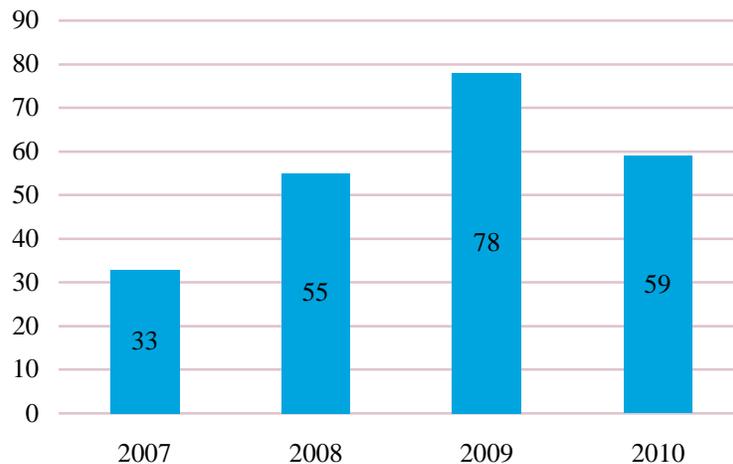
Source: CFO – Task Force Against Human Trafficking.

– Republic of Korea –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons existing in the Republic of Korea covers trafficking for sexual exploitation. Other forms of trafficking are prosecuted under other offences of the criminal code.

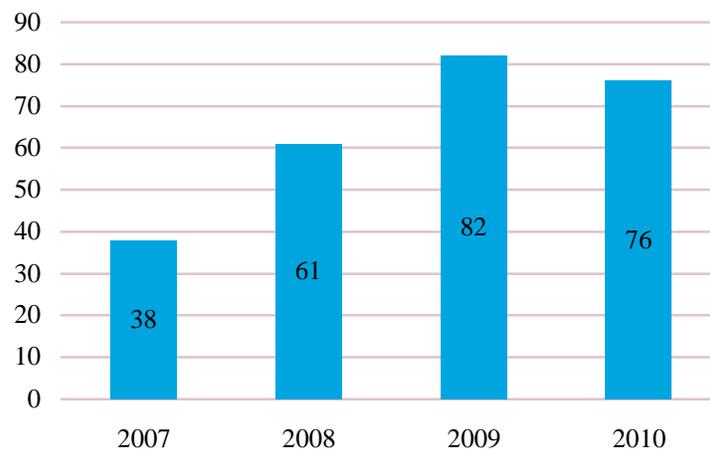
Investigations and suspects

Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2007-2010



Source: The Supreme Prosecutors' Office.

Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2007-2010



Source: The Supreme Prosecutors' Office.

The numbers reported above refer to different offences including 'looting of human beings for profit or other purposes', 'trade in women' and others.

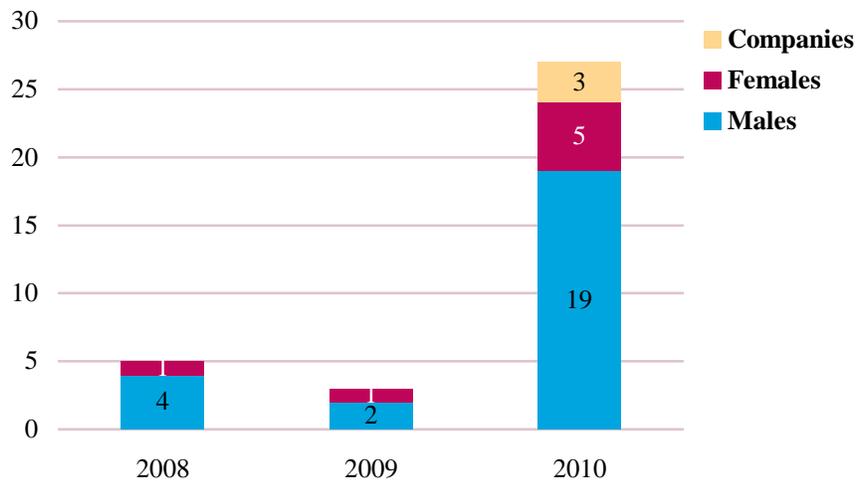
Source: The Supreme Prosecutors' Office.

- Singapore -

Trafficking in persons in Singapore is tackled under various pieces of legislation. There is no unique specific offence defining trafficking in persons according to the UN Trafficking Protocol definition. The Penal Code and the Women's Charter specify a range of offences to cover sex and labour trafficking offences.

