



DSI Annual Report 2014



DSI

Annual Report 2014



Dignity, Specialty, Integrity
Justice Provider...You Can Trust

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Annual Report 2014



**Department of Special Investigation
Ministry of Justice**



กรมสอบสวนคดีพิเศษ

DSI

Dignity, Specialty, Integrity

DSI's Executives at Present



Pol. Col. Paisit Wongmuang
Director-General



Pol. Lt. Col. Pong-In Intarakhao
Deputy Director-General



Pol. Col. Songsak Raksaksakul
Deputy Director-General

DSI's Executives

(17 November 2014 – 30 September 2015)



Mrs. Suwana Suwanjuta
Director-General



Pol. Lt. Col. Wannapong Kotcharag
Deputy Director-General (1)



Pol. Col. Paisit Wongmuang
Deputy Director-General (2)



Pol. Lt. Col. Pong-In Intarakhao
Deputy Director-General (3)



Pol. Col. Songsak Raksaksakul
Deputy Director-General (4)

DSI's Executives

(27 June 2014 – 17 November 2014)



Pol. Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit
Director-General



Mr. Permpoon Puengprasith
Deputy Director-General (1)



Mrs. Sivaporn Chuenjitsiri
Deputy Director-General (2)



Pol. Lt. Col. Wannapong Kotcharag
Deputy Director-General (3)



Pol. Col. Paisit Wongmuang
Deputy Director-General (4)

DSI's Executives

(Before 27 June 2014)



Mr. Tarit Pengdith
Director-General



Mr. Permpoon Puengprasith
Deputy Director-General (1)



Mrs. Sivaporn Chuenjitsiri
Deputy Director-General (2)



Pol. Lt. Col. Wannapong Kotcharag
Deputy Director-General (3)



Pol. Col. Paisit Wongmuang
Deputy Director-General (4)

DSI's Director-General: Past and Present

Name	Term of Office
1. Pol. Lt. Gen. Noppadol Somboonsap	8 November 2002 – 21 September 2003
2. Pol. Gen. Sombat Amornwiwat	7 February 2004 – 9 January 2007
3. Mr. Sunai Manomaiudom	16 January 2007 – 24 February 2008
4. Pol. Col. Tawee Sodsong	11 April 2008 – 29 September 2009
5. Mr. Tarit Pengdith	19 October 2009 – 27 June 2014
6. Pol. Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit	27 June 2014 – 17 November 2014
7. Mrs. Suwana Suwanjuta	17 November 2014 – 30 September 2015
8. Pol. Col. Paisit Wongmuang	1 October 2015 – Present

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Message from the DSI's Director-General



Pol. Col. Paisit Wongmuang
Director-General

The DSI entered its 12th year of establishment in 2014. Since its establishment in 2002, the DSI has strived to perform all undertakings aimed at fighting against serious and transnational crimes that cause grave and adverse impacts on economy, security, public order and morals, and international cooperation, as required by laws under its roles and duties with all of its personnel, budget, equipment, and instruments. It is a 12 years of learning, reviewing, and developing for fortifying the strength of and reducing the imperfections in its organization in terms of the organizational structure arrangement, the formation of strategies and policies, the advancement of internal rules, regulations, clauses, principles, and methods of operations proper to existing

problems and changes of serious crimes, the genesis and blend of organizational culture, the increase of capacity for and efficiency in investigations that meet international standard, and the expansion of cooperation with its networks both domestic and overseas partners in the public and private sectors including people organizations. By working thoughtfully, deliberately, and purposefully through the aforesaid years, the DSI is most proud of its ability to reduce various crimes, particularly in environmental crimes, from the society. The DSI Map invented and continuously employed by the DSI as an online program for prevention and suppression of the trespasses on state land generates the rapid and successful prosecutions of offenders and the return of several hundred million baht damages to the state.

In 2014, there were 105 special cases handled by the DSI consisting of: 34 cases relating to national security, public order and morals, and other serious crimes including 3 cases of human trafficking; 28 cases relating to financial, banking, and taxation crimes; 18 intellectual property infringement cases; 17 cases concerning consumers and loan amounting to public cheating and fraud; 3 cases relating to government procurement fraud and corruption in the public sector, and 1 case of the trespass on natural resources. Besides, the complaints lodged to the DSI throughout this year resulted in 134 investigations for fact-findings on different matters and 176 other investigations.

For improving and developing its investigative and interrogative processes to be efficient, rapid, extensive, neutral, and fair to all related parties, in this year the DSI conducted an opinion survey on confidence in its processes of investigations and interrogations of 93 samples who are service users, stakeholders, and persons related directly to the DSI's investigations and interrogations. The results revealed that 75% and 72.89% of the samples have confidence in the DSI's processes of investigations and interrogations respectively. Moreover, in July this year, the DSI also set up a unit called "Public and Information Service Unit" with its aims to provide service and information to all requesting persons. From July to

December 2014, this unit could provide service and information to 1,780 persons.

At present, with its great determination and aspiration to effectively control serious crimes as expected by the society and the public, the DSI still keep developing and elevating its organization to be a prominent organization conducting investigations that meet international standards and attaining public confidence in its ability to equitably enforce laws by fulfilling its duties with dignity, specialty, and integrity.



About the DSI



The Department of Special Investigation (DSI) is a multidisciplinary law enforcement agency founded on October 3, 2002 under the Ministry of Justice pursuant to the Ministries, Bureaus, and Departments Restructuring Act B.E. 2545 (2002), in order to prevent, suppress, and control serious and complex crime that causes huge damage, both economically and socially, to national security.

Vision

A prominent organization conducting investigations that meet international standards and attaining public confidence in its ability to equitably enforce laws

Mission

To efficiently prevent, suppress, and investigate crimes, and to fairly proceed with special cases

Power and Duty

The missions of the DSI abided by the ministerial regulations are to prevent, suppress, and control serious cases affecting the nation's economy, society, security, and safety by monitoring crime, investigating, and prosecuting criminals so as to protect and preserve nation's income; to suppress corruption; and to dismantle transnational organized-crime. The power and duty of the DSI are as follows:

1. Deal with administrative work of the Board of Special Case under the Special Case Investigation Act and related laws;
2. Prevent, suppress, and investigate serious cases pursuant to the Special Case Investigation Act and the rules or the resolution made by the Board of Special Case as well as perform its work

conforming to the Criminal Procedure Code and other laws relating to the criminal offences regarded as special cases;

3. Study, collect, systematize, and analyze information for the benefit of performance of the Board of Special Case and for serious crime prevention, suppression, and investigations;
4. Educate about, train on, and develop a special case investigation system as well as enhance knowledge and evaluate work performance of DSI's personnel;
5. Perform its work relating to the laws and regulations under the responsibility of the DSI and related work; and
6. Perform any other tasks according to the laws under the responsibility of the DSI or as assigned by the Minister or the Cabinet.

DSI's Scope of Special Case

Special cases are serious and complex criminal cases that are committed by influential persons acting as principals, instigators, or accessories, or associated with organized criminal groups who possess and abuse knowledge of highly sophisticated technology in their criminal conduct, and that require innovative forms and special methods of inquiry, investigation, and evidence collection to dismantle organized crime syndicates that cause serious effects upon public order and moral, national security, international relations, or the country's economy or finance.

Special cases within the scope of the DSI's authority include any illegal act under the following laws:

1. Law on Loan Amounting to Public Cheating and Fraud;
2. Trade Competition Act;
3. Chain Loan Control Act;
4. Foreign Exchange Control Act;
5. Government Procurement Fraud Act;
6. Protection of Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits Act;

7. Consumer Protection Act;
8. Trademark Act;
9. Currency Act;
10. Tax and Duty Compensation of Exported Goods Produced in the Kingdom Act;
11. Bank of Thailand Act;
12. Public Company Act;
13. Anti-Money Laundering Act;
14. Industrial Product Standard Act;
15. Copyright Act;
16. Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act;
17. Patent Act;
18. Securities and Exchange Act;
19. Fiscal Code;
20. Customs Act;
21. Excise Act;
22. Liquor Act;
23. Tobacco Act;
24. Computer-Related Crime Act;
25. Foreign Business Act;
26. Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act;
27. Minerals Act;
28. Financial Institution Business Act;
29. Cosmetics Act;
30. Hazardous Substance Act;
31. Drug Act; and
32. Food Act.

The laws no. 24-32 were added in and the laws on Finance Business, Securities Business, and Credit Foncier Business were revoked from the Annex attached to the Special Case Investigation Act by the Board of Special Case's Notification (No.5), B.E. 2555 (2012).

Budget

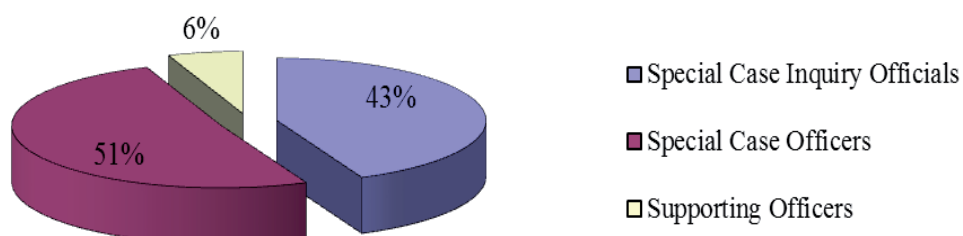
In the fiscal year 2014 (October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014), the DSI was allocated 1,088,270,500 baht. In comparison with 1,117,215,700 baht of the budget in the fiscal year 2013, the DSI received lower budget for 28,495,200 baht.

Manpower

To fulfill the DSI's mission, the number of personnel in the positions of the special case inquiry official and the special case officer is greater than other positions. As of the end of 2014, the DSI has 1,143 personnel consisting of 996 government officials and 147 government employees. The structure of the government officials can be classified into the following categories:

1. Executive	3	positions
● Higher Level	1	position
● Primary Level	2	positions
2. Director	11	positions
● Higher Level	10	positions
● Primary Level	1	position
3. Special Case Inquiry Official	427	positions
● Expert Level	5	positions
● Senior Professional Level	256	positions
● Professional Level	166	positions
4. Special Case Officer	501	positions
● Senior Professional Level	82	positions
● Professional Level	330	positions
● Practitioner Level	89	positions

5. Supporting Officer	54	positions
● Professional Level	2	positions
● Practitioner Level	4	positions
● Senior Level	10	positions
● Experienced Level	37	positions
● Operational Level	1	position



Organizational Structure

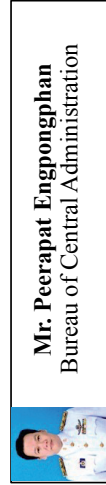
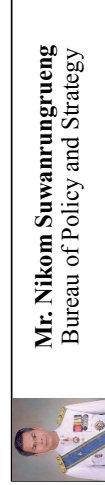
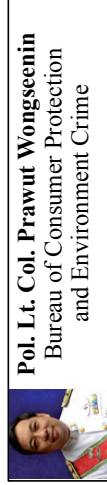
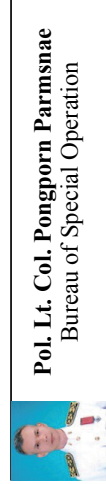
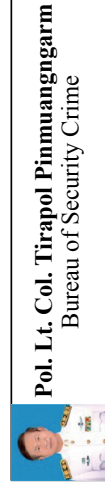
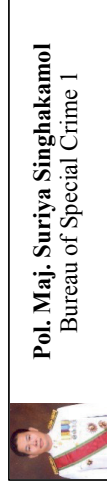
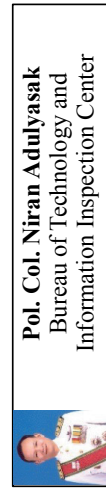
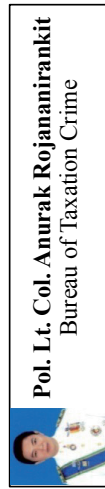
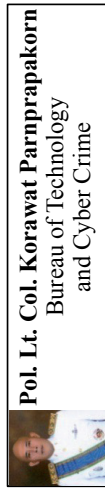
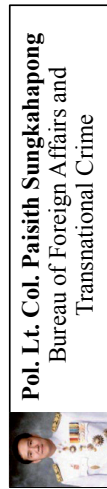
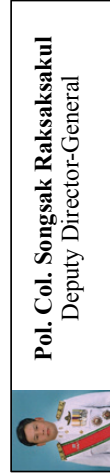
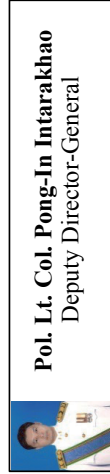
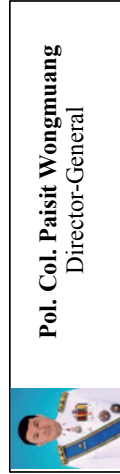
The structure of the DSI consists of 2 groups, 1 division, and 16 bureaus; namely 1) Internal Audit Group, 2) Administrative System Development Group, 3) Legal Affairs Division, 4) Bureau of Central Administration, 5) Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime, 6) Bureau of Financial and Banking Crime, 7) Bureau of Taxation Crime, 8) Bureau of Special Crime 1, 9) Bureau of Special Crime 2, 10) Bureau of Special Crime 3, 11) Bureau of Security Crime, 12) Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime, 13) Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime, 14) Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime, 15) Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center, 16) Bureau of Special Operation, 17) Bureau of Development and Logistics, 18) Bureau of Policy and Strategy, and 19) Bureau of Regional Operation.

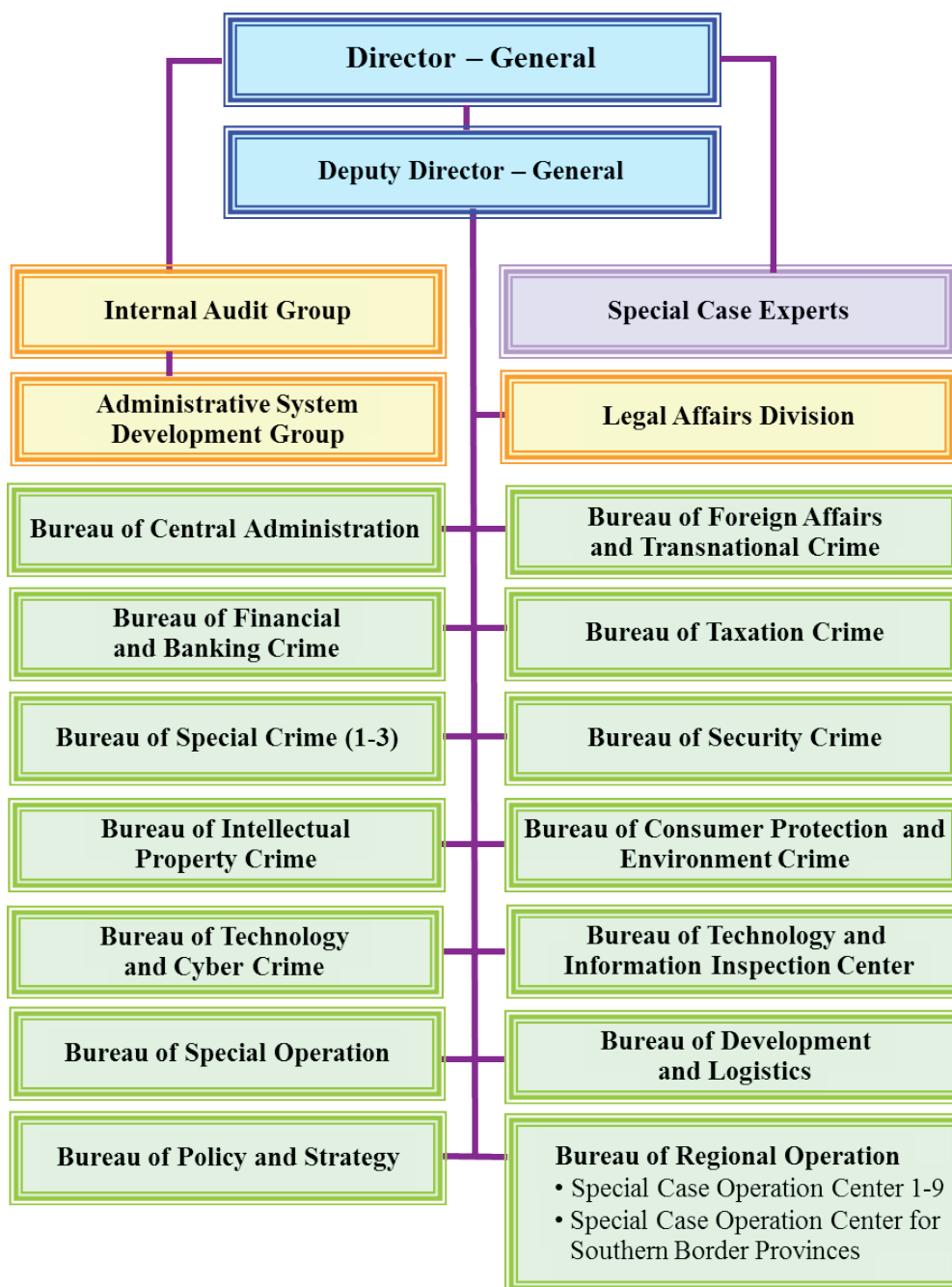
Moreover, the following specialized centers were established for more efficient and effective operations in combating serious crimes:

1. Inspection Administration Center against Corruption in Rice Pledging, Disaster's Reparation, Rehabilitation and Prevention, and Local Administration Organization's Budget Spending;
2. Corruption Prevention and Suppression Center;
3. Center against Influential Persons;
4. Transnational Crime Intelligence Operation Center;
5. Anti-Online Intellectual Property Infringement Center;
6. Unfairly-Treated and Injured Persons Help Center;
7. Map and Geoinformatics Operation Center;
8. Center for Legal Public Assistance;
9. Gender Equality Coordination Center;
10. People's Network and Alliance Center;
11. Coordination Center for ASEAN Affairs;
12. Transnational Crime Law Enforcement Center;
13. Anti-Money Laundering Operation Center;
14. Money and Capital Markets Crime Control Center;

15. Security Crime Analysis and Data Center;
16. Center for Investigation and Suppression of Illegal Dumping of Toxic Waste and Hazardous Substances;
17. Center against Presenting Illegal Information via IT and Communication Systems;
18. Narcotics Money Laundering Suppression Center;
19. Investigation and Intelligence Link Analysis Center (i-LAC);
20. Currency Exchange Suppression Center;
21. Intelligence and Coordination Center;
22. Solution Center for Crime, Corruption in Private Business Sector and Special Case Procedure;
23. Marine Operation Center (DSI-MOC);
24. The Central Operational Center for Special Case Investigation into Turmoils of 2010;
25. Counter-Terrorism and Serious Crime Center; and
26. Political Situation Analysis and Intelligence Operation Center.

DSI's Executives





Groups, Division, and Bureaus' Scope of Work

Internal Audit Group takes charge of internal audit in order to ensure that the DSI's work has been performed legitimately, cooperates with and supports other related agencies, and acts as assigned.

Administrative System Development Group provides suggestions and guidance to the Director-General regarding the DSI's governmental system development strategy and follows-up, evaluates, and produces the report as such. It also cooperates with and supports other related agencies and does as assigned.

Legal Affairs Division provides legal assistance, suggestions, and guidance relating to the DSI's affairs, drafts laws, rules, and regulations, and performs academic work and law development under the responsibility of the DSI. It also reviews non-prosecuted case files and other cases as assigned by the Director-General, reports the adjudication of the Attorney-General regarding special cases, cooperates with and supports other related agencies, and acts as assigned.

Bureau of Central Administration performs general administrative work, paperwork and filing system, supporting work, public relations, secretarial work, financial and accounting administration, budgeting, procurement, and building and vehicle arrangement and maintenance. It is also responsible for systematizing work system and performing the DSI's human resources management, work relating to contracts, civil and criminal liabilities, administrative cases, and other cases under the responsibility of the DSI. Apart from being the public service center that collects complaints about criminal cases lodged to the DSI in order to propose to the BSC for approval if its nature is considered as a special case, and acting as the secretary of the BSC, it is also responsible for keeping all records of special cases, case files, etc. and entreating those in charge of delayed cases to speed their cases up as well as cooperating with and supporting other related agencies, and doing as assigned.

Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime has authority to prevent, suppress, and investigate transnational crime as assigned by the Director-General, to interrogate the offenders who commit transnational crime, and to contact and liaise with foreign agencies in respect of assistance and cooperation in transnational crime prevention and suppression, extradition, transfer of the offender and foreigner-related case proceedings, and arrangement of overseas study visits, education, training, and research. It is also obligated to conduct investigations into any special cases as assigned by the Director-General, to cooperate with and support other related agencies, and to do as assigned.

Bureau of Financial and Banking Crime has duty to prevent, suppress, investigate, and interrogate the offenders committing financial and banking crime. It is also obligated to conduct investigations into any special cases as assigned by the Director-General, to cooperate with and support other related agencies, and to do as assigned.

Bureau of Taxation Crime takes charge of prevention, suppression, investigation, and interrogation of the offenders who commit crimes in relation to the fraud of customs taxation, excise taxation, and revenue taxation. Its other authority is to conduct investigations into any special cases as assigned by the Director-General, to cooperate with and support other related agencies, and to do as assigned.

Bureau of Special Crime 1 - 3 has responsibilities to protect, suppress, investigate, and inquire the offenders committing the crime which causes or might have serious effects to public order and morals, or the country's economy, or any criminal case which is committed by organized criminal groups or influential persons. It also has authority to conduct investigations into any special cases as assigned by the Director-General, to cooperate with and support other related agencies, and to act as assigned.

Bureau of Security Crime is responsible for prevention, suppression, investigation, and interrogation of the offenders committing the crime that

causes serious effect to national security, or public order and morals, or relating to terrorism. It also conducts investigations into any special cases as assigned by the Director-General, cooperates with and supports other related agencies, and acts as assigned.

Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime takes charge of prevention, suppression, investigation, and interrogation of the offenders committing offences relating to intellectual property rights, patent, and trademark. It also has authority to conduct investigations into any special cases as assigned by the Director-General, to cooperate with and support other related agencies, and to act as assigned.

Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime has a mission to prevent, suppress, investigate, and inquire the offenders causing damage to consumer or environment. It is also obligated to conduct investigations into any special cases as assigned by the Director-General, to cooperate with and support other related agencies, and to do as assigned.

Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime has responsibilities to prevent, suppress, investigate, inquire, and take legal action against the offenders committing the technology and cyber crimes and other cases assigned by the Director-General. It is also obligated to cooperate with and support other related agencies and to do as assigned.

Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center proposes policies, supervises, supports, promotes, plans, and evaluates the implementation of information technology, computer system, and application software for developing the DSI's work system. It provides the DSI's other bureaus with forensic science examination, crime scene investigation, polygraph test, undercover operation, criminal database, and information access as prescribed in the Special Case Investigation Act B.E. 2547 (2004) and its amendment. It is also obligated to conduct investigations into any special cases as assigned by the Director-General,

to cooperate with and support other related agencies, and to act as assigned.

Bureau of Special Operation has responsibilities to run expertise tactics, to conduct surveillance, to support search and arrest, to safeguard the person and place as well as to provide witness protection. It also has authority to retain exhibits and case files, to detain alleged offenders, to cooperate with and support other related agencies, and to do as assigned.

Bureau of Development and Logistics studies, analyzes, and develops special case investigation techniques, organizes and evaluates training courses, and disseminates information or knowledge necessary for special case investigations. It is also obligated to cooperate with and support other related agencies and to act as assigned.

Bureau of Policy and Strategy studies, analyzes, and prepares data for strategy and policy planning, generates projects and operational plans of the DSI's comprehensive plan, and estimates and manages the budget of the DSI. It also cooperates with and supports other related agencies and does as assigned.

Bureau of Regional Operation takes charge of prevention, suppression, investigation, and interrogation in order to proceed the case against the offenders in the North, Northeast, East, and South Regions. It also cooperates with and supports other related agencies and acts as assigned.



Board of Special Case

Board of Special Case

The Board of Special Case referred to in abbreviation as the “BSC” is set up conforming to the Special Case Investigation Act B.E. 2547 (2004) for being the mechanics to stimulate the DSI’s work in the areas of prevention, suppression, and control of special cases to be most efficient as legislative intent. The Section 5 of this Act provides that the BSC shall consist of the Prime Minister acting as Chairman; the Minister of Justice as Vice Chairman; the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, the Secretary-General of the Office of the Council of State, the Judge Advocate General, the Governor of the Bank of Thailand, the President of the Law Society of Thailand, and 9 experts appointed by the Cabinet, among whom shall be persons having expertise and knowledge in each field of economics, banking and finance, information technology or law, acting as members. The DSI’s Director-General shall act as the BSC’s member and secretary and shall appoint no more than 2 officers of the DSI as the BSC’s assistant secretary.



Board of Special Case



Mr. Wisanu Kruea-ngam
Deputy Prime Minister



Gen. Paiboon Koomchaya
Justice Minister



Pol. Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Justice



Mr. Trakul Winitnaiyapak
Attorney-General



Mr. Wiboon Sanguanpong
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Interior



Mr. Rangsan Siworasat
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Finance



Mrs. Chutima Bunyapraphasara
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Commerce



Pol. Gen. Somyot Pumphuanmuang
Commissioner-General
Royal Thai Police



Mr. Distat Hotrakitya
Secretary-General
Office of the Council of State



Gen. Jira Komutpong
Judge Advocate General



Mr. Prasarn Trairatvorakul
Governor of the Bank of Thailand



Mr. Dejudom Krairit
President of the Lawyers Council
of Thailand



Mr. Wirat Chinwinigkul



Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak



Mr. Sujate Jantarang



Assoc. Prof. Sauwanee Thairungroj



Mr. Tawatchai Yongkittikul



Mr. Chatpong Chatrakom



Mr. Sunthad Somchevita



Mr. Supan Mongkolsuthee



Mr. Pramom Sutivong

Term of Office for Expert Members

Expert members shall hold office for a term of 2 years. Vacating member may be re-appointed but shall not hold office in excess of 3 terms.

Power and Duty

According to Section 10 of the Special Case Investigation Act B.E. 2547 (2004), the BSC has the following power and duty:

- (1) to advise the Cabinet regarding the issuance of the Ministerial Regulations to determine special cases according to Section 21, paragraph one (1);
- (2) to determine details of offences under Section 21, paragraph one (1);
- (3) to adopt resolutions regarding other criminal cases according to Section 21, paragraph one (2);
- (4) to determine requirements or rules which are under the BSC's power or duty;
- (5) to monitor and assess results of compliance with this Act;
- (6) to approve a special case investigation curriculum; and
- (7) to perform other duties according to this Act or those designated by the law to be the BSC's power and duty.

In 2014, only one meeting of the BSC took place where Mr. Wisanu Kruea-ngam was the chairperson at the DSI's Meeting Room 1, DSI's Building on November 13, 2014.





DSI's 5 - Year Strategic Plan

B.E. 2555-2559 (2012-2016)



DSI's 5 - Year Strategic Plan

B.E. 2555-2559 (2012-2016)

The DSI's strategic plan of 2012-2016 was established systematically under rapid change in social, economic, and political environments by analyzing organizational contexts and environments affecting special case investigations in order to be omniscient in the changes and fit for every future change. The plan aimed at performing work in line with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2550 (2007), especially in terms of the rights in the justice system as well as legal policies and justice pursuant to fundamental policies of the state, is employed as an operation framework, fiscal budget arrangement, and follow-up and assessment of the DSI's performance that will lead to correctness, briskness, and fairness for special case investigations and further create effectiveness and efficiency in furnishing society with justice.



This strategic plan consists of 4 strategies: 1) Promoting national security by means of special case investigations; 2) Building up international confidence by means of special case investigations; 3) Building up cooperative alliances for integrative potential of special case investigations; and 4) Building up public confidence and sustainably developing the organization based on the principles of Good Governance.

Each strategy has specific purposes and core tactics as illustrated in the below table.

Strategies	Purposes	Core Tactics
1. Promoting national security by means of special case investigations	1. Laws are widely, thoroughly and fairly enforced.	1. Enhance efficiency in managing investigations to be fast, precise, and consistent with the principles of appropriate justice processes and to maintain clear referable rules.
	2. National threats deemed to be special cases under the responsibility of the DSI are remarkably reduced.	2. Increase efficiency in responding to formal requests and providing relevant information to related persons and agencies.
	3. The state can enforce laws efficiently according to the principles of Good Governance as a legal state.	3. Elevate image building in order to boost understanding and confidence of the public.
	4. The public will be properly, legally, and fairly judged and protected.	
	5. Judiciary will obtain proper and evident information.	
	6. Special case investigations can be efficiently conducted.	
	7. It can provide information that completely and evidently reflects facts.	

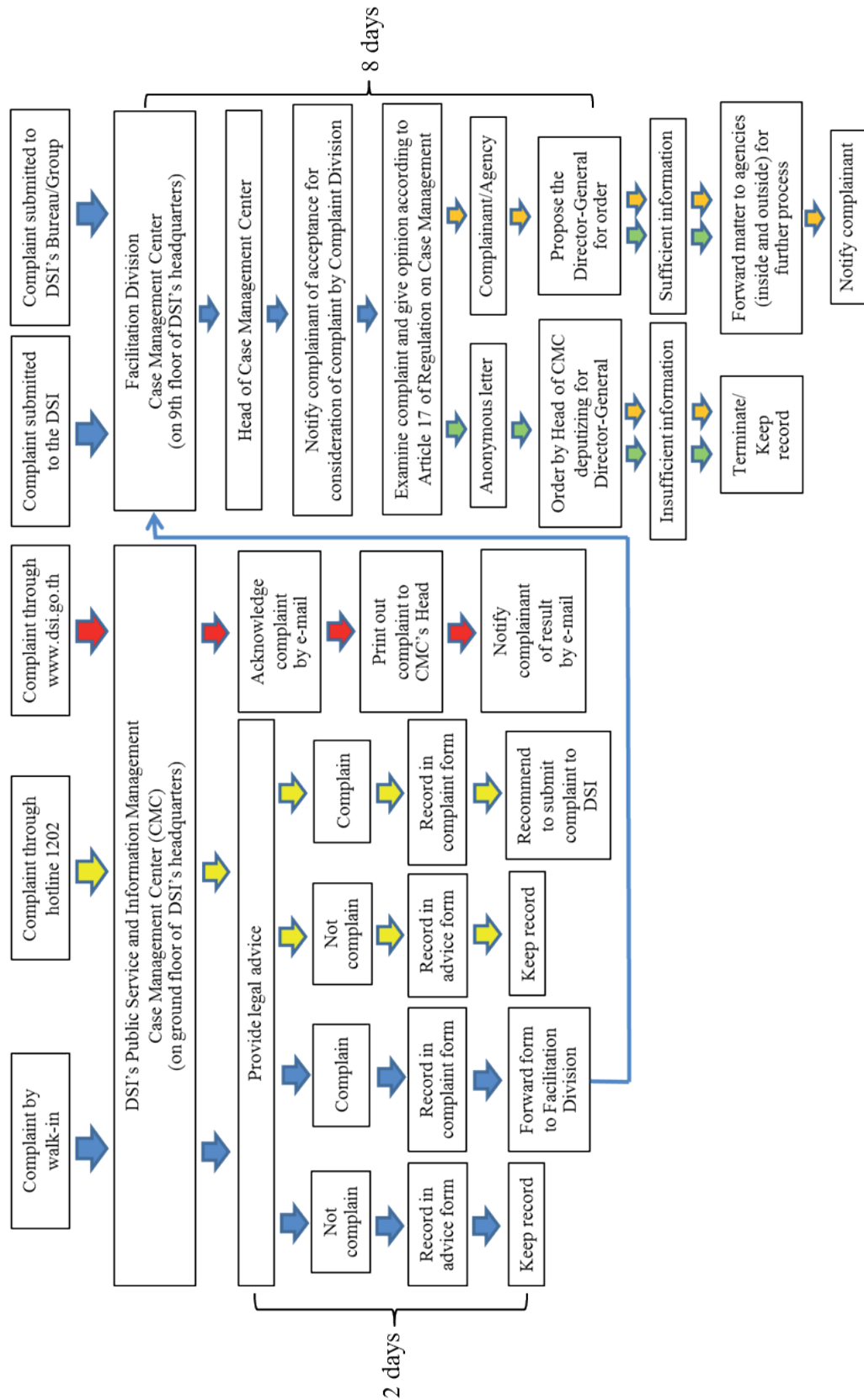
Strategies	Purposes	Core Tactics
2. Building up international confidence by means of special case investigations	1. Laws are widely, thoroughly and fairly enforced.	1. Enhance efficiency in managing investigations to be fast, precise, and consistent with the principles of appropriate justice processes and to maintain clear referable rules.
	2. National threats deemed to be special cases under the responsibility of the DSI are remarkably reduced.	2. Increase efficiency in responding to formal requests and providing relevant information to foreign agencies.
	3. The state can enforce laws efficiently according to the principles of Good Governance as a legal state.	3. Elevate image building in order to boost understanding and confidence of foreign countries.
	4. The public will be properly, legally, and fairly judged and protected.	4. Create acceptable academic work on investigations.
	5. Judiciary will obtain proper and evident information.	
	6. Special case investigations can be efficiently conducted.	
	7. It can provide information that completely and evidently reflects facts.	
3. Building up cooperative alliances for integrative potential of special case investigations	1. Domestic and international alliances will receive full-scale and thorough coordination that benefits work.	1. Expand extensive and diverse alliances in special case investigations and increase networks with international organizations.
	2. It can build up good relationships with every related agency in collecting useful information for investigations.	2. Promote good relationships in special case investigations with alliance organizations.
	3. It can collaborate with other agencies for the creation of confidence and the increase in potential in law enforcement.	3. Join forces to prevent and suppress special crimes.

Strategies	Purposes	Core Tactics
4. Building up public confidence and sustainably developing the organization based on the principles of Good Governance	1. The public has confidence in the DSI.	1. Urge every agency under control to set up and determine unique criteria for the DSI's personnel development that supports the operations and falls in line with the strategic plan and that be of use for continual development with the ability equivalent to international standards.
	2. Mass media has understanding of roles, functions, and performance of the DSI.	2. Encourage creation of academic work on special case investigations.
	3. The personnel qualify for investigation work and have expertise in various dimensions.	3. Develop a complete and updated database system that responds to the user's need and can be accessed and easily used.
	4. There is a law that facilitates efficient investigations.	4. Create and develop tools, equipment, and infrastructures useful for operations.
	5. There are modern tools, databases, and technology.	5. Push and develop the personnel to be competent and be able to efficiently, continuously, and sustainably perform duty.
	6. There is a knowledge development system that leads to continual development.	6. Adjust the way in managing human resources to boost the personnel's morale and willpower for their continuous and sustainable work.
	7. There is a management system that facilitates human resources management resulting in sustainable development.	7. Enhance efficiency in organizational management according to the principles of Good Governance.

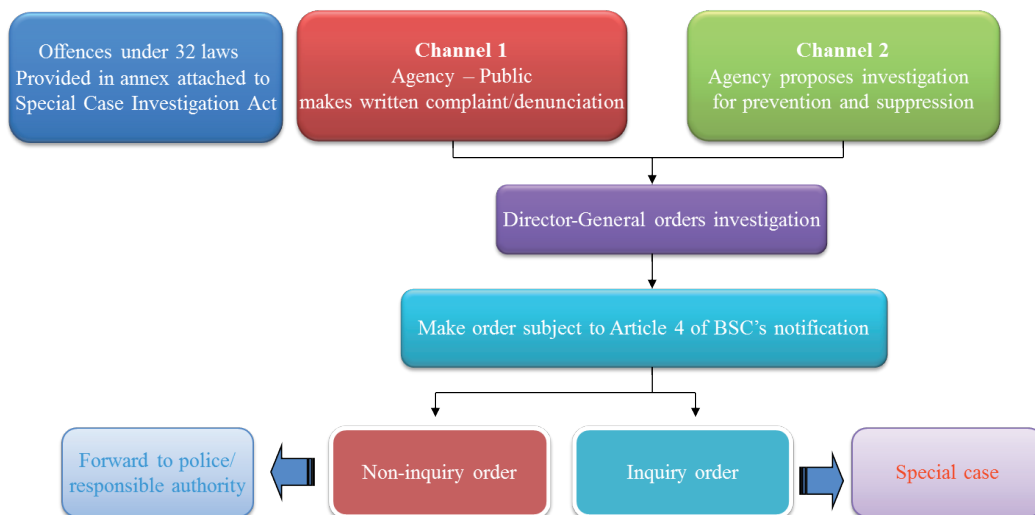


DSI's Case Process

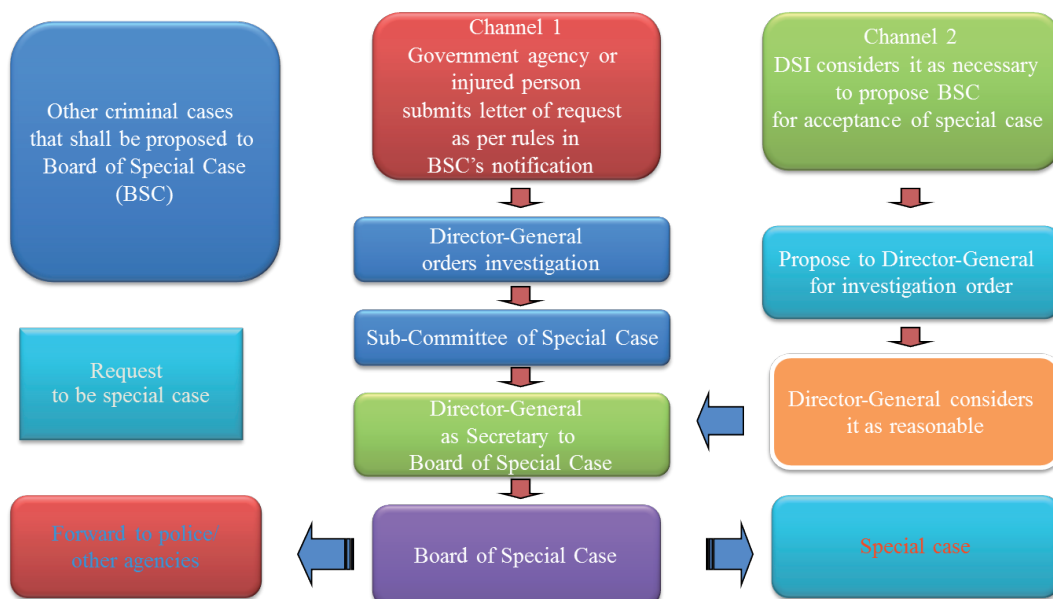
DSI's Complaint Acceptance Process



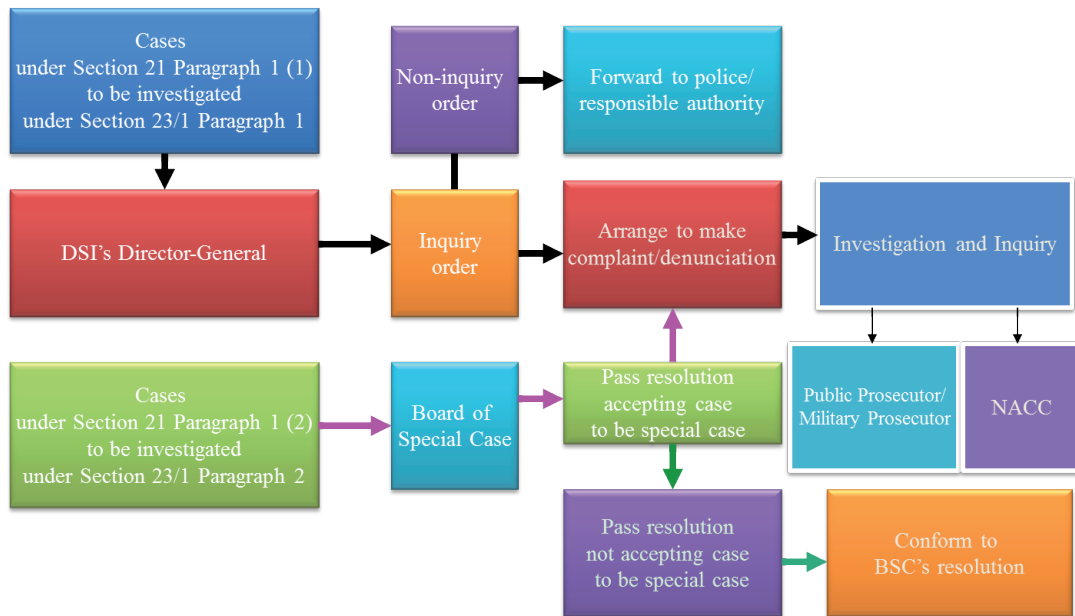
Acceptance Process for Special Cases under Section 21 Paragraph 1 (1)



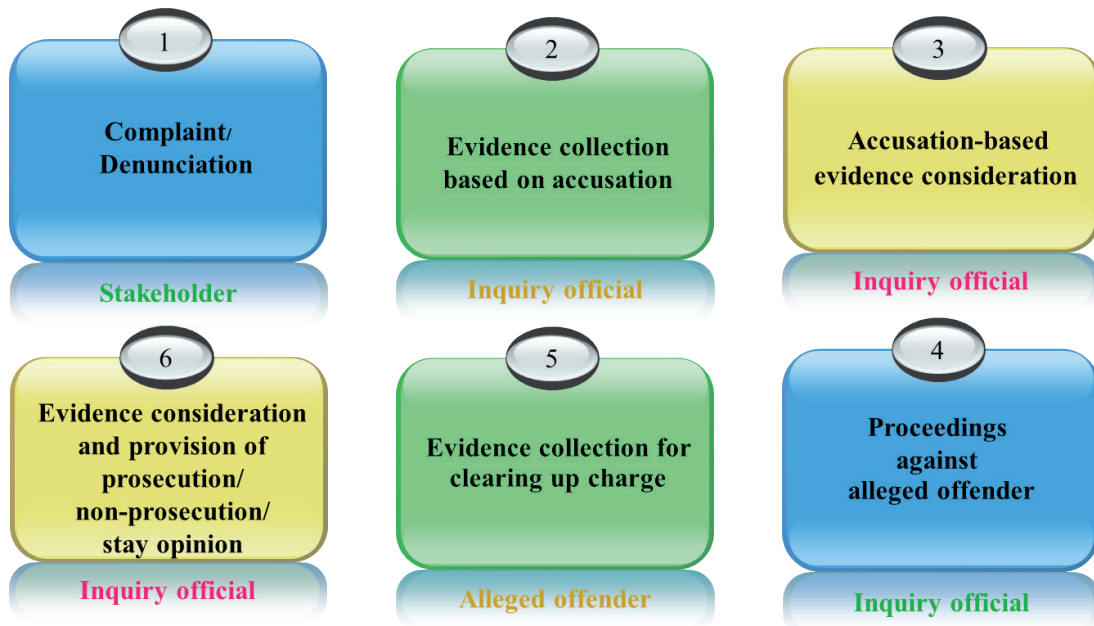
Acceptance Process for Special Cases under Section 21 Paragraph 1 (2)



Special Case Investigation and Inquiry Process



Special Case Inquiry Process

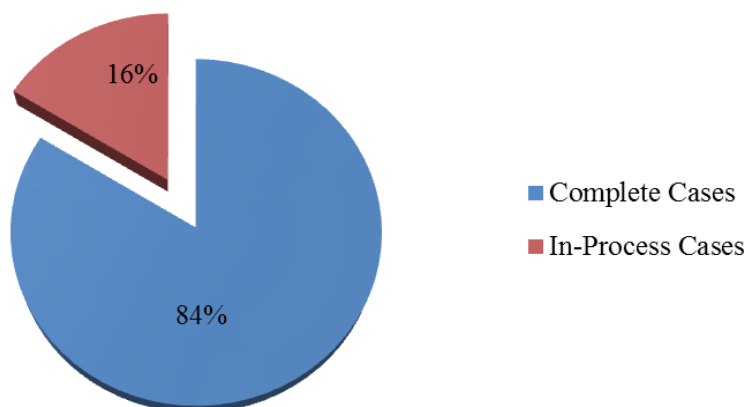




DSI's Case Statistics

DSI's Case Statistics

The number of special cases which had been investigated and examined by the DSI since 2004 until the end of 2014 was 1,817 cases comprising 1,516 complete cases (84%) and 301 in-process cases (16%). For the complete cases, 1,213 cases were submitted to the Office of the Attorney General, 118 cases were sent to the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), 2 cases were forwarded to the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC), and 183 cases were fined/suspended/closed.

