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Committee: UNICEF

Agenda Item: Preventing Child Trafficking in **Third World** Countries

Country: Kingdom of Thailand

The Kingdom of Thailand, formerly known as Siam, is an imperial state in Southeast Asia. Thailand has a population of around 70 million. Covering approximately 513,120 square kilometers, it is the world's fifth-largest country by area. Governed by the Palang Pracharath Party, the state exercises jurisdiction over 76 provinces. Thailand's historical civilization dates from the 10th century AD by Bay Chiang and Indic Srivijaya civilization, the ethnic Thais migration from southern China into the region. From the 14th century AD and for the next 6 centuries, Thailand alternated between periods of unity and disunity under a succession of imperial dynasties. The revolution of 1932 ended the absolute monarchy and replaced it with a constitutional monarchy and it stands to this day.

Thailand is one of the dream destinations of tourists from different countries of the world. Thailand has many features to attract the attention of its travelers: beautiful beaches, pristine forests, magnificent temples, nightlife on the streets, and legendary foods are just a few examples. The tourism industry has a special place in this country. But there are some facts that worry tourists, facts about the murder of tourists, human trafficking, and animal cruelty, which most of all make foreigners suspicious of Thailand. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that Thailand's neighbors are among the lowest GDP in Asia. Each of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar have problems that make Thailand the only way out for the people. Given the current situation and the strong dependence of Thailand on tourism revenue, the Thai government has little incentive to tighten anti-trafficking laws. For example, a growing number of Rohingya Muslim minorities who have been stripped of their citizenship by the Myanmar government and subjected to a series of acts of violence are sailing to Thailand for a brighter future. There are many children among these immigrants, many of whom do not have their parents with them. Many Myanmar Muslim refugees have been trapped by smugglers in southern Thailand, and some are being sold into fishing boats and farmers as slaves. The Thai government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of smuggling, however, it claims to be trying to do so. For example, In November 2007, the Thai National Legislature passed a new comprehensive anti-trafficking law, and the Thai government announced that it would implement the law from June 2008. In early May 2015, after discovering more than 30 bodies in mass and shallow graves along the Thai-Malaysian border, the Thai Prime Minister ordered the destruction of human trafficking camps. Thai officials said 50 police officers had been transferred to other areas on suspicion of links to human trafficking groups after the bodies were found. And additionally, on June 2, 2015, a Thai court arrested a senior army officer accused of involvement in human trafficking. General Manas Kungpan was interrogated by the army and tried in a criminal court.

As the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand, we would like to announce our solution ideas as;

1. Every country must officially recognize human trafficking and, based on that, plan and implement strategies to combat human trafficking.
2. A regional and international consensus must be formed to prevent the worrying exploits and abuses that affect and destroy not only the present but also the future of these children, and certainly not just domestic executive bodies such as the State Department, Welfare, And the Ministry of Interior should take this issue seriously but should try to persuade the officials and stakeholders of the neighboring countries, especially the government officials, to accept more responsibility towards the citizens of their country, especially children.
3. The human rights of children must be specified. The re-specifying of children's human rights must be in line with what is stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
4. In many countries, especially in Third World countries, the punishments for this crime are very limited and light. Countries must legally define and enforce heavy and effective punishments for human traffickers. The punishment for child trafficking should be equal to the punishment for rape and other serious crimes.
5. Countries should provide safe accommodation for child victims and children at risk of neglect, abuse, mistreatment, and exploitation.

According to the recent happenings in the world especially in Third World Countries, the Kingdom of Thailand believes that countries should take smugglers' actions seriously and they must enforce heavy and effective punishments for human traffickers as we said above. To sum up, governments should take serious actions regarding current and future smuggling and crimes. So this committee is here for making these plans real. We hope that the whole UNICEF committee is going to write a really beneficial resolution paper.