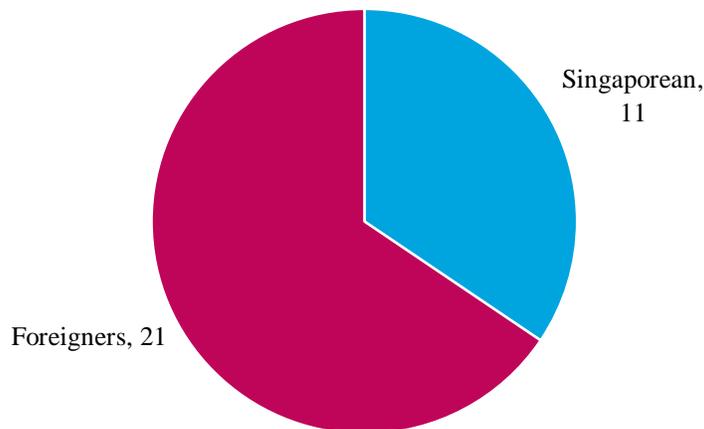
Investigations and suspects

Number of persons/entities convicted of various trafficking in persons-related offences, by gender, 2008-2010



Source: Singapore Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Manpower.

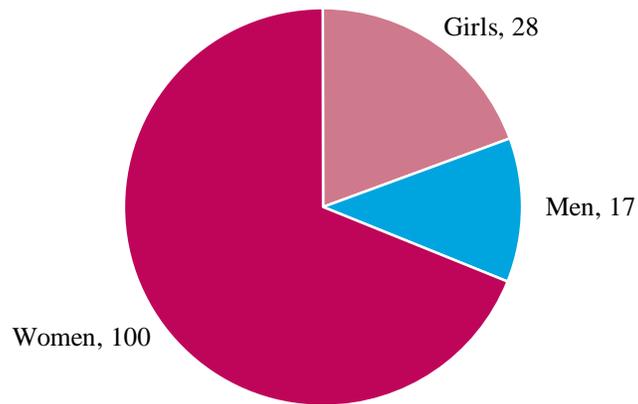
Persons convicted for various trafficking in persons-related offences, by citizenship, 2008-2010



Source: Singapore Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Manpower.

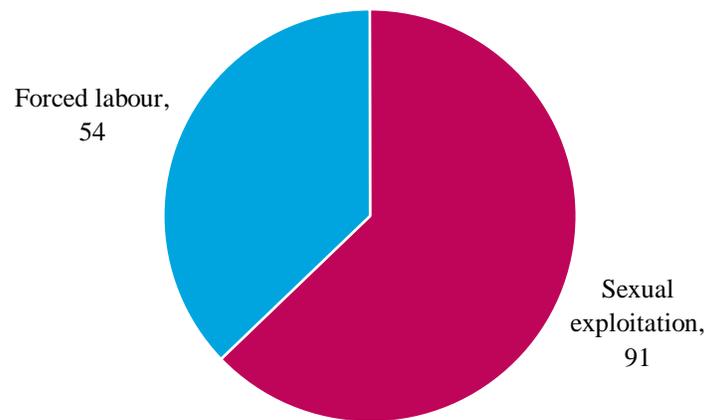
Victims

Detected victims of trafficking, by age and gender, 2008-2010



Source: Singapore Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Manpower.

Detected victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2008-2010



Source: Singapore Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Manpower

All victims detected were foreigners, with the exception of one Singaporean victim detected in 2010.

Source: Singapore Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Manpower.

Additional information

In March 2012, Singapore issued a National Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons. The Singapore Government formed an interagency task force in 2010, co-chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Manpower. This Task Force includes representatives of the Police and from the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority, Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Attorney General Chambers. The National Action Plan was drafted by the task force. The objective of the National Action Plan is to strengthen Singapore's capabilities along the 4 P's strategy: prevention, prosecution, protection and partnership.

- Sri Lanka-

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Sri Lanka covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

Between 2008 and June 2010, about 75 cases of trafficking in persons and related offences were investigated by the Police.

Source: Police Statistics.

While there were no convictions in 2008 or 2009, one conviction was recorded during the first six months of 2010.