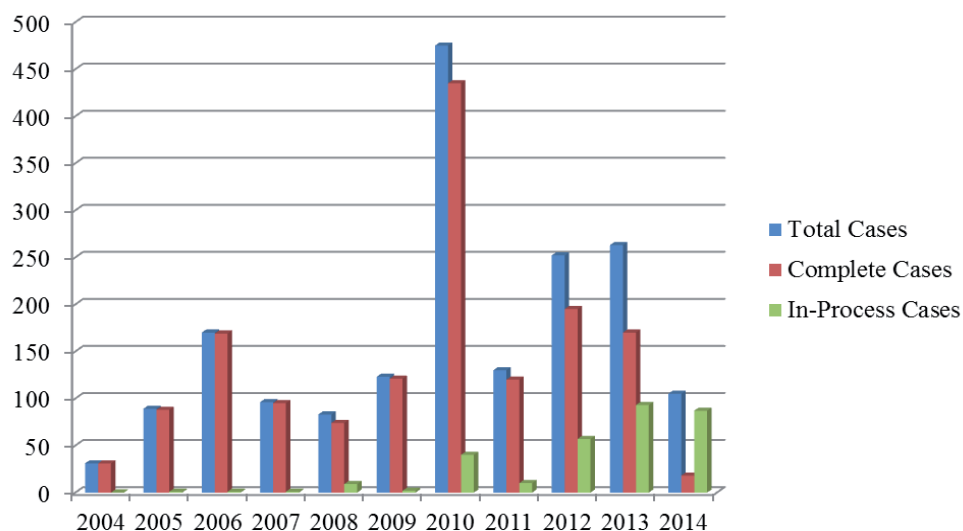


Accumulated special cases from 2004 – 2014	1,817	cases
● Complete cases	1,516	cases
● to public prosecutor	1,213	cases
● to NACC	118	cases
● to PACC	2	cases
● fined/suspended/closed	183	cases
● In-process cases	301	cases
● in process for more than 3 years	64	cases
● in process for 1-3 years	150	cases
● in process for less than 1 year	87	cases

Special Case Performance in 2004-2014 (As of December 31, 2014)

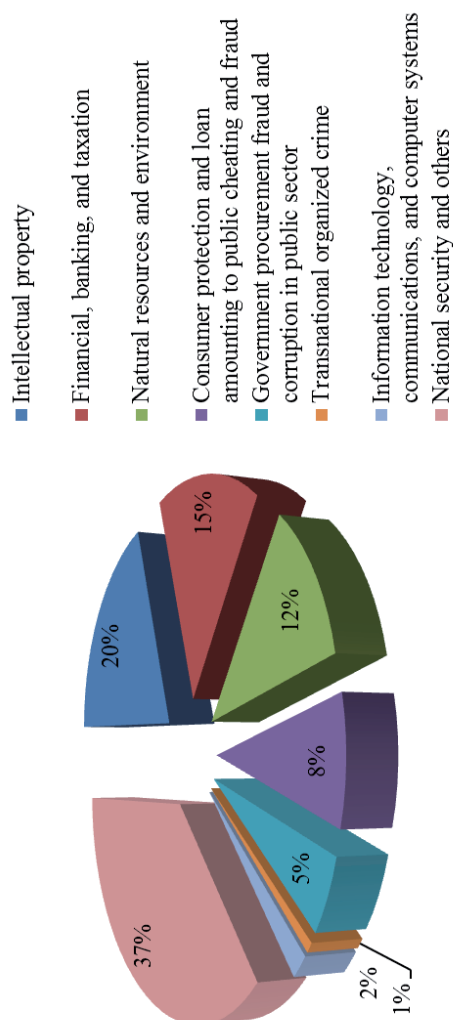
Year	Total Cases	Complete Cases	In-Process Cases
2004	31	31	-
2005	89	88	1
2006	170	169	1
2007	96	95	1
2008	83	74	9
2009	123	121	2
2010	475	435	40
2011	130	120	10
2012	252	195	57
2013	263	170	93
2014	105	18	87
Total	1,817	1,516	301

No. of Cases



The special cases can be categorized according to their nature of offences.

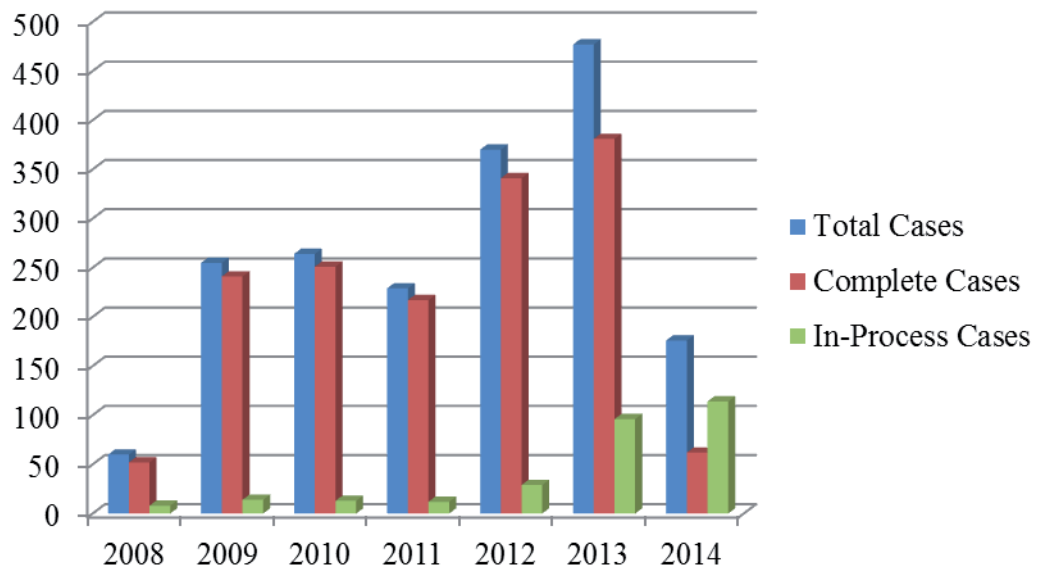
Types of Special Cases	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Intellectual property	3	6	51	23	13	21	29	30	62	98	18	354
Financial, banking, and taxation	8	30	21	22	25	15	12	29	35	50	28	275
Natural resources and environment	-	1	29	2	3	2	131	1	26	14	1	210
Consumer protection and loan amounting to public cheating and fraud	2	4	9	10	19	9	9	16	29	27	17	151
Government procurement fraud and corruption in public sector	3	11	10	4	2	11	10	7	28	9	3	98
Transnational organized crime	1	1	1	-	1	7	2	-	2	-	-	15
Information technology, communications, and computer systems	1	1	1	-	2	2	5	2	2	16	4	36
National security and others	13	35	48	35	18	56	277	45	68	49	34	678
Total	31	89	170	96	83	123	475	130	252	263	105	1,817



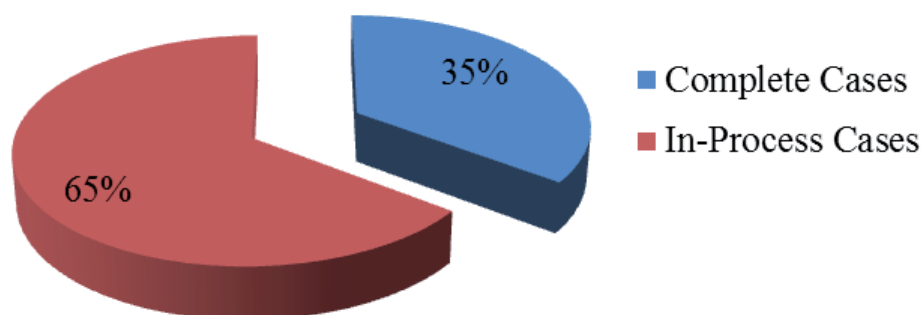
Preliminary Investigations in 2008-2014 (As of December 31, 2014)

Year	Total Cases	Complete Cases	In-Process Cases
2008	60	52	8
2009	255	241	14
2010	264	251	13
2011	229	217	12
2012	370	341	29
2013	477	381	96
2014	176	62	114
Total	1,831	1,545	286

No. of Cases



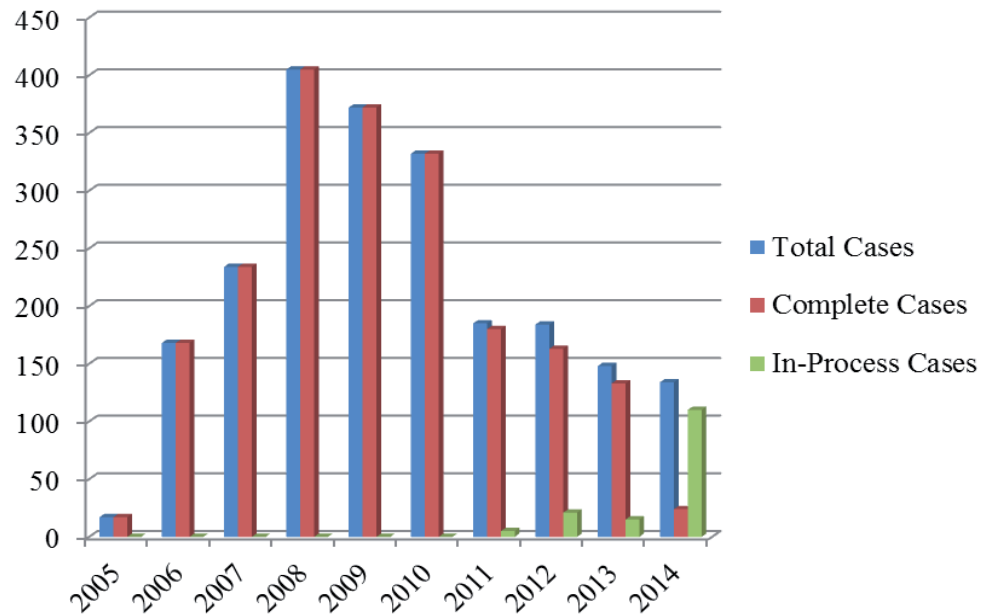
Preliminary Investigations in 2014



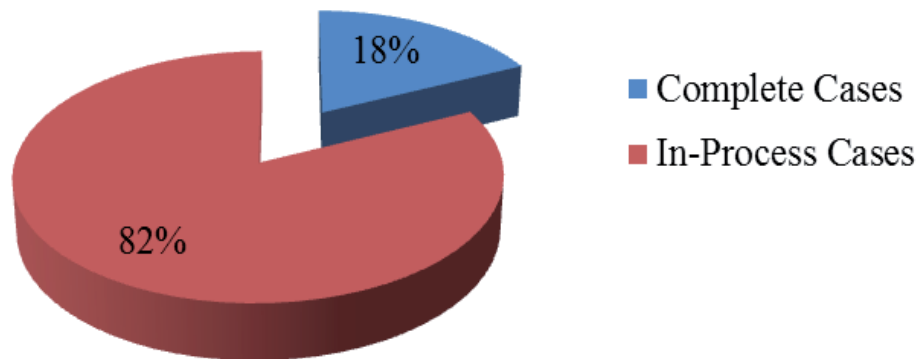
Fact-Finding Investigations in 2005-2014 (As of December 31, 2014)

Year	Total Cases	Complete Cases	In-Process Cases
2005	17	17	-
2006	168	168	-
2007	234	234	-
2008	405	405	-
2009	372	372	-
2010	332	332	-
2011	185	180	5
2012	184	163	21
2013	148	133	15
2014	134	24	110
Total	2,179	2,028	151

No. of Cases

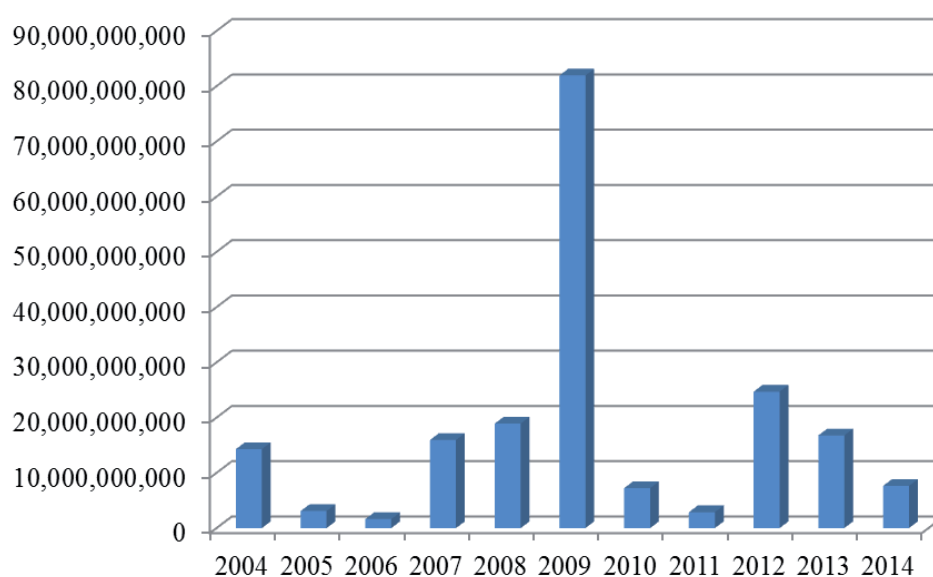


Fact-Finding Investigations in 2014



Damage Value and Benefits Protected/Returned to State/Public/Private Sector in the Fiscal Year 2004 – 2014

Fiscal Year	Damage Value and Benefits Protected/Returned to State/ Public/Private Sector (in baht)
2004	14,299,108,482.00
2005	3,088,444,303.19
2006	1,638,324,261.63
2007	15,962,110,984.26
2008	18,929,306,543.10
2009	81,946,956,782.75
2010	7,243,475,442.14
2011	2,883,125,968.07
2012	24,697,851,476.70
2013	16,786,128,714.30
2014	7,640,465,037.24
Total	195,115,297,995.38





DSI's Performance in 2014

Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime

As its name suggests, the work of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime has two facets, namely international cooperation with other foreign law enforcement agencies and investigations into transnational crime including the offences which feature transnational crime under the Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1999).

International Cooperation

Courtesy Visit

In 2014, the DSI welcomed officers from foreign law enforcement agencies such as the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), the Taiwan's Investigation Bureau under the Ministry of Justice (MJIB), the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), including representatives of foreign embassies stationed in Thailand like Australia, Germany, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, United States of America, etc.





On July 17 and December 18, 2014, Mr.Osamu Izawa, the Minister for Political Affairs of the Embassy of Japan, paid a courtesy call to the DSI's Director-General and discussed the cases of the death of Ms.Tomoko Kawashita and Mr.Hiroyuki Muramoto.



On July 23, 2014, the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime welcomed Mr. Robert Abrams, the Deputy Attaché of the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) who presented certificates of appreciation to the DSI's officials for their devotion to joint operations with the HSI.



Mr. Markus Klauenboesch, Swiss Police Liaison Officer, paid a courtesy visit to introduce himself to the DSI's Director-General on August 25, 2014.



On September 4, 2014, a Dutch investigation team led by Mr. Lucas van Delft, the public prosecutor, and 2 police officers paid a courtesy visit to the DSI's Director-General at the Centra Government Complex Hotel and Convention Center, Bangkok in order to express their appreciation for the DSI's joint investigation into the case of Dutch suspects partaking in a transnational crime syndicate and laundering money.



On September 5, 2014, Ms. Miah Hammond-Errey, the Intelligence Analyst, and the representatives from the Transnational Crime Coordination Network (TCCN) of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) discussed the issues of human trafficking, intellectual property infringement, passport counterfeit, and cybercrime with the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime and the DSI's officials from related Bureaus.



Mr. Jirasak Chung, the Secretary for Legal Affairs of the Taiwan's Investigation Bureau under the Ministry of Justice (MJIB), paid a courtesy call to the DSI's Director-General on October 6, 2014.

International Conference for Cooperation

In 2014, the DSI's officials of the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division under the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime attended the following meetings.

Intelligence and Security Cooperation

- The 23rd Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, Austria on May 12-16, 2014
- The 4th meeting of the Ad-Hoc Thailand-India Joint Working Group on Visa and Consular Matters at the Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs on September 2, 2014
- The 9th meeting of the Thailand-India Joint Working Group on Security Cooperation in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand on December 11-12, 2014

Meetings related to international human rights instruments to which Thailand is a party

- The workshop to clarify principles and subject matters of the human rights treaty at the Rama Gardens Hotel on March 6-7, 2014

- The 4th seminar on “Thailand: Human Rights Obligations” at the Rama Gardens Hotel on March 31, 2014
- The meeting and the workshop of the Committee for Consideration on Becoming a Party to the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment at the Rights and Liberties Protection Department on June 26, 2014 and at the Amari Don Muang Airport Hotel, Bangkok on July 8, 2014 respectively
- The meeting of the Committee on Encouragement to Implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment at the Rights and Liberties Protection Department on July 9, 2014
- The workshop on operation guidelines for the White List (human rights activists who are possibly violated) at the Rights and Liberties Protection Department on July 10, 2014
- The meeting and the workshops concerning the preparation of the country report based on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the United Nations Human Rights Council on May 7, December 4, and December 9, 2014

Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition

In 2014, the DSI requested through the Office of Attorney General the mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and extradition under the Extradition Act, B.E. 2551 (2008) from the authority of Malaysia.



After arresting an Iranian alleged offender on charges of having in possession of narcotics Schedule 1 (heroin), counterfeiting ID cards, passports, and driving licenses, having in possession of counterfeit passports for distribution, and committing theft or receiving stolen property, the alleged offender was granted the provisional release and escaped to Malaysia. Hence, the officials of the Bureau travelled to Malaysia on August 18-22, 2014 to follow up its request for extradition of that Iranian to Thailand.

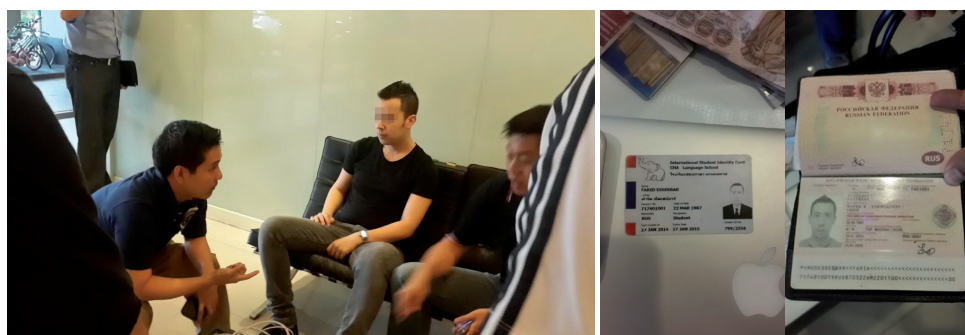


Crime Suppression

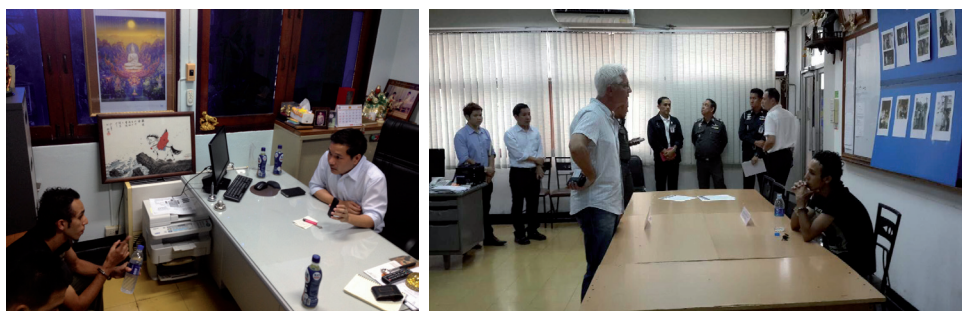
In 2014, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime took charge of the following cases.

1. Swiss hacker syndicate case

The Office of Attorney-General and the Federal Office of Police of Switzerland through the Embassy of Switzerland requested the Bureau to join in the Swiss police's investigation initiated since 2011 into the case of a group of Russian and Moroccan suspected of penetrating the computer system and changing web pages of financial institutions and mass media in Europe. This case not only caused the general public to believe the fake websites were the true ones, but also thousands of injured persons to lose more than 4 billion baht by financial transactions through the fake websites. After 2 years of jointly investigating with



the Swiss police and the Immigration Bureau of the Royal Thai Police, the Bureau's officials could identify the suspects and submitted the evidence to be of use by the Swiss police for the Swiss Court's arrest warrants against 4 hackers on charges of cybercrime. Eventually, on March 11, 2014, the Bureau's officials and the immigration police could arrest a Russian hacker and seize 2 laptops and a cellphone at a condominium in Huai Khwang District, Bangkok whereas 2 Moroccans were arrested at a hotel in Phra Nakhon District, Bangkok on May 2, 2014. Afterwards all hackers were extradited to Switzerland in the middle of 2014.



2. Passport counterfeit case (Special case no.35/2014)

The National Crime Agency (NCA), the New Zealand Police and Immigration, and the Australian Embassy stationed in Thailand gave the lead about a major crime syndicate in East Asia that has produced and distributed counterfeit passports for facilitating other crime commission. The special case inquiry team already obtained a warrant for the alleged offender's arrest.

3. Passport counterfeit case (Special case no.49/2014)

The officials of the Bureau conducted an investigation into the case that a group of Pakistanis and Thais jointly opened a restaurant in Pratunam area, Bangkok for covering their production and distribution of counterfeit passports in Thailand which is deemed to be the offence of being an alien running prohibited business without permission subject to Section 37 of the Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1999). On August 30, 2014, the officials of the Bureau in



cooperation with the DSI's Special Operation Bureau searched such restaurant and a condo room in Din Daeng District. They could arrest 2 Pakistanis under the arrest warrants, take 2 Thai suspect women into custody, and seize Austrian passports, blank Indian visa stickers, Italian biodata pages, and data storage devices. The Pakistani owner of the restaurant was charged with operating the business prohibited for an alien or being a nominee, jointly receiving stolen property, jointly forging and selling forged passports, and jointly forging documents, while another Pakistani was accused of jointly forging and selling forged passports and jointly forging documents. As for 2 Thai suspect women, they are directors, partners, or authorized persons of a juristic person allegedly conspiring with the alien juristic person to commit an offence or omitting reasonable exercise to prevent the offence.



