



Illegal Immigration via Thailand to Third Countries: A Comparative Study between Uyghur and North Korean Illegal Immigration in Thailand

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Outline

- Introduction
- Causes and Factors
- Reasons choosing Thailand as a transit country
- Routes
- Impacts on Thailand
- Recommendations
- Conclusion

Introduction



Causes and Factors

North Korean Immigration	Uyghur Immigration
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Living Condition● Economic Disparity (Military and Civil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Living Condition● Economic Disparity (Han and Uyghur)● Difference between Han and Uyghur (Language, Culture and Ethnic)● Islamic way

Why Thailand ?

- Convenient Location & Long Borders
- Mild Punishment of Thai laws
- Safer Environment
- Thai Measures based on International Laws
- Thai People Characteristic
- Less Possibility to be sent back to a Source Country
- Human Trafficking Network

DRIVEN TO DEFECT

- Most of North Korea's 23 million people experience daily food shortages
- Famine in the mid-1990s killed up to 2 million
- Acute power shortages limit day-to-day life outside big cities to daylight hours



Suspected Muslim Uighurs arrested early this month in Songkhla's Sadao district are thought to have fled China's restive Xinjiang province for Kunming province before entering Thailand via one of these four human trafficking routes. It is thought their end destination was Turkey via Malaysia.

FOUR POSSIBLE HUMAN TRAFFICKING ROUTES TAKEN BY SUSPECTED MUSLIM UIGHURS

- 1** Myanmar's Tha Chi Lek border checkpoint in Shan State – Mae Sai in Chiang Rai – Sadao
- 2** Laos – Chiang Saen and Chiang Khong border checkpoints in Chiang Rai – Sadao
- 3** Vietnam – Cambodia – Aranyaprathet border checkpoint in Sa Kaeo – Sadao
- 4** Vietnam – Cambodia – Sadao by sea



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Impacts on Thailand

- Pressure from Stakeholders, Relevant Countries , International Organizations and NGOs
- Increasing number of Illegal Immigration
- Secret Agent Movements
- Possibility of linking between Insurgent and Terrorist Groups
- Economic Burden
- Diseases

Policy Recommendations

- Serious Suppression of Human Trafficking Networks
- More Cooperation and Information Sharing with Relevant Countries
- Revision of Thai Law and Its Punishment
- Request the Relevant Countries to Put More Pressure on the Countries of Destination (Instead of Transit Countries)

Conclusion