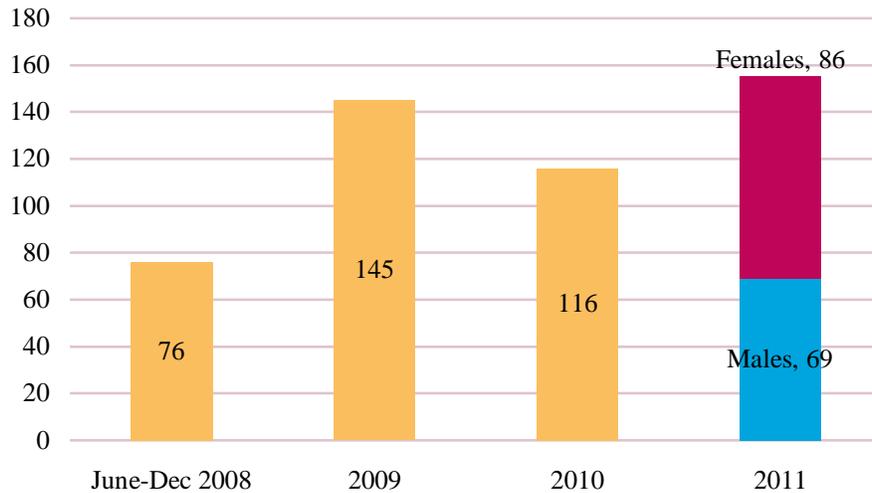
Source: Police Statistics.

- Thailand -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Thailand covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

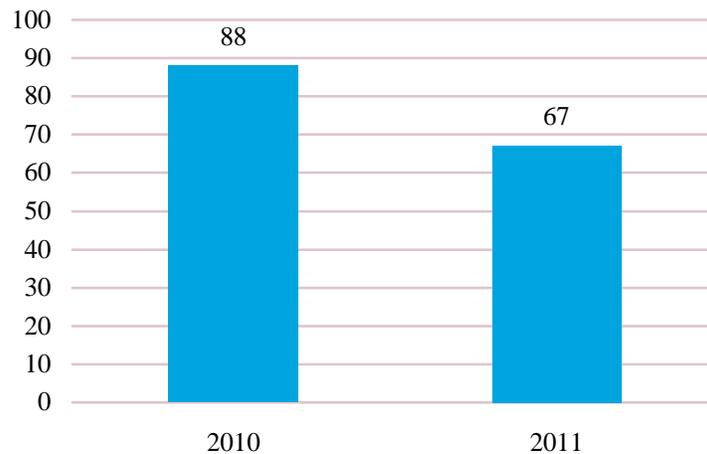
Investigations and suspects

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, mid-2008 – 2011



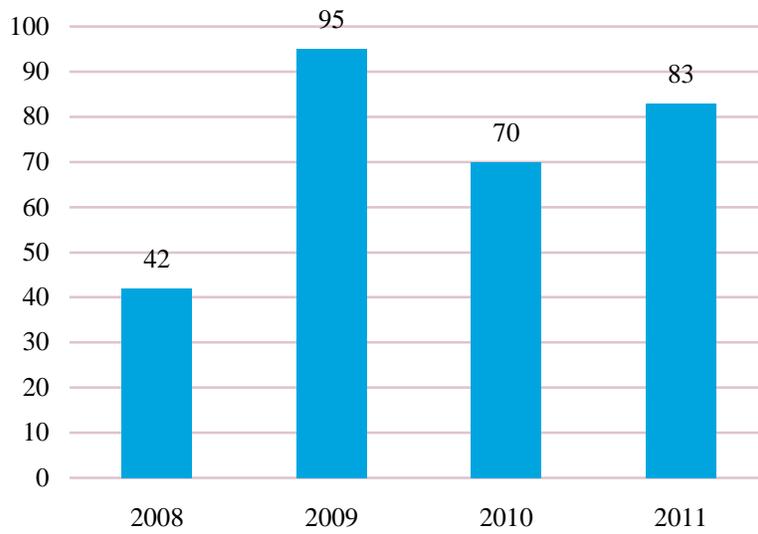
Source: The Royal Thai Police and the Department of Special Investigation.