4. Phone fraud case (Special case no.6/2013)

The special case inquiry team arrested a Taiwanese alleged offender on charges of jointly cheating and defrauding the public. Such alleged offender hired a group of Thai people to open bank accounts and ATM cards at commercial banks in Thailand while dispatched another group to China for making phone calls to randomly selected victims across Thailand. Those callers usually pretended that they were the officers of the Revenue Department or the Social Security Office. Besides, they deceived the victims that tax or social security money was transferred to their bank accounts and lured the victims to do transactions at an ATM as instructed by the gang. However, such transaction was indeed the transfer of the victims' money to the gang's account from which the money was withdrawn via the ATM immediately. From the

inspections of the origin and destination's accounts by the special case inquiry team, it was found that the gang opened 54 bank accounts and 232 persons are considered to be the victims with the damage value of 11,735,338.56 baht in total. However, the special case inquiry team could track only 121 victims with the total damage value of 8,207,630.46 baht. At present, this case is on trial.

5. Case of wrongful issuance of the ID card for persons without registration status (Special case no.66/2012)

Since 2012, the Bureau's officials had investigated a case that a group of administrative officials and people in Bang Saphan Noi District, Prachaup Khiri Khan Province was accused of forcefully demanding benefits in 2006-2008 from the aliens having no right to apply for the ID card in exchange for ID cards for displaced persons with Myanmar nationality and Thai race living in Thailand before September 30, 1999 illegally issued to them. Interrogating some administrative officials and the Chief Sub-District Officer and examining the registration documents revealed unusual issuance of over 1,600 ID cards and flaws found in the application documents such as the ineligibility of the guarantor, correction marks in documents, incomplete documents, and fake signatures. Since this case is the malfeasance in office, the special case inquiry team forwarded the file of inquiry to the National Anti-Corruption Commission.

6. Case of wrongful ID card replacement (Special case no.199/2012)

The case of government officials involved in the replacement of ID cards to the persons not living in Phayuha Khiri District and not having their database in the system happened in Phayuha Khiri District, Nakhon Sawan Province. In 2003-2008, many ID cards were illegally issued to these persons. Such offence was committed by a syndicate and conspired by a middle man offering property and other benefits to government officials issuing the ID cards of persons without registration movements or without the ID cards, such as disable persons or persons

who died without record, to the non-Thai persons. These illegal ID cards led to the issuance of other official documents such as passports and driving licenses.

The special case inquiry team checked the application documents and found inconsistencies in the regulations of the Department of Provincial Administration. Besides, relatives of the persons whose name were exploited to apply for the ID card confirmed that the persons in the register are unknown. Hence, the special case inquiry team had an opinion to prosecute an administrative officer on charges of being an official wrongfully exercising or not exercising his function and requested the arrest warrants of 14 alleged offenders on charges of helping the official to wrongfully exercise or not exercise his function, giving false information to the official, applying for the ID cards despite not being Thai nationals, or using or showing the ID cards or their receipts or the replacement of the receipts as a result of giving false information or showing false evidence to the official.

7. Other preliminary investigation cases

Apart from abovementioned cases, the Bureau was assigned to investigate the following cases as requested by foreign agencies.

- Investigations into a case of a severe criminal wanted on a U.S. arrest warrant for robbing the Central Bank and murdering a guard in Phoenix, Arizona in 2004 requested cooperation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) after providing the DSI with leads (Investigation no.148/2013)

The Bureau's officials finished their investigations and submitted the results to the FBI for extensive investigations.

- Investigations into a case of the movement of the suspects in the northern part of Thailand engaging in counterfeiting, supplying, and distributing counterfeit passports to foreigners requested by the Embassy of Belgium in Thailand (Investigation no.334/2013)

The Bureau's officials completed their investigations and handed in the results to the Embassy of Belgium for extensive investigations.

8. Information exchanges with domestic and foreign agencies in respect of serious crime and terrorism

In the year 2014, the Bureau shared case information via e-mails, phone calls, and face to face conversations with the following agencies.

- America: the Federal Bureau of Investigation stationed at the Embassy of the United States
- Europe: the Embassy of Italy, the Embassy of Belgium, the Embassy of Ukraine, and the National Crime Agency stationed at the British Embassy,
- Australia: the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Secret Intelligence Service stationed at the Australian Embassy, and the New Zealand Immigration stationed at the New Zealand Embassy
- Asia: the Embassy of the Republic of India, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, the Embassy of the Republic of Singapore, the Royal Embassy of Cambodia, Embassy of Israel
- Others: the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United States Special Operation Command Pacific, the Joint United States Military Advisory Group Thailand, and the Foreign Anti-Narcotics & Crime Community of Thailand

Personnel Development

Realizing that human resources are a significant factor for the success of work, the Bureau regularly arranged seminars, workshops, and training courses for its personnel's development. On June 16-20, 2014, the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) hosted a training course on agent recruitment and management skills for 17 DSI's officials at the Centara Grand at Central Plaza Ladprao, Bangkok. Its purposes were to develop expertise in counterterrorism, to increase capacities for communicating and handling with intelligence sources and spies, and to efficiently apply such new knowledge and techniques to the DSI's tasks.



The Bureau also launched a training project to enhance potential of 37 officials to become experts in serious crime and terrorism investigations. This 2-session project comprised a workshop held at the Impact Forum 3, Muang Thong Thani, Nonthaburi Province on July 21-25, 2014 and an operation practice at the Airborne Support Division, Naresuan 261, Cha-Am District, Phetchaburi Province on July 27 – August 2, 2014.



On July 28 – August 1, 2014, the Bureau arranged a workshop on the enhancement of efficiency in prosecution against transnational crime at the Centra Government Complex Hotel and Convention Center, Bangkok.



In addition, the Bureau and the DSI's Bureau of Technology and Cybercrime co-hosted the projects on IT security and development of cooperation in combating transnational crime in forms of passport counterfeits to prepare for entering the ASEAN Community in 2015 in which representatives from 10 ASEAN countries, officers from the Canada Border Service Agency (CBSA), the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and law enforcement agencies in Thailand participated at the Grace Amphawa, Samut Songkhram Province on August 13-14, 2014.



Towards the end of the year, the Bureau organized another activity to prepare for entering the ASEAN community at the Emerald Hotel, Bangkok on December 22, 2014 where the participants included the police officers from the Division 2 of the Special Branch and the Bureau's official in charge of countering transnational crime and terrorism.



Additionally, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime also facilitated the DSI officials' partaking in conferences, seminars, workshops, and training courses organized by foreign law enforcement agencies in Thailand and overseas as follows:

Thailand

- An official of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime was invited by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) to attend a training course on advanced wildlife trafficking investigations at the Naresuan Camp, Cha-Am District, Phetchaburi Province on April 21-25, 2014.
- The Head of the Case Administration Division under the Bureau of Security Crime, the Head of the Anti-Money Laundering Operation Center, and the Head of the Counter-Terrorism and Serious Crime Center were invited by the Australian Embassy in Thailand to partake in a seminar on whole-government approach to counter-terrorism at the Banyan Tree Hotel, Bangkok on May 7-9, 2014.
- On November 11, 2014, a DSI's representative from the Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime participated and gave a presentation on the criminal justice approach to cybercrime at the British-Thai Chamber of Commerce.
- On December 4 and 11, 2014, the Head of the Anti-Human Trafficking Center as the representative of the DSI attended a preparatory meeting on the performance and progress of the solutions to human trafficking problems and gave information to Ms. Jennifer K. Hong, who takes charge of the TIP Report on the part of Thailand, at the meeting room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Overseas

- On March 17-21, 2014, an official from the Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime partook in an online undercover course and the cybercrime training in Birmingham, the United Kingdom.
- On March 24–April 11, 2014, the Head of the Transnational Crime Division 1 attended the Asia Region Law Enforcement Management Program (ARLEMP 33)'s training course on anti-fraud and corruption organized by the Australian Federal Police, RMIT International University, and the Vietnam National Police in Hanoi, Vietnam where he received an excellence award for his outstanding scores among other participants from 16 countries.



- An official from the Bureau of Special Operation received an invitation from the Embassy of the United States to attend a multi-lateral workshop for combating wildlife trafficking in Bogor, Indonesia on May 5-9, 2014.

- On May 5-9, 2014, an official from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime participated in an academic seminar on transnational crime in respect of narcotic, economic, and money laundering cases at the Ministry of Justice, Investigation Bureau (MJIB), Taipei, the Republic of China.



- On May 10-16, 2014, the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime and his official attended the 23rd Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in Vienna, Austria.
- The Head of the Anti-Human Trafficking Center was invited by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) stationed at the Embassy of the United States in Thailand to join the FBI National Academy Alumni Re-Trainer in Kathmandu, Nepal on May 18-23, 2014.
- On May 19 – June 7, 2014, an official of the Anti-Human Trafficking Center participated in the Asia Region Law Enforcement Management Program (ARLEM 34)'s training course on human trafficking and smuggling in Hanoi, Vietnam.



- On June 22-27, 2014, the Head of the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division under the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime and an official of the Coordination Center for ASEAN Affairs attended the 14th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and its related meeting in Brunei.



- On June 29–July 1, 2014, the DSI's Director-General and the Head of the Prevention and Suppression Division 2 under the Anti-Human Trafficking Center attended the official launch of the regional legal research group in respect of the criminal sexual conduct against children in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR.



- On June 30–July 4, 2014, the DSI's Director-General and the Head of the Prevention and Suppression Division 1 under the Anti-Human Trafficking Center partook in the 15th Thai-Lao Case Management Meeting (CMM) in Vientiane, Lao PDR.



- On July 17-31, 2014, the Director of the Bureau of Security Crime and an official of the Counter-Terrorism and Serious Crime Center under the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime took part in a training course on counter-terrorism for Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand in Beijing, China.



- On September 7-13, 2014, the Head of the Counter-Terrorism and Serious Crime Center under the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime attended the 2014 Pacific Area Security Sector Working Group (PASSWG) on Counter-Terrorism in Genting Highlands, Malaysia.
- On September 14-28, 2014, the Head of the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division under the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime and an official from the Anti-Human Trafficking Center partook in a seminar for senior law enforcement officers from Thailand in Beijing, China.



- On September 22-26, 2014, 2 officials from the Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime attended the 2014 International Law Enforcement IP Crime Conference in Hanoi, Vietnam.



- On October 7-11, 2014, the Director of the Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center and his official participated in the Future Gov Summit 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- On November 6-10, 2014, an official from the Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center took part in the Asia-Pacific Conference on Computer Science and Electrical Engineering: APCSEE 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



- On November 16-19, 2014, 6 officials from the Anti-Human Trafficking Center attended a bilateral meeting between the DSI of Thailand and the Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Unit of Cambodia in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.



- On November 18-22, 2014, an official from the Bureau of Special Operation joined a multi-lateral workshop to combat wildlife trafficking in Hanoi, Vietnam as invited by the Embassy of the United States.
- On November 23-28, 2014, an official from the Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime attended the annual meeting of the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC) Working Group in Lyon, France.
- On December 15-18, 2014, 8 officials from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime traveled to Hanoi, Vietnam for ad-hoc bilateral meetings with police officers of the General Police Department for Crime Prevention and Suppression and prosecutors of the People's Procuracy.



Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime

The Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime has responsibility for the investigation into intellectual property crime comprising the offences prescribed in the Trademark Act B.E.2534 (1991), the Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), the Patent Act B.E. 2522 (1979), and the Protection of Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits Act B.E. 2543 (2000) under its policy to suppress intellectual property infringements by investigating and proceeding cases against suspects violating intellectual property rights both in Bangkok and other provinces, especially special watch zones known as the Red Zone.

Performance for the past 10 years (Year 2004 – April 2014)

Type of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Exhibits (pieces)	Value of Exhibits (baht)
Trademark	251	3,034,861	3,088,387,856
Copyright	54	1,934,732	258,841,216
Patent	9	17,580	135,007,915
Total	314	4,987,443	3,482,236,987

In 2014, the Bureau coped with 43 special cases, 30 preliminary investigation cases, and 6 fact-finding cases. The following are some of new special cases relating to violations of the exclusive rights attached to a trademark.

1) Special case nos.56/2014 and 57/2014

After having investigated the infringements of sport apparel's trademarks in Bangkok and Nonthaburi Province which have been committed in organized manners starting from sewing, stitching and packaging for sale in Thailand and overseas, the Bureau's officials in cooperation with the Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Limited Company as the injured companies uncovered 6 manufacturing places

and 2 distributing places of those counterfeit apparel. Thus, on August 5, 2014, the Bureau's officials equipped with search warrants entered such places, seized exhibits over 20 million baht comprising 3 manufacturing machines, 10 sticker pressing machines, 10,534 pieces of fake sport apparel under the trademarks of Nike, Puma, Adidas, etc. and 109,483 pieces of fake tags, labels, badges, and buttons, and arrested a female manufacturer and owner of those fake goods on charges of forging trademarks and having for sale of counterfeit goods bearing other persons' trademarks registered in the Kingdom. Moreover, the officials combed the shop and the house of a distributor where 1,760 pieces of sport apparel were seized and the female owner was arrested on charges of offering and having for sale of fake goods bearing other persons' trademarks registered in the Kingdom.



2) Special case no.62/2014

On August 26, 2014, the Bureau's officials arrested a Chinese man on charges of jointly possessing for sale of goods bearing counterfeit and imitated trademarks of other persons' trademarks registered in the Kingdom after they searched a commercial building in Bang Khun Thian District, Bangkok and found 11,787 pieces of copied goods consisting of 7,200 bottles of Wang Lao Ji water, 3,090 phone cases of Issey Miyake, Chanel, and Miu Miu, 1,005 iPad cases of Issey Miyake, Chanel, and Longchamp, 54 Apple bags, 35 Chanel bags, 403 chargers of Samsung, Apple, and Blackberry.



3) Special case nos.68/2014 and 69/2014

On September 16, 2014, the Bureau's officials and the representatives of the Bayerische Motoren Werke Aktiengesellschaft as the injured company combed 5 places in Bangkok where fake goods bearing the trademarks of Benz, BMW, and MINI were reportedly stocked and sold. The first place was a warehouse in Taling Chan District where 572 pieces of fake goods under the Benz's trademark were found and seized as exhibits including 197 pieces of spares and accessories, 295 bottles



of gear lubricant, and 80 brake pads. Other 4 places in downtown were shops in commercial buildings and a storage room in a house where the officials seized 979 pieces of spares and accessories for BMW cars, 8 pieces of spares and accessories for MINI cars, and 58 brake pads under the Benz's trademark. As a result, 2 male owners of those places were arrested on charges of offering and having for sale of fake goods bearing the other person's trademark registered in the Kingdom.



4) Special case nos.72/2014 and 73/2014

On September 30, 2014, the Bureau's officials and the representatives of the Thai Samsung Electronics Limited Company as the injured person searched a shop in Klong Thom area, Bangkok where 2,013 pieces of copied goods were seized as exhibits, namely 123 cellphones with the trademarks of Apple and Samsung, 368 Samsung's tablets, 540 batteries of Samsung and others, 936 tablet cases of Disney, Angry Bird, and Kitty, 16 screens of Apple, and 30 back covers of Samsung.



In addition, the officials combed another shop in Mahachai Mueang Mai Market in Samut Sakhon Province and a house in Bang Bon District, Bangkok where they seized 5 batteries and an earphone of Samsung, a computer desktop, a laptop, 2 books of sale record, and 10 packaging boxes and arrested a male alleged offender charged with offering and having for sale of fake goods bearing other persons' trademarks registered in the Kingdom.



5) Special case nos.77/2014 and 78/2014

On October 2, 2014 after combing 2 shops in Pathum Wan District, Bangkok and in Nonthaburi Province where copied wheels and wheel covers were sold, the Bureau's officials seized 55 wheels of BMW, Benz, and MINI and 1,651 wheel covers of BMW and Benz as exhibits in the case that the Bayerische Motoren Werke Aktiengesellschaft is the injured person.



6) Special case no.82/2014

Having been reported by the representative of the Chanel SARL Limited Company that a shop in the Seacon Square, Prawet District, Bangkok selling counterfeit brandname bags, on October 9, 2014, the Bureau's officials searched the shop and the house of the owner in Prawet District and seized 248 fake bags bearing the trademarks of Louis Vuitton, Celine, Hermes, and Chanel whereas the male owner was arrested on charges of offering and having for sale of fake goods bearing other persons' trademarks registered in the Kingdom.



7) Special case no.98/2014

The officials of the Bureau arrested a male alleged offender on November 6, 2014 charged with offering and having for sale of counterfeit goods bearing other persons' trademarks registered in the Kingdom after they searched his 3 shops in the Indra Square, Ratchathewi District, Bangkok and found fake goods comprising 122 cellphones of Samsung and Apple, 78 tablets of Samsung and Apple, 16 video recorders of Sony, 92 loudspeakers of Beats, and 50 batteries of Samsung.



8) Special case no.99/2014

In response to a complaint by the representatives of the Guccio Gucci S.p.A. that a shop in the MBK Center, Bangkok and its branch in Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province sold counterfeit apparel and accessories, the Bureau's officials searched those shops on December 17, 2014 and seized 1,593 pieces of shirts pants, underwear, belts, and bags and 565 pairs of shoes and socks bearing the trademarks of Louis Vuitton, Gucci, Channel, Prada, Dior, Burberry, Givenchy, Yves Saint Laurent, Hermes, and Calvin Klein whereas a female owner was arrested and accused of offering and having for sale of counterfeit goods bearing other persons' trademarks registered in the Kingdom.



Recognizing its success of work coming from the support and cooperation with related agencies and interested persons, on July 31, 2014, the Managing Director of the Orion Investigations Limited Company and his team met with Pol.Gen.Chatchawal Suksomjit, the DSI's Director-General, and Mr. Permpoon Puengprasith, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, at the DSI's building to discuss the solutions to problems of intellectual property infringements and the measures to suppress, inspect, and proceed cases against distributors and producers of fake liquor. The Orion Investigations Limited Company is the authorized

company and designated representative within Thailand of the International Federation of Spirits Producers (IFSP) which is the world's largest group producing Diageo, Pernod Richard, Bacardi, Beam, Brown Forman, Moet Hennessy, and Remy Cointreau.



Regarding personnel development, the Bureau held a seminar on “the ways and measures to prevent and suppress intellectual property infringement along the border” at the Chao Lao Cabana Resort on June 24-25, 2014. This seminar was aimed at providing its personnel with knowledge of the Customs Act and the Excise Act, brainstorming and sharing opinions about the ways and measures to control intellectual property infringement, and building capability and techniques of investigations.



In addition, the Bureau organized a seminar on “the investigations into intellectual property infringement cases” at the Zign, Chon Buri Province on August 19-20, 2014. The objectives of this seminar were to increase capabilities of its personnel in terms of knowledge of and skills in investigations, investigative data analysis and use of such data in special cases. The topics of this seminar concerned the effect of amended intellectual property laws on the official’s operations, the Department of Intellectual Property’s Regulations on Rewards and Operation Expenses, B.E. 2556 (2013), the online intellectual property infringements, and the operation’s problems, obstacles, and solutions.



In order to cultivate its officials’ positive attitudes towards work with ethics and raise their awareness of corruption, the Bureau arranged an activity for its officials to make a commitment to fight against corruption on November 14, 2014.



Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime

The Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime takes charge of prevention, suppression, and investigation into the offences under the Consumer Protection Act, the Industrial Product Standard Act, the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, the Hazardous Substance Act, the Cosmetics Act, the Drug Act, the Food Act, and the Minerals Act. In 2014, the Bureau received 2 new special cases and completed investigations into 9 special cases; conducted preliminary investigations into 23 cases aside from 8 new cases; and finished all 10 fact-finding cases.

Apart from case operations, the officials of the Bureau's Map and Geoinformatics Operation Center in cooperation with the Debtor and Unfairly-Treated Persons Help Center under the Ministry of Justice organized workshops for related agencies to employ the web-based application of the DSI Map as a proactive measure for preventing and suppressing the trespass on state land, held in Chanthaburi Province on February 25, 2014, in Trat Province on February 27, 2014, in Ubon Ratchathani Province and Amnat Charoen Province on March 25, 2014, in Phetchabun Province on May 20, 2014,





in Phitsanulok Province on May 22, 2014 and August 27-28, 2014, in Tak Province on April 22, 2014, in Kamphaeng Phet Province on April 24, 2014, in Rayong Province on August 19-21, 2014, in Bangkok on November 17-19, 2014, and in Nonthaburi Province on December 8-9, 2014.



In addition, the Bureau's officials joined the activity, namely Thailand's 1st Justice Expo 2014: Exploring Justice in Every Element of Life at the Impact, Muang Thong Thani, Nonthaburi Province on June 11, 2014.



Wishing to learn from the Institute, to set up cooperation framework for developing the DSI Map and shooting simulator, and to increase capacity to investigate special cases, the officials of the Map and Geoinformatics Operation Center paid a study visit to the Defense Technology Institute (Public Organization) in Muang Thong Thani, Nonthaburi Province on December 12, 2014.



Bureau of Financial and Banking Crime

The Bureau of Financial and Banking Crime was responsible for the enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Control Act, the Currency Act, the Bank of Thailand Act, the Public Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, and the Financial Institution Business Act. In 2014, the Bureau carried out the investigations into 11 special cases including 6 newly assigned cases and could complete 5 cases consisting of 4 cases of violating the Securities and Exchange Act and 1 case of jointly producing fake documents for the application for banks' credit. As for preliminary investigations, the Bureau was assigned 9 new cases and could close 6 old cases of which 4 cases are the offences under the Securities and Exchange Act, 1 case is the offence under the Securities and Exchange Act and the Public Company Act, and 1 case is the offence under the Foreign Exchange Control Act. Besides, the Bureau conducted 15 fact-finding cases including 5 new cases and could finish 10 cases.

Concerning personnel development, the Bureau organized 2 knowledge management activities in the year of 2014. The first activity was a seminar on the topic of "cooperation with the securities companies in evidence collection" held at the Miracle Grand Convention, Bangkok on June 12, 2014. This seminar was aimed at enabling the personnel of the Bureau and securities companies to have knowledge and mutual understanding of the way to seek and collect evidence for prosecution and strengthening their collaboration for obtaining useful information benefitting the Bureau's rapid and efficient prevention and suppression of offences in the money and capital markets. In this seminar, the experts of the Office of Attorney-General and the Association of Thai Securities Companies, and the official of the Bureau itself were invited to be guest speakers for 120 participants from securities companies and the DSI.



The second seminar was on the topic of “integrated collection of monetary movement evidence in preparation for entering the ASEAN Community” held at the Centra Government Complex Hotel and Convention Center, Bangkok on December 16-17, 2014. This seminar was intended for enhancement of 62 staff's knowledge of and expertise in the evidence collection and analysis in order to prevent and suppress the commission of the offences relating to illegal monetary movements by means of law enforcement integration with other agencies for stronger and more efficient work capacities which would accelerate proceedings against economic crime. The speakers in the seminar were the experts from the Bank of Thailand, the Association of Thai Securities Companies, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, and the Customs Department, and the officials of the Bureau itself.



Moreover, the Bureau organized the in-house coaching where the Bureau's senior official trained her colleagues on basic accounting at the Bureau's meeting room on September 8-9, 2014. This activity not only provided the staff with basic knowledge of accounting but also strengthened the relationship between senior and junior staff.



Bureau of Taxation Crime

The responsibility of the Bureau of Taxation Crime is to enforce the Revenue Code, the Customs Act, the Act on Tax and Duty Compensation of Exported Goods Manufactured in the Kingdom, the Excise Act, the Liquor Act, and the Tobacco Act. In 2014, the Bureau handled 41 special cases comprising 14 new cases and 27 complete cases. In addition, the Bureau conducted preliminary investigations into 24 cases including 6 new cases and could close 18 of such cases apart from 8 fact-finding cases.

In 2014, there was progress on cases previously investigated by the Bureau as follows:

Special case no.245/2013

Following the investigation into Picnic Corporation Public Company Limited and its associates initiated by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission which subsequently had been referred to the Revenue Department as it related to offences under the Revenue Code, the DSI has accepted this case as the special case no.245/2013 according to the complaint lodged by the Revenue Department. The investigation by the DSI's Bureau of Taxation Crime led to prosecution against the company and other persons concerned. Finally, the Criminal Court in 2014 rendered judgment sentencing the company to a mitigated fine of 1.05 million baht for pleading guilty. It is now under appeal. Other accused persons are now under legal proceedings, some of whom are being pursued under arrest warrants. This case involves using false tax invoices to deduct sales tax in value-added tax (VAT) calculation.



Special case no.135/2011

Following the investigation into the case of Mapletree International Company Limited evading import duties resulting in more than 6 million baht of unpaid taxes and duties, the Bureau's team of special case inquiry officials gave an opinion to prosecute 4 accused persons on charges of jointly making a false declaration on goods price in order to evade duties, which are offences under the Customs Acts and the Penal Code. The case is now under trial by the Criminal Court.



Recognizing the importance of cooperation with agencies concerned in tackling taxation crimes, the Bureau organized 2 workshops with the objectives to create a network, to share knowledge, and to brainstorm how to prevent and suppress offences relating to taxes and corruption as follows:



The first workshop was organized during July 3-4, 2014 in Rayong Province attended by a total of 45 participants from the Revenue Department, the Excise Department, the Customs Department, the Board of Investment of Thailand, the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, and the Bureau. A different case study was assigned to each of 3 groups as a topic for group discussion namely VAT refund claim, false declaration, and tax evasion by imported cars assembled from used parts.



The second workshop was organized in the same format on November 27-28, 2014 in Ratchaburi Province. It was attended by 67 participants from the Office of the Attorney General, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, the



Department of Business Development, the Revenue Department, the Excise Department, the Board of Investment of Thailand, the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, and the Bureau. Three case studies for group discussion in this workshop were state agencies' integrated effort of financial investigation for special cases, investigation into taxation crime under the Revenue Code, and tax privileges granted to entrepreneurs in the Free Zone.



Bureau of Special Crime 1

The Bureau of Special Crime 1 takes charge of cases mainly under the Emergency Decree on Obtaining Loans Amounting to Public Cheating and Fraud and the Chain Loan Control Act. In 2014, the Bureau was newly assigned to cope with 8 special cases, 11 cases required preliminary investigations, and 17 cases demanded fact-finding, meanwhile finishing their responsibility for 5 special cases, 33 preliminary investigation cases, and 10 fact-finding cases. One of the special cases



concluded and submitted to the public prosecutor in 2014 was the case of corruption in leasing the Thai Railway's land at Ban Phai Station, Khon Kaen Province causing 60-million baht damage to the Thai Railway. After discovering a false report made by the Railway's inspection committee for enabling Mr. Noppadol Churecharoensuchai to rent the land by detailing that the disputed land has never been leased to anybody despite Mr. Thavorn Wanwichet is indeed the lessee of that land, the officials of the Bureau requested arrest warrants against 7 alleged offenders on charges of being officials wrongfully exercising or dishonestly exercising their functions and fabricating and using false documents.

Bureau of Special Crime 2

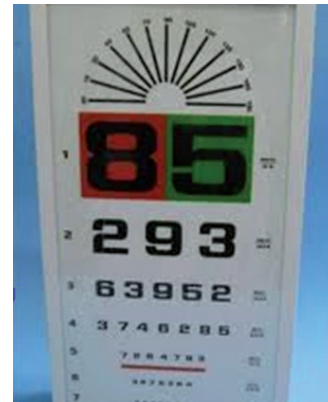
The Bureau of Special Crime is responsible for criminal offences under the Government Procurement Fraud Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) or bid rigging cases. In 2014, the Bureau investigated into 4 special cases and conducted preliminary investigations into 40 cases. The total damages from these cases amounted to 9 billion baht approximately.

Highlighted cases undertaken by the Bureau are as follows:

1. Corruption in procurement of eyeglasses under the Fah Sai Project of the Health Department, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Special case no.64/2012)



Based on the investigation conducted by the Bureau, the Director of the Health Department transferred the project's procurement budget of 12,734,700 baht to 14 Public Health Centers in order to divide the procurement into separate purchases, thus constituting an offence under the Government Procurement Fraud Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) and the Penal Code. Being an offence committed by a state official falling within the authority of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, the case file has been forwarded to the Commission for further action.



2. Corruption in procurement of learning materials, children's toys and tools for early childhood development in Khon Kaen, Loei, Nong Khai and Nong Bua Lum Phu Provinces (Special case no.178/2012)



The Bureau has investigated into corruption in 15 procurement plans for learning materials, children's toys and tools for early childhood development in the year 2011 of 15 Local Administrative Organizations in Khon Kaen, Loei, Nong Khai and Nong Bua Lum Phu Provinces which caused damages worth approximately 14,541,200 baht. The investigation revealed that persons holding political office and state officials concerned in the procurement plans, as well as some members of committees of each of the plans connived at procurement fraud in which a group of Suksapan Khonkaen Company Limited received unfair advantage and was awarded all of the 15 procurements. In this case, entering into a contract with state agencies or local administrative organization with an intention to avoid fair bidding is an offence under the Government Procurement Fraud Act, B.E. 2542 (1999).



3. Corruption in bids for procurement of a machine (recycler) of Nakhon Si Thammarat Provincial Administrative Organization (Special case no.200/2013)



Investigation has been taken into a case where the Nakhon Si Thammarat Provincial Administrative Organization announced an invitation to bid for a recycler within a budget of 35,100,000 baht by means of e-procurement. According to evidence gathered from the investigation, competent authorities, persons holding political office, and a private company entering into the procurement contract jointly committed criminal offences under the Government Procurement Fraud Act, B.E. 2542 (1999)



and the Penal Code on charges of being an official wrongfully exercises or does not exercise his functions, or dishonestly exercises or does not exercise any of his functions.

4. Obstruction of fair price competition for the contract of service for dredging Ban Bo creek in Suan Phueng District (Special case no. 221/2013)



The Bureau has investigated into a case where a person acted as an impediment to fair submission of bids to a state agency for the e-procurement of service contract for dredging Ban

Bo creek in Suan Phueng District within a budget of 3,982,000 baht. Evidence pointed out that such action was an act of a state official and fell within the authority of the National Anti-Corruption Commission as prescribed by Section 19 of the Organic Act on Counter Corruption, B.E. 2542 (1999) and its amendment. The case file was therefore forwarded to the National Anti-Corruption Commission for further action.



Also, following the efforts of the Bureau in prosecuting offences relating to the submission of bids to state agencies, in this year the Criminal Court rendered judgments sentencing the accused persons of 2 special cases, i.e. the special case no. 13/2010 and no. 15/2012,

to imprisonment and fine; both of the 2 cases involve corruption in the procurements of supplementary food (milk) by local administrative organizations in Chiang Mai Province and Khon Kaen Province respectively.

Bureau of Special Crime 3

For the first half of the year 2014, the Bureau of Special Crime 3 was responsible for investigations into cases under the Narcotics Act, the Act on Measures for the Suppression of Offenders in and Offence Relating to Narcotics, the Mineral Act and the Foreign Business Act. However, in the second half the Bureau was assigned to be in charge of predicate offences under the Anti-Money Laundering Act which fall within the characteristics of special cases. Besides, the Bureau conducted the following activities to prevent crimes in relation to the Foreign Business Act.



1. Technique for special case investigation under the Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) was chosen by the Bureau as a subject for its knowledge management activity. A series of lectures on relating topics by officials from the Bureau, the

Bureau of Financial and Banking Crime, the Royal Thai Police's Immigration Bureau, the Department of Land and the Department of Business Development was given throughout June 2014 i.e. Guidelines on Inquiry for Offences Relating to the Foreign Business Act, Guidelines on Investigation under the Foreign Business Act, Practices of Immigration Police: Case of Foreigners Committing an Offence under the Foreign Business Act, Action Taken in Case of Unlawful Land Occupation by Foreigners, Study Visit and Investigative Information Sharing with the Department of Business Development.



2. Activity on prevention and suppression of offences committed by foreigners in relation to tourism business was held in forms of discussion forum and lecture during July 21-23, 2014 in Chiang Mai Province. The 3-day activity was attended by representatives from Chiang Mai Provincial Office of Tourism and Sports, Chief Executive of Chergtalay Sub-district, Phuket Province, and tourism operators, totally 110 persons. The objective of this activity was to create

understanding among the private sector about tourism business operated by foreigners and to enhance cooperation on intelligence and investigation under the Foreign Business Act. It was a part of an effort to solve problems of foreigners using Thai nominees to operate tourism business posing impact on Thai local operators. In this connection, a Coordination Center under the Special Case Operation Center Region 5 has been established in Chiang Mai Province so as to liaise with other law enforcement agencies and the private sector to prevent and suppress offences relating to foreign business.



Bureau of Security Crime

The Bureau of Security Crime is primarily responsible for operations against criminals committing crimes causing serious effects on national security or public order and morals, or relating to terrorism. The Bureau also undertakes the enforcement of the Foreign Business Act and the Trade Competition Act. In 2014, the Bureau was newly assigned to deal with 19 special cases, 8 cases required preliminary investigations, and 16 fact-finding cases, meanwhile carrying on the major cases like the case of procurement of unqualified GT200 and Alpha 6 by government agencies and the case of a famous monk having sexual intercourse with a minor and posting false information on the internet to deceive the public and by such deception obtained the property from those deceived people. At the end of the year, the Bureau could finish 30 special cases, 29 preliminary investigations, and 22 fact-finding cases.



In addition, the Bureau partook on behalf of the DSI in a working group of the National Anti-Corruption Facilitation Center under the Ministry of Justice and was assigned to randomly inspect the low-income farmer aid project in many areas such as Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Ubon Ratchathani, Buri Ram, and Si Sa Ket Provinces. According to document examinations, the problems of this project involved incorrect declaration

of sizes of the land actually used for growing rice and inability to correct such data in the database; repeated registration by heirs; inability to register by heirs due to the previous registration by their parents; errors in entering data of documents of right; repetition of records; and incomplete documents. Besides, during the inspection, the local farmers complained that some related officials demanded benefits from them, that landlords requested some money from tenants, and that the right was allocated to family members instead of family leaders. In response to such complaints, the Bureau's officials conducted fact-finding operations, examined documents, interrogated related witnesses, and measured sizes of the lands. Finally, they discovered that the complaints are well-grounded and forwarded such case to the Office of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission.



The Chief District Officer of Muaeng Buri Ram District chaired a meeting with the provincial agriculturist and the right verification committees from 19 sub-districts and 323 villages at the auditorium of the Mueang Buri Ram District Office in Buri Ram Province.



With respect to personnel development, on July 7, 2014, the Bureau held an academic seminar to exchange knowledge and determine collaboration practices pursuant to the Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) at the TK. Palace Hotel, Bangkok where the Director of Economic Management Research under the Sectoral Economic Program of Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) delivered a lecture on the background and nature of problems and the enforcement of the Foreign Business Act. In the afternoon session, a panel discussing the roles, duty, measures, and guidelines on enforcement of the Foreign Business Act comprised an expert in land registration of the Department of Land, a senior trade officer of the Foreign Business Administration Division under the Department of Business Development, a legal officer of the Bureau of Law under the Department of Business Development, and the DSI's Director of the Bureau of Security Crime.



On August 21, 2014, the Bureau Director chaired a seminar at the Nongnooch Pattaya Garden and Resort in Chon Buri Province with its aims of encouraging cooperation from every sector in prevention and suppression of offences committed by alien tourism business operators in Pattaya City and building knowledge and understanding of special case investigations in relation to the Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1999).



Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime

The Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime is responsible for preventing, suppressing, and investigating crimes employing sophisticated technology especially cybercrime. In 2014, the Bureau had 6 new special cases, 14 preliminary investigation cases, and 17 fact-finding cases while the Bureau could close 25 remaining cases from previous years consisting of 14 special cases, 7 preliminary investigation cases, and 4 fact-finding cases. Such cybercrime included the crime targeting computer system or database and the crime employing computer as a tool. The first crime is committed by perpetrators full of technical computer knowledge like a Chinese hacker arrested by the Bureau's officials on August 6, 2014. This case resulted from the Bureau's extensive operations after the injured company's representative lodged a complaint to the DSI that the company's online game was hacked causing 30 million baht loss (Special case no. 150/2012).



Other cases under the responsibility of the Bureau are mainly the cases committed by swindlers using computers as tools. Since 2009, scammers (mostly Nigerians, Ghanaians, and Congolese based in Thailand and Malaysia) have used social network websites and e-mails to deceive victims. Those scams comprising romantic relationship, e-commerce, overseas job recruitment, and business ploys target different groups of victims. Besides, there were cases causing severe effects on the consumer's health such as a case of entering false information to the computer system by the manufacturer and the distributor of the contaminated supplementary food

It is hard to prevent and suppress cybercrime if lack of cooperation from other related agencies, both in public and private sectors. Therefore, in attempt to seek such cooperation, on October 6, 2014, the Bureau's Director met with the Deputy Secretary-General of the Food and Drug Administration at his office's meeting room for discussing and exchanging opinions about the power and duty of the DSI in accepting cases to be proceeded under Section 21 of the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E. 2547 (2004).



On October 15, 2014, the Bureau's Director met with the Deputy Director of the Electronic Transactions Development Agency (Public Organization) at his office's meeting room in order to share opinions and solutions to cybercrime problems, especially e-mail or social network scams.



As for the activities to enhance its officials' knowledge of cybercrime investigation and information technology advancement, the Bureau's officials visited the National Electronics and Computer Technology Center (NECTEC) on June 11, 2014 to listen to special lectures on speech technology applications for using in digital forensics and cybersecurity laboratory.



On June 24, 2014, the Bureau organized a KM activity to disseminate and exchange knowledge of cybercrime scene handling at the DSI's meeting room 1, DSI's building where guest speakers are the Bureau's official, the DSI's Director of the Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center, the public prosecutor, the Director of the Information Technology Center and the computer technical officer of the Anti-Money Laundering Office, and the computer technical officer of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology.



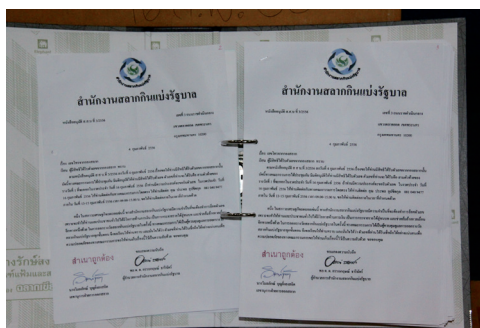
Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center

The Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center, which serves as the DSI's information center and special instrument research center for tactical work, has responsibility for initiating plans and directions of ballistics trajectory, crime scenes, electronic devices, and fingerprints in order to support the DSI's special case investigation.

In 2014, the Bureau conducted the following inspections to serve the investigations of other bureaus.

Information and Evidence Examination	No. of Cases	Complete Cases	Percentage
Personal records and behaviors	171	171	100
Registration and social security records	273	273	100
Financial tracks	201	161	80.10
Taxation	16	16	100
Communications records	470	448	95.32
Cellphone records	141	108	76.59
Information from computers and electronic recording devices	188	152	80.85
Visual and audio data	1	1	100
Personal connection	3	3	100
Total	1,464	1,333	91.05

Aside from its core work, the Bureau also conducted its own investigations. Its major case in this year was a case of the people deceived by a swindler gang offering to supply people with government lottery results in advance if they pay the membership subscription fee in full to the gang's bank accounts. This case has been handled by the Bureau since 2012 and the Bureau's officials had arrested several members of the gang in 2013. From its extensive and unbroken investigations, on August 6, 2014, the Bureau's officials could arrest another alleged offender in Phaisali District, Nakhon Sawan Province and seized 4 ATM cards of other persons, 10 cellphones, a Toyota car, and a number of devices used for committing the offences of joining in defrauding and cheating the public by presenting himself to be the other person, forging and utilizing false documents, taking advantage of the other's electronic card, and using the State Seal (Garuda) without permission. The alleged offender admitted that he and his escaped father had committed the offences for 21 years and obtained more than 10 million baht from over 10,000 victims (Special case nos. 31/2012, 53/2012 and 157/2013).



Aiming for its official's knowledge enhancement, the Bureau organized a discussion on photo analysis and processing for special case investigations, as a part of its KM activities, at the reception room of the Ministry of Justice on June 2, 2014.

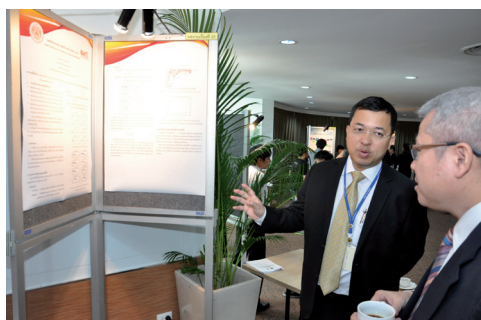


On August 14, 2014, the Head of the Medical Genetics Unit, Ramathibodi Hospital was invited to lecture on “Medical Crime: Surrogacy for Gene Therapy” at the DSI’s meeting room 1.



Besides, on September 4, 2014, the Bureau and the King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang co-hosted the Innovation for Crime Combating Conference and Contest 2014 (I4C2014) at the Chaophaya Park Hotel, Bangkok. This seminar was the cooperation between the DSI and the top academic institutions in Thailand, i.e. Mahidol University, Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University, King Mongkut's University of

Technology North Bangkok, and King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi. This event included the lecture about the perspective and experience in applying technologies to investigations and the discussion about the method of applying technologies to investigations and the way to support research on investigations. Moreover, there was an exhibition of innovations for supporting investigations by students from various academic institutions.



On September 15, 2014, the Bureau's officials met with the representatives from banks and financial institutions to discuss electronic transmission of financial transaction data at the meeting room 1, DSI's building.



Moreover, in this year, on August 26, 2014, the Bureau organized a social activity for its officials to donate things to the Ban Klong Toa Nui School in Nonthaburi Province.



Bureau of Development and Logistics

The Bureau of Development and Logistics has responsibilities to organize requisite and befitting in-house training courses and a knowledge management project in order to increase the competency of the DSI's personnel and conduct research for the development of special case investigation system. As a result, its internal structure consists of the Administration Division, the Division of Training for Expertise, the Special Case Investigation System Development Division, the Special Case Investigation Development Institute, and the Communications Center.

The Division of Training for Expertise in 2014 organized 8 in-house courses as follows:

1. Training course on special case investigation and case file



In 2014, this course was organized 2 times; the first was held in 2 classes on January 6-11 and January 27 – February 4 respectively at Amari Don Muang Airport Hotel, Bangkok with a total of 122 special case inquiry officials and special case officers attended; while the latter was also held in 2 classes on November 10-14 and November 24-28 at the training facility of the King Prajadhipok's Institute with a total of 100 officials attended. The objectives of the course were to enhance the

capacity of officials for investigating special cases and recording case files, to provide them a forum to share knowledge, and to enable them to correctly and efficiently perform standardized investigation and case file recording.



2. Workshop on developing expertise in electronic evidence collection

The workshop was held on June 26-27, 2014 at the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority's computer training room with 32 participants. Its main objective was to make officials understand the pattern of crime which has become more complex and be able to perform their works in collecting electronic evidence.

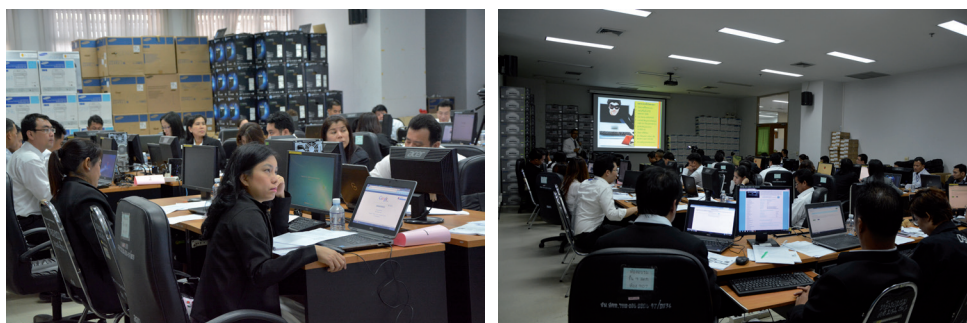


3. Training course on financial evidence collection



The course was organized on March 25-26, 2014 at the Miracle Grand Hotel, Bangkok in which 94 special case inquiry officials and special case officers participated. The course was designed to provide knowledge on financial evidence collection and to enable knowledge sharing in this topic.

4. Training course on searching/seizing and examining electronic evidence, computer-based evidence and evidence relating to communications



This course was organized on November 19-21, 2014 at the DSI's computer training center with 48 trainees.

5. Workshop for the Special Operation Unit

This workshop was held on December 2-4, 2014 at the CQB training facility located in the area of Royal Thai Police Sports Club, Bangkok. 28 officials were trained under this workshop which aimed to enhance the tactical capacity of the Special Operation Unit.



6. Tactical training

The training was organized on December 22-26, 2014 at the CQB training facility located in the area of Royal Thai Police Sports Club, Bangkok and the Naresuan Camp. A total of 47 officials were trained to build up their skills in using weapons and tactics.