Number of cases of trafficking prosecuted by the Office of the Attorney General, 2010-2011



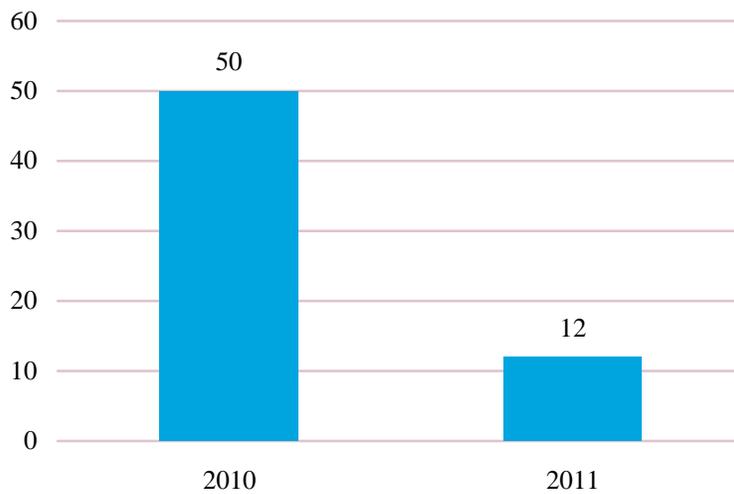
Source: Office of the Attorney General.

Number of cases of trafficking investigated by police, 2008-2011



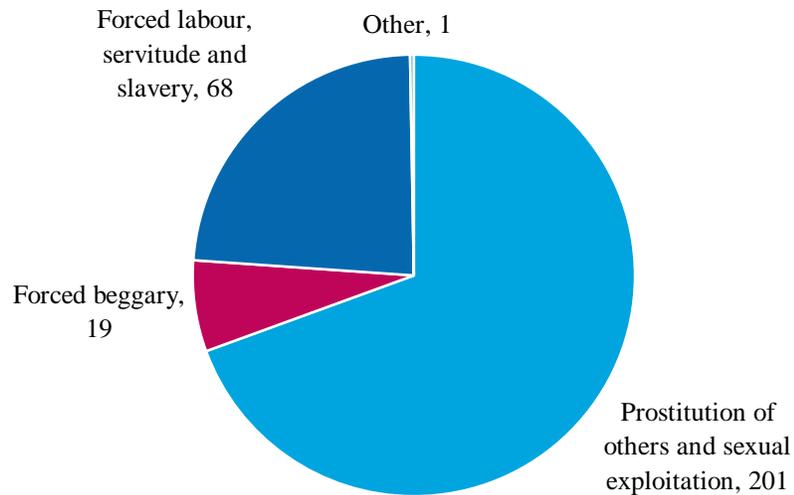
Source: The Royal Thai Police and the Department of Special Investigation.

Number of cases of trafficking that ended in conviction, as reported by the Office of the Attorney General, 2010-2011



Source: Office of the Attorney General.

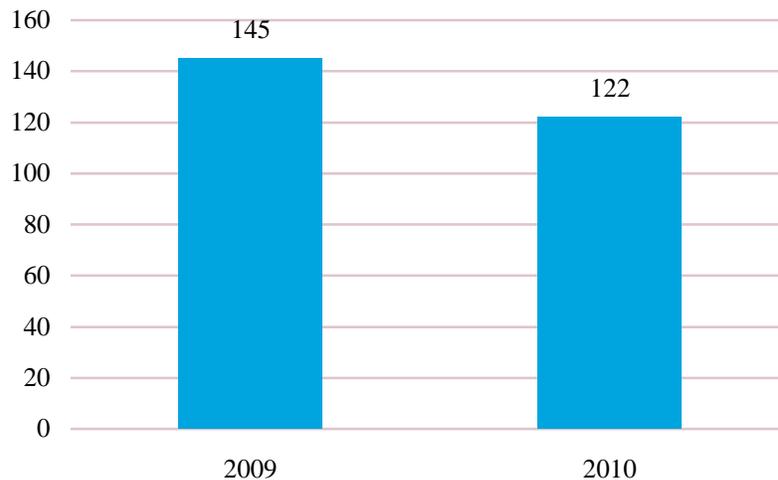
Number of cases of trafficking investigated, by form of exploitation, 2008-2011



Source: The Royal Thai Police and the Department of Special Investigation.