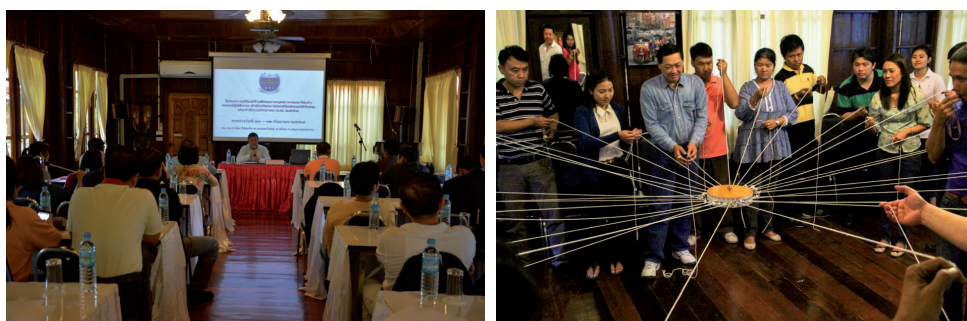


7. Workshop on supporting works for special cases



This 2-day workshop was held on August 28-29, 2014 at the Sampran Riverside Hotel, Nakhon Pathom Province where 65 officials participated. It was intended to create understanding in the supportive work process and to create a strong supportive working team.

8. Project on capacity building and work plan making of the Bureau of Development and Logistics for the year 2015



The project was organized on September 11-12, 2014 at the Napalai Resort, Samut Songkhram Province. In this project, a total of 44 participants were encouraged to apply their knowledge, capacities, skills, expertise and experiences to the making of work plan and determining how to propel the Bureau's work plan for the year 2014.

In addition, the Division of Training for Expertise managed to send a total of 205 DSI's officials to attend 54 courses organized by other agencies in order to enhance their capacity, knowledge and skills required for successful works.

The Special Case Investigation Development Institute in 2014 organized 6 training courses as follows:

1. Orientation course for special case inquiry officials



This is the 8th class for this course aiming at enabling special inquiry officials to efficiently work under the Special Case Investigation Act, relevant laws, ethical principles and human rights principles. The course was held on March 10–June 10, 2014 at the Amari Don Muang Airport Hotel, Bangkok with 22 special inquiry officials participated.

2. Orientation course for special case officers



This is the 16th class of this course. It was organized on June 9 – July 24, 2014 for a total of 102 officers. The purpose of this course was to provide basic knowledge of proper crime investigations in accordance with the Special Case Investigation Act, relevant laws, ethical principles and human rights principles, and to train the trainees to use firearms, to conduct surveillance, search and arrest, and to fight for self-defense including all tactics needed for special case operations.

3. Training course on disciplinary proceeding, fact finding and investigation of tort liability

This course was organized on November 24-28, 2014 at the TK. Palace Hotel, Bangkok with 45 attendees. Its objective was to enable officials to impartially and appropriately conduct a disciplinary proceeding, fact finding and investigation of tort liability.

4. Seminar for law enforcement agencies on the incorporation of financial, tax and anti-money laundering measures into the prevention and suppression of influential persons, and corrupted state officers acted wrongly and committed crime relating to human trafficking, forced labor, narcotics, international terrorism and transnational crimes



This seminar was held on December 15-17, 2014 at the Greenery Resort Khao Yai, Nakhon Ratchasima Province with 75 participants. It aimed at providing knowledge on how to applied legal measures such as financial and tax measures and anti-money laundering law to control wrongdoers under the Special Case Investigation Act.

5. Training course on special case management

This is the 3rd class of this training course. The objective was to create skillful executives capable of carefully and efficiently conducting special case investigation and management with vision and



morals. The training was organized on December 15-19, 2014 at the TK. Palace Hotel, Bangkok with 49 participants.



6. Training course on capacity building in public procurement

A total of 90 officers attended the course organized on December 22-23, 2014 at the Meeting Hall of Thailand Post, Bangkok. The purpose was to enable the DSI's personnel to understand and follow the Regulations of the Office of Prime Minister on Procurement, B.E. 2535 (1992) and its amendments, as well as relevant laws and regulations.

The Special Case Investigation System Development Division

in 2014 organized the “Academic Seminar on the Analysis of the Forms of Offences and the Standardization of Special Case Investigation” on July 16-18, 2014 at the TK. Palace Hotel, Bangkok. A total of 70 participants attended this seminar comprising officers from the DSI, the Office of the Attorney-General, the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, the Office of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, the Central Institute of Forensic Science, the Department of Industrial Works, the Pollution Control Department, the Technology Crime Suppression Division, the Electronic Transactions Development Agency, and the private sector concerned. From this seminar, 6 topics were selected to be further studied and analyzed in order to set standards for special case investigation as follows:

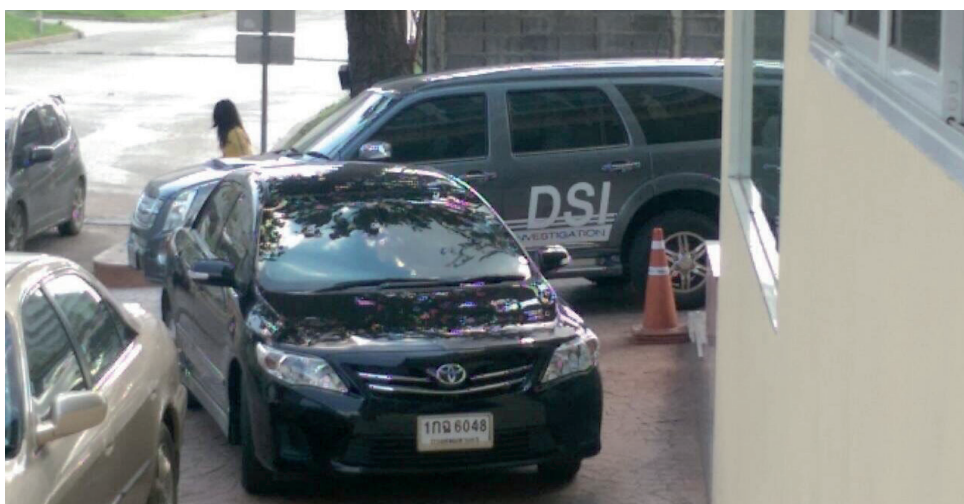




1. Implementation under the Anti-Participation in Transnational Organized Crime Act, B.E.2556 (2014)
2. Cases relating to human trafficking: the case of Samae Sarn
3. Cases relating to natural resources and environment
4. Cases relating to smuggling of illegal goods: the case of imported cars registered as assembled cars
5. Computer-related crime cases
6. Cases affecting the national security

After this seminar, an academic work on investigation will be formulated based on which training courses for the DSI's and relevant agencies' personnel will be developed.

In 2014, the Communication Center twice supported the Smart Unit for Special Investigation (SUSI) car for field investigation. On December 8, 2014, it was used in the operation of the Bureau of Taxation Crime in searching a company selling electronic devices. It was used again on December 12, 2014 in a bust-and-buy operation resulting in the seizure of 20 kilograms of ICE and the arrest of 3 alleged offenders.



Bureau of Special Operation

The responsibilities of the Bureau of Special Operation include search and arrest operations requiring tactical skills, suspect control, VIP protection, and tactical training services.

In 2014, the officials of the Bureau provided assistance to the DSI's other Bureaus on search and arrest as follows.

On July 23, 2014, the executives and officials of the Bureau, the Office of the Attorney-General, and other government agencies under the Ministry of Justice joined forces to search and temporally seize over 100-million property of Dutch drug dealer and money-laundering gang in Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province.



On December 12, 2014, the Bureau's officials and other government agencies under supervision of Pol. Col. Dusadee Aryawuit, the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, joined forces to conduct the investigative and undercover operations leading to the arrest of 4 alleged offenders and seizure of 20 kilograms of ICE worth 16 million baht, 4 cars, and 7 cellphones.



Apart from such operations, various training services were provided by the Bureau for the DSI's officials and other agencies as follows:

1. Refresher training on use of firearms and tactics for the Bureau's officials at the Activity Room on the 27th Floor of the Software Park Building on July 2-3, 2014



2. Field training on "Tactics for Special Case Operation", as a part of the orientation course for special case officers (class 16), at the Close Quarter Battle Training Facility of the Royal Thai Police on July 15-18, 2014



3. Training course on tactical expertise at the 2nd Infantry Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment, King's Own Bodyguard, Bangkok on August 5-6 and 7-8, 2014.



4. Refresher training on use of pistols for security officers of the Thai Airways Public Company Limited at the 2nd Infantry Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment, King's Own Bodyguard, Bangkok on October 8-9, 2014



5. Lecturing on the Bureau's Special Operation Division and demonstrating its work to police cadets who paid a visit to the DSI to acquire knowledge of inquiry and investigation at the Meeting Room 2 on the 8th floor of the Government Complex, Building B on October 17, 2014



6. Field training as a part of the training on special operation unit at the Close Quarter Battle Training Facility of the Royal Thai Police on December 2-4, 2014



7. Lecture and training on VIP protection for the Provost Marshal General's Department at the Provost Marshal General's Department on December 8-9, 2014



8. Training on search and arrest for the First Naval Area Command at the First Naval Area Command, Sattahip District, Chon Buri Province on December 15-19, 2014



9. Lecture and training on tactical expertise, in collaboration with the Airborne Support Division, the Border Patrol Police Bureau (Naresuan Special Operation Unit), at the Close Quarter Battle Training Facility of the Royal Thai Police and the Airborne Support Division in Cha-am District, Phetchaburi Province on December 24-26, 2014

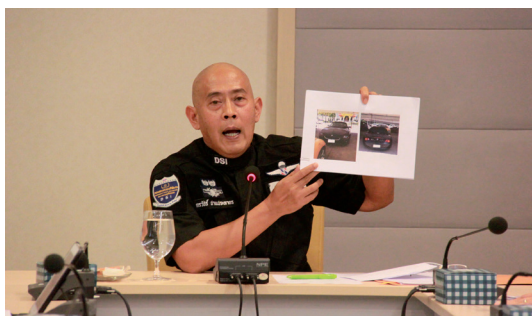


Bureau of Regional Operation

The Bureau of Regional Operation was established in 2011 to supervise the DSI's operation centers, which has operated since April 2010 in the East, North, Northeast and South Regions, so as to ensure the rapidity, fairness and efficiency in the prevention, suppression and control of serious crimes. Since 2013, the DSI's operation centers have been expanded to cover every region nationwide comprising the Special Case Operation Center Region 1-9 and the Special Case Operation Center for Southern Border Provinces. The following is highlighted work of the Bureau of Regional Operation and the Special Case Operation Centers in 2014.

Bureau of Regional Operation

In 2014, the Bureau of Regional Operation kept investigating the import of luxury cars by declaring them as assembled cars to evade taxes. On October 15, 2014, the Bureau Director announced the issuance of arrest warrants against 2 Malaysian principals and reported the progress of investigations.



Besides, the Bureau investigated a case in which Thai labors were deceived to work as fruit pickers in Sweden. Receiving a complaint lodged by a representative of the group of workers against the M Phoenix Enterprise Co., Ltd. located in Chaiyaphum Province, the DSI set up an investigative team to discover

the fact. According to the investigation, there were approximately 500 people from several provinces, mostly in the Northeastern of Thailand, enticed by agents of M Phoenix Enterprise Co., Ltd. to apply for a fruit (berries) picking job in Sweden with the company. Work contracts were made between the company and individual workers. The workers had to pay a job placement fee of approximately 89,000 Baht which was divided into 2 payments: the first payment was 22,500 Baht (20,000 Baht to the company and 2,500 Baht to the agent), and the second payment was 60,460 Baht. In case that any worker did not have the full amount in cash, the company would collect from the worker only the first payment of 20,000-22,500 Bath and then would pay all other costs for the workers to go to Sweden provided that assets, such as title deeds and vehicle registration book, were provided as collateral for a loan. This sum would be deducted from the wage of the fruit picking worker. However, the company did not pay the contractual wage leading to a protest by the workers in Umeå, Sweden.



A team of inquiry officials has interviewed witnesses who are injured persons in this case and has gathered other evidence so as to bring wrongdoers to justice.

Special Case Operation Center Region 2

The Special Case Operation Center Region 2 was assigned to investigate cases relating to counterfeit medicines produced with criminal intent and human trafficking. The Center Region 2 also conducted a buy and bust operation to help a boy forced to sell sex by his mother.



Special Case Operation Center Region 3

The Special Case Operation Center Region 3 conducted investigations into 2 cases, both of which related to an offence of public cheating.



The first case was an investigation into a group of people falsely claiming themselves as managers of the Project of Village Bank for Biodiesel and Energy Cooperative for Thais under the royal initiative. The investigation which began in 2012 revealed that the group of people deceived the public to believe that the project was operated under the royal initiative. Under such project, project committees were set up at provincial, district, sub-district and village levels and people were recruited to be members. These committee members and members were lured to buy project signs at prices 2-3 times higher than market prices. About 50 percent of the sign prices were remitted to the project managers as attested by a witness. As a result, there were as high as 500-600 injured persons in about 20 provinces. Based on these

circumstances, there were grounds to believe that such group of people has committed offences of lèse majesté under Section 112 of the Penal Code, public cheating under Section 343 of the Penal Code, and using the word 'cooperative' as a name without registration under Sections 7 and 129 of the Cooperatives Act, B.E. 2552 (2009) and its amendment. Recently, the Board of Special Case passed a resolution accepting this case as a special case no.4/2015.



The second case originated from a complaint filed to the Surin Justice Provincial Office by 15 injured persons (with their total damages worth about 5.92 million baht from the total investment of about 6.79 million baht) against a group of people claiming themselves as the executives of a company named Eastcape Mining Corporation (ECMC) and enticing people in Surin Province to invest in the company's gold stocks with 10% promised return. According to the investigation conducted by the Special Case Operation Center Region 3 since February 2014, the company publicized its plan to the general public offering high rates of return on the investment which were higher than the maximum interest rate to be legally paid by financial institutions under the law governing the interests on loans by financial institutions. In their scam, the alleged offenders collected money in Thai baht from investors claiming that the money would be exchanged into US dollar for purchasing the gold stocks of the company which was



allegedly listed on the Stock Exchange in the UK. After making the investment, the investors could not reach the company and have not received any return. Knowing that they were not capable of operating any lawful business to generate such a high return and had no license for transacting business relating to foreign means of payment under the law on foreign exchange, the company, by managing and publicizing to persuade the general public to invest in a form of currency speculation, thus have committed criminal offences of public cheating and loans of money amounting to public cheating. The Director-General of the DSI accepted this case as a special case no.2/2015.

Special Case Operation Center Region 4

The Special Case Operation Center Region 4 arrested 2 alleged offenders and seized 314 untaxed chainsaws with counterfeit trademarks in 2 special cases. In the first case, special case no. 30/2014, 96 chainsaws along with other items were seized on March



8, 2014 in Nong Khai Province; while in the latter, special case no. 31/2014, 218 chainsaws along with other items were seized on the following day. Both of the cases involved criminal offences under the Customs Act, B.E. 2496 (1962), the Chainsaw Act, B.E. 2545 (2002), and the Trademark Act, B.E. 2534 (1991).



Special Case Operation Center Region 5

The Special Case Operation Center Region 5 joined the Police Region 5 and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board in conducting buy and bust operations to arrest a 29 year-old woman without registration status and a 39 year-old Myanmarese man in Chiang Mai Province on charges of jointly possessing and distributing 10 kilograms of ICE (methamphetamine) without permission.



Moreover, the Center conducted the following activities in 2014:

1. Training on the introduction to the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC)



On March 14, 2014, Mr. Prajuab Sawasdiprasong, the Director of the Chiang Mai office of the NACC gave a lecture to the Center's officers on the NACC's background and power and duty, as well as the NACC's procedure for inquiring into the facts.

2. Meeting on measures against forest encroachment

A complaint was lodged to the DSI by villagers in Wiang Pa Pao District, Chiang Rai Province regarding the forest encroachment involving influential persons and law enforcement authorities which resulted in seasonal rainfall anomaly and the water in Mae Chang Khao Dam running dry. Consequently, realizing the importance of preventing encroachment of the forest land, the Center Region 5 hosted a meeting in order to determine integrated measures for preventing and suppressing forest encroachment. It was a brainstorming meeting participated by officers from different agencies i.e. the Royal Forest Department, the Department of Provincial Administration, the Royal Thai Police, Local



Internal Security Operation Commands, and the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission Region 5. Representatives from the people sector were also invited to take part in order to reflect the problem they were facing. The people sector has been included in forest preservation so as to prevent further encroachment and inspect the suppression by state officials to ensure efficiency.

3. Cooperation between the DSI and MJIB (Taiwan) in countering transnational crimes



4. Meeting with the Internal Security Operation Commands (ISOC) on forest encroachment organized at Nan office of ISOC



Special Case Operation Center Region 6

The Special Case Operation Center Region 6 conducted preliminary investigations into 5 cases as follows:

- A case of an entrepreneur selling weight loss dietary supplement in Phitsanulok Province



The Center Region 6 has investigated weight loss dietary supplements under the trading name 'OHO' which was allegedly in violation of, among others, the Food Act, B.E. 2522 (1979) and the Drug Act, B.E. 2510 (1967). The investigation led

to the seizure of illegal OHO products worth approximately 30 million baht and a complaint was lodged to the Phitsanulok police against the business owner. Finally, this case has been approved by the Director-General of the DSI as the special case no.1/2015.



● A case of an influential person allegedly committing several criminal offences



A complaint was lodged to the DSI against an influential person who is a village headman in Wang Thong District, Phitsanulok Province. The village headman was alleged to extort money from others including the complainant, to jointly commit a crime of

attempted murder, and to trespass on public land. According to the investigation, the first two allegations seemed to be ungrounded. While the last allegation of public land trespassing had supporting evidence, however, the nature of this offence do not meeting the criteria of being a special case under the DSI's authority; this matter therefore was referred to the Agricultural Land Reform Office for further legal action.

● Investigation no.466/2013



This case was brought to the attention of the DSI by the National Forest Crisis Operation Center 2 (Phitsanulok) informing that 2,133 rais of forest land located in Lom Kao District, Phetchabun Province was sold by local government officers to

capitalists in an attempt to issue title deeds. The investigation revealed that there was actually a land sale agreement between a group led by a former village headman in Lom Kao District and a non-local capitalist, but the land could not be transferred to the buyer since the land is located within the area of the Restoration and Development Project at Nam Kor-Nam Chun Watershed Risk Areas. And the title deed for the land was neither issued by the Lomkao Branch Land Office nor being

requested to be issued by any person. For these reasons this case was terminated.

● Investigation no.128/2014

Being assigned to investigate entertainment spots probably involving forced or child prostitution which are offences under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), the Center Region 6, from its in-depth investigations, found many places in its responsible provinces that were prone to sexual exploitation. However, the investigative team found no offence under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, only offences under other laws which had no characteristic of a special case. This case was therefore terminated.



● Investigation no.71/2014

The Center Region 6 investigated a case of trespassing on public land located in Klangdaed Sub-district, Muaeng Nakhon Sawan District, Nakhon Sawan Province. This case however was a criminal offence beyond the DSI's authority under the Special Case Investigation Act; it was therefore terminated and referred to the National Anti-Corruption Commission for further action.

Additionally, the Center Region 6 conducted fact-finding operations into 3 cases as follows:

- The Center Region 6 was tasked to find facts relating to trespassing on the national reserved forest to grow rubber trees in the left-hand side of the Wang Thong Watershed in Phitsanulok Province. According to the fact-finding, the culprit in this case had already been charged with criminal offences under the Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (1941) and the Nation Reserved Forest Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) and the case are now under the investigation of the local police. Although involving influential persons, the case did not fall into any characteristics of a special case and thus was terminated.



- Following a complaint lodged by Mrs. Supaporn Jitsamran to the Pol. Col. Dusadee Arawuit, Deputy Permanent Secretary for Justice, and the Director-General of the DSI asking for justice in case of her daughter's death which she believed it was not a suicide as concluded by Mueang Kamphaeng Phet Police, the Center was assigned to find facts of this case. Consequently, officials from the Ministry of Justice were sent to observe the investigation of the local police so as to ensure justice.

- A request was filed to the DSI to assist in reopening the case of Mr. Saming Phokkasab who was convicted of murder. His wife who approached the DSI claimed that there was new evidence to prove her husband's innocence. But according to the fact-finding conducted by the

Center Region 6, such evidence was not solid and significant enough for reopening the case.



Apart from the above missions, officials of the Center Region 6 also supported the People's Network and Alliance Center through providing a lecture for the Office of Non-Formal and Informal

Education on the DSI's duty and mission and the pattern and characteristics of a special case to 50 leaders from the people sector and students in the areas of Sukhothai and Uttaradit Provinces.

Furthermore, the Center Region 6 also organized training on laws and regulations in the work of the Office of the Ombudsman in connection with the ethical standards for special case investigation. The training was attended by 30 officials from the Center and various government agencies in Phitsanulok Province.



Special Case Operation Center Region 8

The key activities carried out by the Special Case Operation Center Region 8 in the year 2014 are as follows:



Special case no.12/2014 – the case of goods with trademark infringement being sold in the shopping area on Koh Samui District, Surat Thani Province

Investigation no.33/2014 – the human trafficking and prostitution syndicate in Tha Sae and Lang Suan Districts, Chumphon Province



On February 4, 2014, the Center Region 8 collaborated with the Faculty of Law, Suratthani Rajabhat University in providing an academic lecture on white collar crime.



Special Case Operation Center Region 9

The following are the key activities of the Special Case Operation Center Region 9 in the year 2014:

Integrating its force with other agencies for inspecting work conditions and labor on fishing boats in Kantang District, Trang Province



Integrating its force with the Songkhla Provincial Agricultural Land Reform Office for inspecting illegal excavation of laterite soil in agricultural land reform areas in Huay Oon Sub-district, Rattaphum District, Songkhla Province



Anti-Human Trafficking Center

The Anti-Human Trafficking Center established in 2008 is responsible for offences under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2551 (2008) of Thailand and cooperation with other foreign agencies such as the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) including its participation in the meetings and training courses to exchange the effective and efficient methods for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking among countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. In 2013, the Center obtained a total of 24.6 million baht in financial support from the UNODC--15 million baht from the US Government, 6 million baht from Thai Government, and 3.6 million baht from other international organizations--for its development projects aimed at advancing its officials and other officials abilities to prevent and suppress human trafficking in Thailand including the database establishment, the arrangement of training courses required for work, the expert on anti-human trafficking stationed at the Center for providing advice, training, and other related activities. In 2014, the DSI's Director-General and the UNODC's regional representative of the Southeast Asia and Pacific signed an agreement on the cooperation in providing tactical support to the Center at the DSI's building on August 25, 2014.





As for the courses offered by the UNODC to the Center in 2014, they consisted of the courses on 1) investigation of trafficking, policy books, risk assessment, and a victim rescue,



2) senior managers intelligence training, 3) intelligence training for frontline officers, 4) intelligence logs, grading and handling, 5) operational security, and 6) victim care.





For special case operations in 2014, the Center received 3 new special cases. One case related to forced labor of Thai workers by a Thai employer in South Africa. The Center was requested to rescue the injured persons and others who might be the victims of human trafficking. Initial fact finding revealed that the Thai owner of a massage parlor in Johannesburg, South Africa seized passports of Thai employees, either massage instructors or masseuses, and forced them work 12-15 hours a day so as to repay their debts. Some employees could return to Thailand after paying up the debts to the owner. But there was a woman who died with unknown cause. On March 27, 2014, the Minister of Social Development and Human Security and the Center's officials escorted 5 victims of human trafficking from Johannesburg back to Thailand. At present, the special case inquiry team is seeking more evidence to further prosecute the offender.



In 2014, the Center was also assigned to investigate 8 new cases. Some related to investigations to rescue Laotian women in Prachin Buri Province, Chachoengsao Province, and Nong Khai Province, and a Rohingya girl in Bangkok. For the case in Prachin Buri Province, the Center was requested to covertly and urgently rescue Laotian girls and women drifting into prostitution in a Karaoke shop. Field investigations by the Center revealed that the shop run by a Laotian woman with the intention of prostituting women. On August 2, 2014, the Center thus joined forces with the Department of Social Development and Welfare, NGOs, and the Military Circle 12, Chakrapong Camp, Prachin Buri Province to carry out search and buy and bust operations. According to the screening process, 8 persons were considered to be the injured persons from human trafficking.



Regarding the Chachoengsao case, it was initiated by the parents of a Laotian woman lodging a complaint and informing the Center of their daughter lured to be a forced prostitute in a Karaoke shop in Bang Teenped Sub-District, Mueang District, Chachoengsao Province. Thus, on August 19, 2014, the officials of the Center reported it to the Commanding General of the Infantry Division 11 and the Governor of Chachoengsao Province for their collaboration in a buy and bust operation plan. Such operation resulted in the arrest of a 52-year-old female owner, the seizure of 60,000 baht cash, 12 Lao passports, 3 notebooks for the record of the Laotians' work, and the rescue of 16 Laotian women. All Laotian women were interviewed and delivered into initial care of the Office of Social Development and Human Security.



For the Rohingya case, after having been informed by the CTU on September 2, 2014 that a 15-year-old Rohingya girl was detained and forced to work in a grocery in Thanommit Market, Bangkok, the Center's officials in cooperation with the Khan Na Yao Police, and the CTU inspected the shop in that evening and rescued such girl who then led the officials to her lodging in Soi Ruammit Phathana, Watcharaphon Road, Bang Khen District, Bangkok where another Rohingya girl aged about 15 years old having no identification document likely to be an injured person of human trafficking was found and rescued. According to the interview, only 1 girl is considered to be the injured person and sent to the lodging under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security while the agent and the syndicate are under extensive investigation by the Center.



Having a lead and a request on October 7, 2014 to urgently rescue Laotian girls and women lured, detained, threatened, and forced to be prostitutes in Nong Khai Province, officials from the Center, the Peace and Order Maintaining Command in Nong Khai Province, the local police, and the Alliance Anti Traffic jointly searched for such Laotian girls on October 13, 2014. In this operation, 7 Laotian girls aged between 14-18 years old were rescued and categorized as injured persons whereas 3 Thai alleged offenders were arrested and prosecuted.



Evidently, these remarkable achievements resulted from cooperation with related agencies. On July 7, 2014, the Center hosted a meeting with the National Fisheries Association of Thailand, the Thai Overseas Fisheries Association, and related agencies in order to resolve the problems of labor abuse in the fisheries sector. The meeting concluded that the problems of overseas fisheries were the priority since there were many forms of deception and forced labor including the unfair deduction of wage for the brokerage and the lack of understanding of the nature of fishery work. The DSI requested the attendees to be local



coordinators in systematizing alien labor employment to be legitimate and providing job description of fishing labor in order to avoid a claim on forced labor.



On July 10, 2014, the Center had a meeting with experts in human trafficking cases from the Royal Thai Police, the Office of the Attorney-General, the Office of the Court of Justice, and the Thailand Institute of Justice and representatives from related agencies such as the Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



In attempt to extend international collaboration with concerned foreign agencies, the Center has regularly held meetings with them. One of them was the meeting on June 25, 2014 with U.S. law enforcement agencies, namely the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) stationed at the Embassy of the United States in Thailand to share in-depth information, policy, and cooperation on prevention and suppression of human trafficking as a part of the TIPNET project which is a project on information exchange between agencies for combating human trafficking.



As for cooperation with ASEAN law enforcement agencies, the Center has very close cooperation with the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) since the Center and the MPF signed the 2012 Terms of Reference on prevention and suppression of human trafficking and interchangeably hosted bilateral meetings. In this year, the 10th meeting took place on March 17-20, 2014 at the Baan Amphawa Resort and Spa, Samut Sakhon Province where Pol. Brig. Gen. Win Naing Tun, the Head of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, and operation officers were invited to attend this meeting for sharing information and following up the collaboration in human trafficking cases.



Apart from that, the Center also played role in the action plan under the Memorandum of Understanding between Thailand and Lao PDR on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, Phase 3 (2013-2015). On March 4-6, 2014, the Head of the Center traveled to Vientiane, Laos with the Advisor on the Justice System Management of the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), the Head of the Welfare Protection and Assistance Division for Foreigner Victims and Vulnerable Group, and other officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security for the purposes of enhancing efficiency in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases, encouraging a forum for discussion about human

trafficking among partners in the justice system, and strengthening the collaboration between Thailand and Lao PDR to reach sustainable solutions to human trafficking problems and obstacles.



Additionally, on August 19, 2014, the Center hosted a workshop for law enforcement agencies of Thailand and Lao PDR in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between Thailand and Lao PDR on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, Phase 3 (2013-2015). This workshop was aimed at providing operation officers in Thailand and Laos with knowledge and understanding of laws relating to prevention and suppression of human trafficking and witness protection. The attendees on Thai side comprised the representatives from the Thai Institute of Justice, the Office of the Attorney-General, the Office of the Court of Justice, the Department of Social Development and Welfare, the Office of Police Strategy, the Immigration Bureau, and the Anti-Human Trafficking Division of the Royal Thai Police, and the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT) in Thailand and on Lao side consisted of the representatives from anti-human trafficking units of the Royal Lao Police, the Office of the Court of Justice, the Office of the Supreme People's Prosecutor, the Department of Legal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Social Work, the Ministry of Labor, the Lao Women Union, UN-ACT in Laos, UNODC, Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP), and World Vision Laos.



Another neighboring country where the Center seeks cooperation is Cambodia. On November 17-18, 2014, the officials of the Center attended a bilateral meeting with Cambodian police officers of the Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Unit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. This meeting was hosted by the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) with an objective to strengthen the cooperation on investigations and prosecutions against offenders in human trafficking cases. In the meeting, both agencies joined in determining the practices of exchanging information of human trafficking, both formal and informal, for more efficient prevention and suppression of human trafficking and discussed the cooperation progress in particular an interagency agreement on combating human trafficking. The next meeting is scheduled to be held by the AAPTIP in Thailand in February 2015.



As a result of a continual effort to combat human trafficking, Pol. Lt. Col. Komvich Padhanarath, the Head of the Prevention and Suppression Division 1 of the Center, was eventually awarded the prize for an outstanding operation officer in countering human trafficking from Mr. Wichian Chaowalit, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security acting the Minister of Social Development and Human Security at the United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok on June 26, 2014.



People's Network and Alliance Center

Recognizing that the DSI's key to success and efficiency in work depends on the cooperation from the public, private and people sectors and that the people's network in each community or area is a key source of crime leads for government agencies, the Department of Special Investigation established the People's Network and Alliance Center under which volunteers from the people networks, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions can share information and join in performing activities for special crime vigilance.

The roles and responsibilities of the People's Network and Alliance Center are as follows:

- 1) Determine policies, plans and activities to develop the people's network for special crime vigilance and prevention and the people's network for the prevention of drug and social problems;
- 2) Enhance the work capacity of the network;
- 3) Develop the network's work approach;
- 4) Coordinate, follow up, and evaluate the works of the network; and
- 5) Publicize the works and activities of the network.

In 2014, the Center's major activities are as follows. On April 29, 2014, Mrs. Sivaporn Chuenjitsiri, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, presided over a meeting of the working group under the project on promoting participation of the people sector in monitoring special crime. The meeting was held at the meeting room on the 8th floor of the Government Complex, Building B. This project was carried out with purposes to assess the work process, evaluate the outcome of activities,



examine the participants' satisfaction, discuss problems, and find ways of developing people's participation in monitoring special crime.



On August 15, 2014, the Center organized a meeting to summarize lessons learned and listen to opinions from the people's network and alliance of the DSI at the Amari Don Muang Airport Hotel, Bangkok.



On September 9, 2014, the Center organized a seminar under the project on integrated methods to prevent and suppress crimes relating to loan amounting to public cheating and fraud (pyramid scheme) at the Sima Thani Hotel, Nakhon Ratchasima Province.



Special Case Management Center

The Special Case Management Center takes charge of systematizing the follow-up process and evaluation of the special case workflow, keeping case statistics, receiving complaints and leads from the public and related agencies, and organizing meetings of the Board of Special Case.

Since starting to keep records of complaints in 2007 and anonymous letters in 2011, the Complaint Division under the Special Case Management Center has received 5,741 complaints and 711 anonymous letters as below.

Year	Complaints	Anonymous Letters
2007	288	-
2008	380	-
2009	856	-
2010	1171	-
2011	1110	79
2012	713	230
2013	604	244
2014	619	158



In addition, the Public and Information Service Unit was established on July 1, 2014 to undertake the following tasks.

1) Engaging in the receipt of complaints and requests for justice and assistance in criminal matters from people and agencies who contact the DSI by person, phone, or website;

2) Giving opinions about the complaints received through the DSI's website to the Head of the Special Case Management Center for an order;

3) Providing legal advice to people who contact the DSI by person, phone, or website;

4) Providing service users with information about complaint following-up or special case progress;

5) Coordinating with the DSI's Bureaus and other government agencies and taking any actions to facilitate or resolve problems as requested by people in nos. 1) and 2); and

6) Serving information of the DSI as prescribed in the Official Information Act, B.E. 2540 (1997).

Number of People Requesting Services from the DSI's Public and Information Service Unit since July 2014

Month	Number of Service Users
July	367
August	261
September	285
October	192
November	367
December	308
Total	1,780

Human Resources Management Group

The Human Resources Management Group is responsible for managing administrative work on the DSI's personnel, organizing, maintaining and securing each personal record, i.e. salary, benefits, performance review, etc., providing welfare services, engaging in recruitment and promotion processes, ensuring equitable treatment of the personnel, and encouraging for maintaining the personnel's discipline and morals. To fulfill its work, the followings are the activities organized in 2014 for the DSI's personnel.



On July 28-30, 2014, the Group carried out a project on “reinforcing and cultivating consciousness for development of the personnel’s quality of life” at the Purimas Beach Hotel and Spa in Rayong Province. Its activities included the study visit to the Sea Turtles Conservation Center of the Royal Thai Navy, Sattahip District, Chon Buri Province to learn the ways to conserve natural resources and environment, the lecture on health care and ways to recover from office syndrome by an officer from the Rayong Hospital as well as the yoga practice for exercise at work.



Another project on “raising virtue and ethics for an increase in work efficiency” was executed on August 15-17, 2014 at the World Peace Valley, Khao Yai, Nakhon Ratchasima Province.



Administrative System Development Group

The Administrative System Development Group takes charge of providing and supporting other Bureaus in terms of suggestions and guidance on the DSI's governmental system development strategy covering the follow-up and evaluation.

In 2014, the DSI appointed a working group for joint organizational value development which consists of development in 3 aspects, namely dignity and integrity, specialty, and organizational values. An activity for promoting joint organizational values in terms of dignity and integrity was the selection of staff who is the good staff's prototype in each Bureau and Group to be awarded the prize for "the DSI's good staff". This activity was aimed at honoring and promoting the DSI's "competent and moral" staff who stand up for ethics in performing their duties, and have proper conduct according to government officials' ethics and 5 creative values specified by the Office of the Civil Servant Commission, i.e. adherence and relentless insistence on taking correcting actions, honesty and responsibility, transparent and accountable performance of duties, performance of duties without any unfair discrimination, and result-based determination.





In addition, the Group launched the projects on organizational development and on administrative system development. Under organizational development project, it organized 4 workshops at the TK. Palace Hotel, Bangkok, namely 3 workshops for development of administrative system to excellence and 2 workshops for nurturing joint organizational values. A series of workshops for development of administrative system to excellence was held on February 27-28, March 3-4, and March 11-12, 2014 in which 63 middle-level executives and responsible persons from every bureau, group, and division partook so as to create the DSI's work system and integrated indicators of efficiency in each field of work for its harmonization in the whole organization and achievement of DSI's strategies. The 1st workshop was the review of the work process by utilizing the PMQA framework. Then, the result of such review was analyzed for the design of integrated work system in the 2nd workshop and the indicators of efficiency in each process were determined and linked to each work line in the 3rd workshop. At end of the 3rd workshop on March 12, 2014, the participants also received the certificate for the Public Sector Management Quality Award (PMQA) from Pol. Lt. Col. Wannapong Kotcharag, the DSI's Deputy Director-General.



The workshops for nurturing joint organizational values were organized on June 18 and November 21, 2014. The 1st workshop was chaired by Pol. Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit, the DSI's Director-General who emphasized the dignity, integrity, and specialty of the DSI's personnel for reaching the vision of the DSI. In this workshop, the working group for nurturing joint organizational values consisting of 3 sub-groups, namely the group for the strengthening of dignity and integrity, the group for the enhancement of specialty, and the group for the development of organizational culture, jointly determined activities that encouraged the achievement of these goals.



In the 2nd workshop, the working group and its sub-groups reported their 2014's performance on building up organizational culture and the DSI's 3-year plan (2014-2017) for strengthening joint organizational culture to Mrs. Suwana Suwanjuta, the DSI's Director-General.





Furthermore, the Group also undertook the DSI network hearing project to survey the satisfaction of the participants in the DSI network's activities about the outcome of building good relationship with the DSI network's



members in every sector and to improve work procedures for efficiency and achievement in network development. This project was launched at the meeting room 1, the DSI's building on September 15, 2014 in which the participants were the representatives from many related Departments under the Ministry of Justice, the Office of Attorney-General, the Royal Forest Department, the Department of Land, non-government organizations, and local administration organizations. Its activity was done in a focus group forum about the ways to integrate network activities with the special case investigation and systematize contact channels of the DSI network.

Legal Affairs Division

The Legal Affairs Division provides legal assistance, suggestions and guidance relating to the DSI's affairs, drafts laws, rules and regulations, and performs academic work and law development under the responsibility of the DSI. It also reviews non-prosecuted case files and other cases as assigned by the Director-General, and reports the adjudication of the Attorney-General regarding special cases.

In 2014, the Legal Affairs Division contributed to the DSI as follows:

- 1) Providing legal advices and consultations to the supervisors for 72 matters;
- 2) Prosecuting 10 civil, criminal, and administrative cases at the trial and handling 26 cases on appeal and Dhika comprising 19 criminal cases, 4 civil cases, and 3 administrative cases;
- 3) Organizing a meeting under the project "Establishing the network of cooperation between special case inquiry officials and public prosecutors" at the Long Beach Garden Hotel and Spa, Chon Buri Province on August 15-16, 2014 to share experience and brainstorm ideas for more efficiency in joint interrogations between public prosecutors and special case inquiry officials.



DSI's Research Papers

Survey on Confidence in the DSI's special case investigations



In 2014, the survey on confidence in the DSI's special case investigations was conducted using a mixed method of qualitative and quantitative surveys. The target group of this survey was service users and stakeholders taking part in a seminar organized on August 18, 2014 at the Centra Government Complex Hotel and Convention Center, Bangkok.

Results of the quantitative survey

In terms of the quantitative survey, a questionnaire was used to collect data from a total of 169 seminar participants, of which 93 persons responded to the questionnaire, equivalent to 55.03%.



1) Confidence in the DSI's investigation process

Table 1 Confidence in the DSI's investigation process (n=93)

No.	DSI's Investigation Process	Confidence	
		Average (\bar{x})	Percentage (%)
1.	Receipt of complaints/denunciation/ clues to criminal offences	3.73	74.60
2.	Search for facts and preliminary evidence e.g. issuing summons to ask an organization or a person to give statements or documents and conducting seizures or temporary seizures of property	3.75	75.00
3.	Recording the statements of persons concerned	3.75	75.00
4.	Coordination with agencies concerned	3.81	76.20
5.	Consideration on giving opinions and summarizing investigation reports	3.73	74.60
6.	Report on progress/result of operation	3.60	72.00
7.	DSI's overall investigation performance	3.85	77.00
Total		3.75	75.00

According to Table 1, in the overview 75.00 % of respondents had the confidence in the DSI's investigation process. The area in which they had the most confidence

was the overall investigation performance (77%), followed by the coordination with agencies concerned (76.20%), the search for facts and preliminary evidence e.g. issuing summons to ask an organization or a person to give statements or documents and conducting seizures or



temporary seizures of property (75%), and recording the statements of persons concerned (75%); while the report on progress/result of operation ranked the lowest (72%).



Table 2 Suggestions for improvement in the DSI's investigation process

No.	Suggestions for improvement of the DSI's investigation process
1.	There is no clear coordination process after a complaint being filed and there is no report on progress/result of operation. The DSI should periodically keep the public informed of a summarized case result until the case is final. The DSI should also make an annual report on its operation which is a part of a supervision process to ensure accuracy, morality, transparency and accountability.
2.	An investigation and inquiry process or a prosecution process is too time-consuming. There should be a specific time frame for each step of investigation.
3.	Directors of bureaus or heads of centers should be authorized to use their discretion in accepting a case for preliminary investigation.
4.	The DSI relies too much on the politics; thus its case proceeding is not based on facts and the principles of law. The DSI should strengthen its system in which any persons or groups cannot influence its work.
5.	The DSI should avail itself of the existing laws in requesting information useful to a case from any agency responsible for relating information and documents
6.	More channels for lodging complaints should be provided so as to be easily accessible. There should be more offices in the regional or provincial level.
7.	The people sector's capacity should be developed and enhanced in order to support field operations of officials since the people sector is familiar with problems. Engaging local people in an operation will make it possible to obtain empirical data and current evidence.

2) Confidence in the DSI's Inquiry Process



Table 3 Confidence in the DSI's Inquiry Process (n=93)

No.	DSI's Inquiry Process	Confidence	
		Average (\bar{x})	Percentage (%)
1.	Acceptance of a case to be a special case	3.67	73.40
2.	Interrogation with the accuser, injured person and witness	3.78	75.60
3.	Evidence collection under the law e.g. summons, search and seizure	3.69	73.80
4.	Integration and coordination with agencies concerned e.g. joining forces	3.65	73.00
5.	Having a public/military prosecutor as a joint inquirer or a specialist as a special case consultant	3.68	73.60
6.	Use of lawful special power e.g. search without a warrant, eavesdropping and infiltration	3.53	70.60
7.	Operations relating to an alleged offender e.g. request for arrest warrant, detention and provisional release	3.53	70.60
8.	Inquiry in compliance with human rights principles	3.65	73.00

No.	DSI's Inquiry Process	Confidence	
		Average (\bar{x})	Percentage (%)
9.	Witness protection for a special case and as requested	3.63	72.60
10.	Consideration on giving opinions and summarizing inquiry reports	3.69	73.80
11.	Submission of a file of inquiry to agency concerned	3.70	74.00
12.	Report on progress/result of operation	3.52	70.40
13.	DSI's overall inquiry performance	3.67	73.40
Total		3.64	72.80

Table 3 showed that in the overview 72.80% of respondents had the confidence in the DSI's inquiry process. They had the most confidence in the interrogations with the accuser, injured person and witness (75.60%), followed by the submission of a file of inquiry to the agency concerned (74.00%), the evidence collection under the law e.g. summons, search and seizure (73.80%) and the consideration on giving opinions and summarizing inquiry reports (73.80%); while the confidence in the report of progress/result of operation ranked the lowest (70.40%).



Table 4 Suggestions for improvement in the DSI's inquiry process

No.	Suggestions for improvement of the DSI's investigation process
1.	Being an organization responsible for special cases, the DSI should uphold fairness, honesty, transparency and accountability. The whole working process should be transparent without asking for any interest. The DSI should maintain political impartiality and not be dominated by politicians, persons having the executive power or the government. Prosecution should be in line with the principles of administration of justice.
2.	It should be amended that the Board of Special Case and the DSI's executives are selected from individuals with equity, morals and capability. And they should be able to perform their duty in an unbiased manner free from political interference.
3.	More public awareness should be raised in terms of the DSI's authority and working process starting from receiving a request to summarizing an inquiry report. It is because the DSI has been perceived as being a tool against the government's opponent and thus its acceptance of a special case has been viewed as against the law.
4.	The result of operation should be promptly notified to the complainant (faster).
5.	There should be cooperation with government agencies responsible for preserving national assets such as the Department of Land and the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. Such agencies still lack tools to collect evidence for filing a case in court and may be dominated by influential persons, therefore the knowledge and capability of inquiry officials are required for executing this matter.
6.	The DSI's personnel should comprise personnel from different fields e.g. laws, political sciences, technology and environment, etc. And it is necessary to have experts on investigating any specific type of case who are able to perform their duties in accordance with the DSI's working approach.
7.	Special cases accepted by the DSI should include criminal offences relating to narcotic drugs, natural resources and forests, and online lase ^{lase} majesta ^{majesta} acts since some of these offences are obvious and pose a great impact on the public order and the national security.
8.	Apart from working on cases, the DSI should implement outreach activities to educate people in order to enhance its work efficiency.