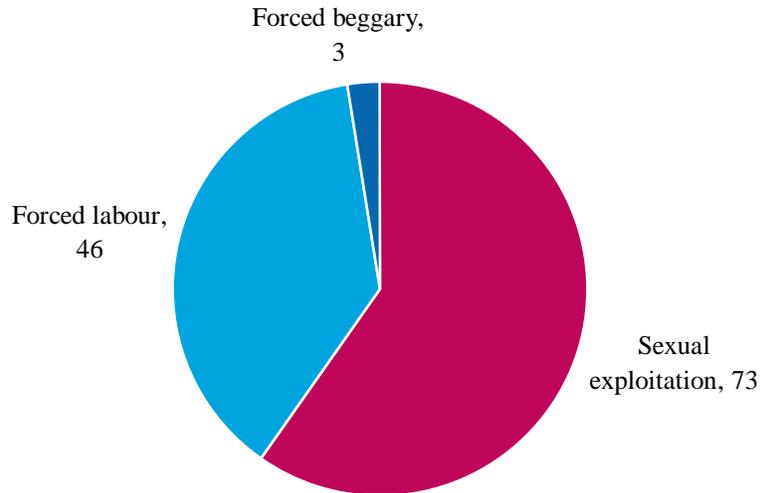
Victims

Victims of trafficking in persons identified by the police, 2009-2010



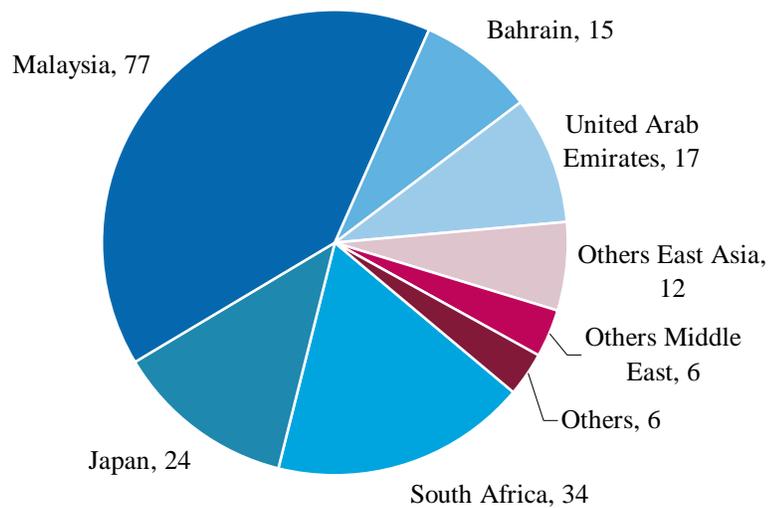
Source: The Royal Thai Police and the Department of Special Investigation.

**Number of victims of trafficking detected by the police,
by form of exploitation, 2010**



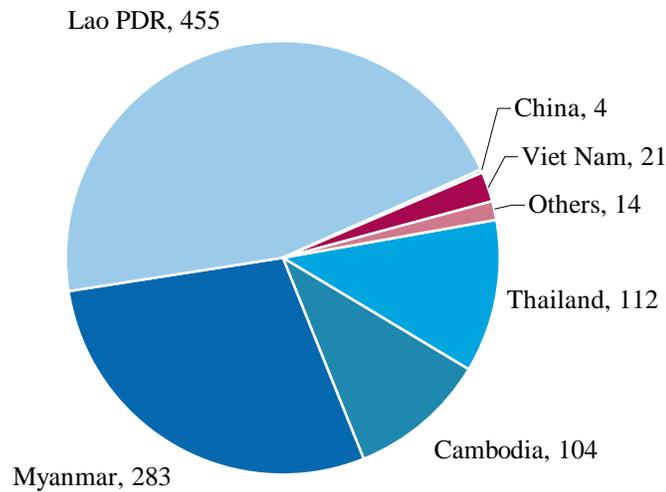
Source: The Royal Thai Police and the Department of Special Investigation.

**Number of repatriated Thai victims of trafficking in persons,
by country of destination, 2008-2010**



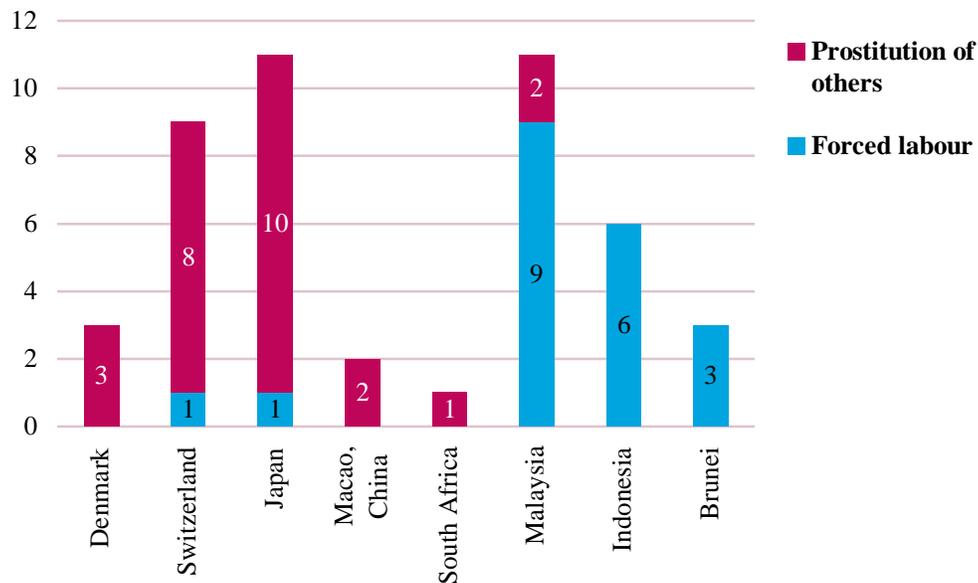
Source: The department of consular affairs.

Potential trafficking victims who received assistance from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, by country of origin, 2010-2011



Source: The Department of Social Development and Welfare, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

Thai nationals identified as potential victims returned to Thailand, by country/territory of destination and form of exploitation, 2011



Source: The Department of Social Development and Welfare, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

According to fact-finding and investigations of various human trafficking cases, trafficking channels are complex. Traffickers work through organized networks to send and obtain women and children. Foreign trafficked women and children usually come from areas in border provinces.

Among victims of human trafficking, women and children are the most vulnerable to exploitation. Nevertheless, statistical data on arrests, classification of convictions, and rescue records of victims from different agencies found that women and children are not the only victims but also men and people living with disabilities. Thai female victims are normally approached by someone they know, although some are tricked by illegal employment agencies. Likewise, it is common for Thai male victims to be approached by someone they know. Moreover, some are tricked by strangers at bus and train stations.

Source: Social Division, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Additional information

In 2008, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 was promulgated, designating the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) as the focal point for multi-agency cooperation.

According to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, two national committees with different functions and roles have been established to combat trafficking in persons: the Anti-Trafficking in Persons (ATP) Committee chaired by the Prime Minister, and the Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance (CMP) Committee chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister.

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act stipulated that a Fund be established to support the prevention and suppression of human trafficking as well as to finance protection and assistance to trafficked victims. The Cabinet resolution on 14 June 2005 approved the establishment of the Operation Centre on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking, and assigned the MSDHS as the focal point. The main functions of these centres are to coordinate duties of agencies in the public and private sectors, as well as communities, on a multi-disciplinary team.

- Viet Nam -

New legislation on trafficking in persons was adopted in Viet Nam in March 2011. The new law covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender 2007-2011



Source: Ministry of Public Security.

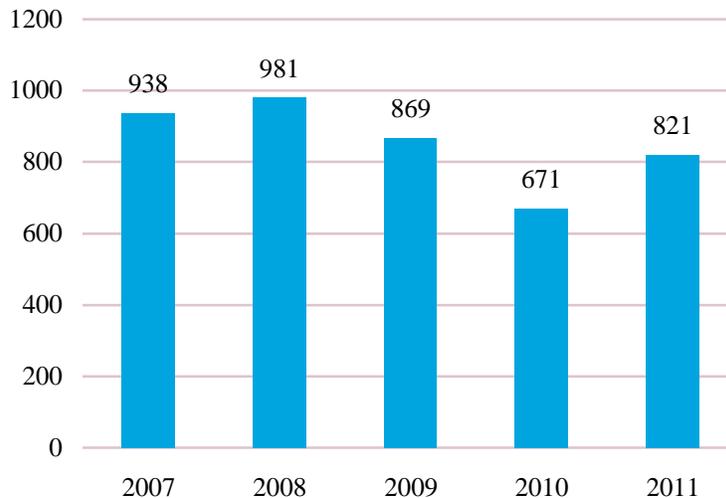
Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender 2007-2011



Source: Ministry of Public Security.

Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons, 2007 – 2011



Source: Ministry of Public Security.

The authorities report that Vietnamese victims have been repatriated from Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand and others

Source: Ministry of Public Security

Additional information

In August 2011, the Vietnamese government approved the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking for the period 2011-2015. The overall objective of the plan is to significantly increase awareness in society on the issues of preventing and combating human trafficking, in addition to the provision of reintegration assistance for victims.

The plan has five specific objectives: To strengthen education to raise awareness and encourage community participation in preventative and prosecutorial human trafficking work; to strengthen the effectiveness of investigations, prosecutions and trials of human trafficking cases; to strengthen the effectiveness of victim identification, reception arrangements, protection and community reintegration; to finalize the legislative framework on counter trafficking to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of the new law on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking; and to promote international cooperation and collaboration on counter trafficking.