Key approaches to develop a work system for special case investigation and inquiry can be concluded from the above-mentioned suggestions as follows:

1. Being an organization with the power and duties to prosecute special cases and being expected to be an organization that the people can rely on, the DSI has to perform its duties with fairness, honesty, transparency, accountability and political impartiality. Consequently, the source of the Board of Special Case (BSC) should be amended to be free from political interference.
2. The DSI should develop a system to appropriately notify stakeholders and the public of its work progress and result of operation. The channel for complaints should be expanded to be easily accessed.
3. Special case investigation and inquiry should be conducted efficiently under the law.



Results of the qualitative survey

During a discussion session on “Public Perspectives toward the Works of the Department of Special Investigation”, stakeholders and people concerned expressed their opinions and provided suggestions for enhancing the DSI’s special case investigation and inquiry which can be concluded as follows:

1. Ms. Tapanee Eiadsrichai, a field reporter of 3D News program, Channel 3



As a reporter making news reports on many special cases, Ms. Eiadsrichai opined that the DSI was an agency that people could rely on. In her opinion, the DSI’s personnel has a determination to work so as to solve various kinds of problem by taking actual actions, particularly working with the people sector.

2. Mr. Jorn Naowa-opas, a sufferer from the pollution and illegal dumping of waste and hazardous substances in Nong Nae Sub-district, Phanom Sarakham District, Chachoengsao Province

Although the problem of pollution and illegal dumping in Nong Nae Sub-district was not accepted as a special case, Mr. Naowa-opas opined that he believed the DSI had a potential to handle every aspect of this problem.



The community viewed that the DSI had capable personnel and authority to conduct in-depth and extensive investigations, making other agencies concerned become more active in responding to the problem. He added that the community had positive feedback on the DSI’s operation which included constant field visits, both by executive and operational levels, to

identify the root of the problem, following-up with the community, and setting up an on-site investigation. These DSI's actions have frightened influential persons who caused the problem.

3. Ms. Mala Tangprasert, a Member of the Committee for Prevention and Suppression of Intellectual Property Infringement



Ms. Tangprasert expressed that based on the opinion of her network, the DSI's work rendered an efficient outcome even though the number of DSI's intellectual property cases were rather small compared to the actual number of intellectual property infringements. Based on the past performance of the DSI, the strengths of the DSI include its assistance provided to the people in various aspects, its access to all databases not limited to the intellectual property, and its ability to integrate information within its organization. She stated that it was necessary to have the DSI since it could trace back to the source, check the financial status, and seize counterfeit goods in large volumes. According to her, in the current era where crimes are committed online, she has not found any agency that could solve this problem as much as the DSI.



4. Ms. Chaleerat Saengsuwan, a Coordinator for the Alliance Anti Traffic (AAT)

Working in the field of anti-human trafficking, Ms. Saengsuwan remarked that cases in which the DSI engaged were complicated cases involving transnational criminal syndicates or influential persons. Given Thailand's current situation



regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children and women, according to her opinion, there is a need for the DSI. In-depth investigations conducted by the DSI have led to an increase in the arrests of foreigners who smuggled people into Thailand. She believed that the DSI's involvement in this matter would create a sense of confidence in Thailand's efforts against human trafficking.

5. Ms. Preeda Khongpan, the Manager of the Chumchon Thai Foundation

Ms. Khongpan referred to the case of Rawai sea people in which the DSI and the local people worked together to prove the indigenous land rights. She stated that problem of land disputes between local people and influential capitalists was on the rise and she expected that the DSI would increase its investigations into this kind of cases by working closely with the local.



Recommendations

Based on the above quantitative and qualitative surveys, key approaches to develop special case investigation and inquiry process could be concluded as follows:

1. The DSI should urgently manage to have in place an efficient system to notify its work progress and result of operation.



2. To allow the DSI's operation to be in accordance with the purpose of its establishment and the intention of the law, the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E. 2547 (2004) and its amendment, as well as related laws should be revised in the following points:

1) Criteria and methods for accepting a special case to be clear with a limitation on the discretion of persons in authority in accepting a special case;

2) Composition and source of the Board of Special Case (BSC);

3) Criteria and methods for recruiting or selecting the DSI's executives.



3. The DSI should educate and publicize to make the people recognize and understand what the "special case" and "the DSI's power and duty" are, as well as increase more channels for accessing to the DSI's service.

4. The DSI should focus on complicated "special cases" posing serious effect on the country's economy, society, people and security in various aspects that require "interdisciplinary" investigative techniques and skills.

Knowledge Management



Since the establishment in 2003, the DSI has applied knowledge management to its works in order to achieve its expectation in terms of work efficiency and continuous and sustainable knowledge improvement. The knowledge management plan for the fiscal year 2014 was developed based on a survey of knowledge needed by the DSI's internal agencies. Under the plan, 32 topics of knowledge were produced to be shared in the organization. For easy reference, the gathered knowledge was systemized and standardized in the same format. The knowledge was also publicized for the DSI's personnel through various means including bookshelves, newsletters, posters and website. Leaflets on crime prevention and monitoring, and services provided by the DSI were disseminated to interested people. In terms of knowledge sharing, different techniques were employed; for examples, explicit knowledge was shared through the documentation of knowledge and best practices, storytelling during seminars and through internal radio broadcasting, and creating a knowledge base using information technology; on the other hand, tacit knowledge was shared through a community of practice (CoP), a mentoring system, job rotation,

secondment, and knowledge forum in which new knowledge was developed, and useful lessons learned, obstacles and recommendations were shared.

Since there were some problems in creating the DSI's knowledge center for both explicit and tacit knowledge, in 2014 the knowledge management team from the Bureau of Development and Logistics introduced the Aculearn, a user-oriented application, into the DSI in order to create, gather, store, maintain and publicize the organization's knowledge. The application provides an online on-demand access to lectures or seminars organized by the DSI in which the users can view recorded lectures or seminars and their presentations simultaneously. However, the use of this tool is still limited due to the inadequacy of equipment and capable personnel.



The KM Day was another powerful activity for sharing knowledge in a face-to-face manner. It provides an opportunity for the DSI's officers to share their successful practices so that others can apply the practices to their work. It also provides an opportunity to appreciate, commend and award those who developed the successful practices.

Some of the topics of knowledge shared by the DSI's internal agencies are as follows:

Mutual legal assistance among ASEAN member countries: Case study on the request for extradition of a fugitive offender in the special case no.confidential/2012 (Thailand-Malaysia) by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime



Realizing the importance of extradition, particularly in the context of ASEAN Community, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime studied the request for extradition of the fugitive offender in the special case no.confidential/2012

(Thailand-Malaysia) in order to share its hands-on experience and knowledge about treaties and laws relating to extradition with the DSI's personnel.

Briefly, the procedures of extradition have to comply with the national laws of both requesting and requested states, as well as, if any, an extradition treaty between the two states. For the internal procedures of Thailand under the Extradition Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), the request for extradition has to be submitted to the Attorney-General for approval. Upon approval, the request will be submitted to a foreign authority via a diplomatic channel. After the request is considered according to the requested state's law, the result will then be informed to the requesting state through a diplomatic channel whether the extradition would be granted or not. In this case, the DSI made a request to the Malaysian authority for the



extradition of an Iranian alleged offender who had escaped to Malaysia. The laws concerning extradition in this case include the Thailand's Extradition Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), the Malaysia's Extradition Act 1992, and the Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and Siam 1911.

Obstacles and constraints relating to the extradition procedures within and beyond the DSI were identified in this paper and the writers therefore came up with the following recommendations:

1. Knowledge about extradition



Inquiry officials responsible for gathering evidence should have knowledge and understanding about a criminal prosecution and the overview of extradition process in order to prevent any delay in the process caused by incomplete documentation and

to ensure that working procedures are in line with relevant criteria and laws. Such knowledge and understanding can be provided through training, seminars, and working manuals. For inquiry officials responsible for extradition, apart from the understanding of extradition process they should possess skills in cooperation and negotiation in order to closely liaise with agencies concerned including the Royal Thai Police, the National Central Bureau, Interpol – Thailand, the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Treaties and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Such skills can be developed through specific training, a series of seminars between related agencies to exchange their experiences, and study visits at law enforcement agencies of other countries.

2. Domestic cooperation



There should be a meeting between agencies concerned to determine a clear scope of responsibilities of each agency and also link together such responsibilities. In case of urgency, a joint ad-hoc working group comprising members

from related agencies should be established. However, while the concept of the joint ad-hoc working group has not yet been concluded, close cooperation among agencies concerned can expedite and enhance the extradition process. Additionally, a joint translation center should be established to provide translation services exclusively for extradition.

3. International cooperation

With the upcoming advent of the ASEAN Community on December 31, 2015 in which transnational crimes are expected to increase, more bilateral agreements on extradition should be made with other countries as they tend to bring about more successful extradition than multilateral agreements when taking account of international relations, different domestic legal systems and procedures, and other conditions of each countries.



4. Court proceedings

Court proceedings regarding extradition should be shortened and conducted in a different way from normal case proceedings. This issue should be concretely addressed by the judiciary.

5. Attitudes of agencies in the justice system

Different agencies in the justice system have different attitudes towards transnational crime leading to various views in some issues. For example, some agencies views that expulsion of an individual through



the immigration law may cause international relations or human rights problems; therefore the extradition procedures should be fully observed. Concerns raised by each agency should be taken into account.

6. Measures to prevent the escape of alleged offender to another country.

One problem that continues to exist for a long time is that foreign alleged offenders who are prosecuted in Thailand always escape out of the country after being granted provisional release causing the Thai authority to request extradition. All agencies in the justice system should jointly and systematically address this problem to reduce a chance of skipping bail and fleeing the country. Also, there should be a concrete and comprehensive approach to solve problems regarding extradition.



Approach for building cooperation on anti-human trafficking between the DSI and the Police Force of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar by the Anti-Human Trafficking Center



This paper studies problems and obstacles faced by the DSI and the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) in their cooperation on anti-human trafficking efforts. The cooperation between the 2 countries' law enforcement agencies began in 2009 from a case involving the death of 54 Myanmar workers who were smuggled into Thailand. Since then, the cooperation has evolved into bilateral meetings organized every 3 months to share intelligence and information regarding human trafficking, as well as to jointly determine proper measures for solving human trafficking problems. The 2012 terms of reference on prevention and suppression of human trafficking between the DSI and the MPF created specific and concrete collaborative actions to end the problems. However, it is still necessary to make progress in classifying victims, multiplying officers at cross-border checkpoints, supporting victims waiting for proceedings against offenders, developing methods of the victim repatriation, and proceeding effective measures to prevent ex-victims from becoming the re-victims.



Seeking cooperation with securities companies for evidence gathering by the Bureau of Financial and Banking Crime



To investigate into offences under the Securities and Exchange Act, B.E. 2535 (1992), particularly an offence of stock manipulation, it is important to obtain good cooperation from securities companies in providing evidence for prosecution in the court. However, the Bureau of Financial and Banking Crime has often faced obstacles in gathering such evidence such as a delay in handing in documentary evidence by securities companies, incomplete documents and information, loss of key evidence in possession of securities companies, and lack of cooperation from securities companies and their employers.



In an attempt to solve such problems, the Bureau organized a seminar on seeking cooperation with securities companies for evidence gathering. The seminar provided a good opportunity for exchanging views, creating mutual understanding, and building good relationships between the Bureau and securities companies. It is therefore recommended that this kind of forum should be organized regularly in order to ensure efficient, accurate, complete and rapid evidence gathering.

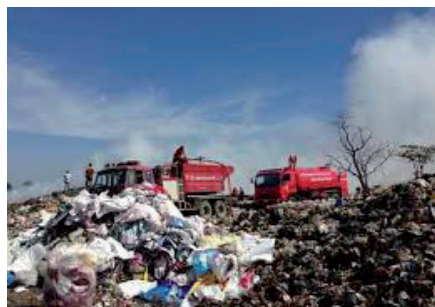
Approach on working with the monitoring network and managing toxic wastes, industrial wastes and hazardous substances: Case study of Tha Mai Sub-District Administrative Organization (SAO), Krathum Baen District, Samut Sakhon Province by the Bureau of Security Crime



After receiving complaints from people in the area of Tah Mai Sub-District Administrative Organization, Krathum Baen District, Samut Sakhon Province regarding their suffering caused by wastewater discharged by factories into public waterways,

the Bureau of Security Crime studied information and research on toxic waste management, and then organized a seminar in the area in order to establish a network for preventing and controlling illegal release of toxic wastes, industrial wastes and hazardous substances through systematic learning process and knowledge management. The seminar was participated by officers from the Bureau of Security Crime, officers from agencies concerned in Samut Sakhon Province, i.e. the Provincial Office, the Provincial Internal Security Operations Command, the Tha Mai SAO, the Industrial Office, the Office of Natural Resources and Environment, the Provincial Health Office, the Provincial Police, people living in Tha Mai Sub-District, representatives from the private sector, factories and the Lawyers Council.

During the seminar, facts from those facing the problems and experiences in solving the problem by relevant public and private agencies were shared. The seminar also gave rise to a network comprising various stakeholders in the area with which the Bureau of Security Crime will work together to determine effective measures for preventing and solving the problem.



Special crime vigilance by the People's Network and Alliance Center, the Bureau of Policy and Strategy



The people's participation in special crime vigilance has enabled exchange of views between the people and the DSI leading to a review in the DSI's policy based on factual circumstances perceived by the people. The DSI, through the



People's Network and Alliance Center, has promoted people's network in its works both in terms of crime prevention and crime suppression. The success of people's participation is however hindered by some problems i.e. the unclear role of the people's network, the lack of concrete coordination between the people's network and the Center in organizing activities, the lack of a clear-cut method for monitoring and evaluation, and the lack of knowledge sharing among the people's network itself, and between the people sector and the public sector.

A number of recommendations are identified in this paper in order to make the most of the people's network. In sum, the people's network should be promoted, strengthened and empowered to be self-reliant and, to a certain extent, be able to prevent crimes in their communities. The DSI, on its part, should properly and continually allocate its budget and manpower to support the people sector and its participation. It should promptly respond to the people's needs and provide a safe and secure communicating channel between the people's network and the DSI. Lastly, it should educate the people so that they realize the importance of their participation and crime vigilance for their own benefits, and consequently participate more as a network.



Crime scene investigation in computer crime by the Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime



Digital Image Processing and Analysis in Investigation Perspective by
the Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center

any incident or person; therefore a digital image processing and analysis technology has been developed to enhance the quality of those images. This paper shares the knowledge and principle of still and



moving images analysis for investigation purposes in 3 aspects i.e. the nature of still and moving images in a form of digital data, digital CCTV system and CODEC technologies, and image analyzing and processing procedures and types for special case investigation development. To make the most of this technology, both human resources and technology are the combination of success.

Applying the 3D simulation system to the investigation of homicide by the Bureau of Regional Operation



The DSI was requested to investigate a suspected homicide of which the crime scene cannot be examined since the incident occurred long time ago. Therefore, the DSI's team of inquiry officials has applied 3D simulation

software in order to create a simulated crime scene from witnesses' statements and evidence available. A 3D-animated storyboard was created using the 3D Max program so that the inquiry officials mutually understood the incident and were able to investigate accordingly.

It is learned that while the 3D animation software can recreate a tangible incident from a large amount of documentary evidence, evidence analysis and screening must be done thoroughly based on the best evidence rule so as to make the 3D animation reliable as much as

possible and other supporting evidence is also required for proving the offence. In addition, using the 3D animation software enables the inquiry officials to store the evidence for a long period in a digital form which can be retrieved for use at any time.



Principles and methods for investigating and arresting alleged offenders wanted on arrest warrants by the Surveillance Center



Since alleged offenders always take advantage of legal loopholes and advance their methods to evade and escape the arrest, the Surveillance Center therefore extracted their hand-on experiences to share the best practices on arresting alleged offenders within the

scope of the law, starting from the pre-operation, operation and post-operation practices. The Center also shared their experience on a case in which an alleged offender escaped the arrest so as to be a case study for improving any arresting operation in the future.

WANTED

Witnesses in special cases by the Bureau of Special Operation

The concept of witness protection emerged from the intention to uphold the criminal justice by providing security to witnesses so that they can truthfully testify in criminal cases without any fear. Measures for witness protection are stipulated in the



Witness Protection Act, B.E. 2546 (2003) comprising 2 types i.e. general measures for witnesses of criminal cases who may be in danger, and special measures for witnesses of specific criminal cases. Under the DSI's regulations, the Bureau of Special Operation is tasked to act as a witness protection center responsible for works relating to witness protection of the DSI. To enhance the witness protection and solve some problems, it is recommended that the procedures of witness protection and the reimbursed expenses should be clearly specified; capable officers tasked to provide witness protection should be promoted; inquiry officials in charge of a particular case should involve themselves in witness



protection of that case in order to ensure timely and proper problem solving; officers tasked to provide witness protection should be rotated to avoid the boredom of works; and training on laws and regulations relating to witness protection should be provided to the DSI's personnel.

Techniques for special case investigation under the Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) by the Bureau of Special Crime 3

Currently, a number of foreigners in Thailand are increasing due to trade liberalization and promoted tourism. Some foreigners staying in Thailand illegally operate tourist businesses in major tourist destinations such as Phuket and Chiang Mai causing an adverse impact on local business operators who then have filed complaints to the DSI. To investigate into this kind of problems, it is necessary to understand the Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1990)



in order to be able to identify any offences under this Act. Apart from the knowledge on laws concerned, officers working on these offences should understand the nature of businesses in order to effectively investigate, gather facts and prove whether a person is guilty or not. Therefore, the DSI should promote its personnel's capacity building in terms of laws and business principles. It is also recommended that foreign language experts should join in an investigation as requested in order to transcend language and culture barriers. Importantly, it is found that most of the offences under a law on foreign business originate from law and accounting firms who facilitate and give advice on company registration, prepare monthly statement for renewing a work permit, and



provide persons to start up a company. Therefore, it would be beneficial to inform those law and accounting firms of punishments for such actions. Furthermore, since the Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) is under the responsibility

of the Department of Business Development, it is therefore necessary to closely cooperate and share information and experiences with the Department by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the 2 agencies.



Prosecution of special cases under the Excise Tariff Act by the Special Case Operation Center Region 7



Smuggling of untaxed fuel oil has posed a serious threat to the country's economy. This problem has been worsened and the pattern of the offence has been changed in which liquefied petroleum and hydrocarbon solvent are mixed into fuel oil in order to

evade an excise and taxes levied on fuel oil generating more profit to smugglers. Tasked to investigate into this problem, the Special Case Operation Center Region 7 uncovered a source in Suphan Buri Province where untaxed fuel oil was stored for distributing to three places in Kanchanaburi Province. Persons concerned were prosecuted under the Excise Tariff Act, B.E. 2527 (1984).

Lessons learned were extracted from this operation to identify obstacles to suppressing and preventing the smuggling of untaxed fuel oil, as well as to propose solutions to this problem. In terms of the obstacles, inter-agency cooperation needs to be improved in order to address the problem effectively. It is difficult to examine fuel oil's properties to determine whether it is illegal or not; therefore it is important that officers pay attention to the process of collecting the fuel oil for

examination. The investigation is also hindered by false information and intelligence leak causing the authority not able to arrest key persons behind the oil smuggling gang. Besides, the gang has connection to influential persons making people fear to give information to the authority. These obstacles have to be addressed in order to effectively solve the problem of smuggled fuel oil. It is also recommended



that the DSI should have its own laws, regulations and practices regarding the prevention and suppression of smuggled fuel oil gang, as well as manage to have in place equipment for examining oil quality in order to facilitate its officers' operation.

Techniques for screening (authentic/fake) goods seized under the Trade Mark Act, B.E. 2534 (1991) by the Special Case Operation Center Region 8

The problem of trademark infringement is prevalent in the area responsible by the Special Case Operation Center Region 8, particularly in Koh Samui District, Surat Thani Province and Phuket Province. It is therefore essential for officers concerned to be able to correctly distinguish fake goods from the authentic ones.



To identify fake goods, the following criteria must be observed: materials of authentic goods are far superior to the fake ones; authentic goods are made with detailed craftsmanship easily to identify; price of authentic goods is much higher; authentic goods are not produced in Thailand and are distributed in the country by a subsidiary company or authorized distributors; and the location of trademark on authentic goods is specific for each model.

One of these is a fake. Can you spot it?



A case study was mentioned in this paper to illustrate the process of seizing fake goods starting from investigating and doing sting operation to buy fake goods to be examined by an injured person and expert, searching and seizing the goods at the scene of the crime, screening the seized good in the presence of alleged offenders to carefully examining the seized goods by a trademark registrar. According to the case study, problems encountered include limitations in terms of time, place and personnel in dealing with a large amount of seized goods, and lack of expertise in intellectual property. It is therefore recommended that the DSI manages to have in place a guideline, criteria, procedure, and method for screening seized goods to support the working of its officers.



Special case investigation into offences relating to fake cosmetics by the Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime



Fake cosmetics are offences under several laws namely the Trademark Act, B.E.2534 (1991), the Penal Code, and the Cosmetics Act, B.E. 2535 (1992). Under the Trademark Act, firstly inquiry officials have to prove whether a trademark appearing

on the fake cosmetics is an original trademark or a counterfeit or imitated trademark by asking an injured person to authenticate the trademark; secondly, inquiry officials have to examine whether the trademark has been registered in Thailand and whether it is within the period of protection by interviewing the trademark registrar of the Department of Intellectual Property.

Under the Penal Code, fake cosmetics may constitute an offence of selling goods bearing a name, figure, artificial mark or any wording in the carrying on trade of the other person in order to make the public believe that it is the goods or trade of such other person. This offence is a compoundable offence. Furthermore, any person selling or possessing for sale of fake cosmetics may commit an offence of selling cosmetics unsafe for use under the Cosmetics Act and relating Notifications of the Ministry of Public Health. To prove someone guilty of this offence, inquiry officials have to send seized fake cosmetics to the Bureau of Cosmetics and Hazardous Substances, the Department of Medical Sciences to conduct a laboratory analysis searching for any harmful or prohibited substance.





According to this paper, obstacles faced during the prosecution of this offence include high expenses for laboratory analysis, a time-consuming and complex process for such analysis, and large amount of seized fake cosmetics requiring careful handling and sufficient manpower. In addition, since the offence relating to fake cosmetics is governed by several provisions of law and notifications applying law to facts is quite complicated and requires thorough consideration by capable inquiry officials.

Prosecution under the Industrial Products Standards Act, B.E. 2511 (1968) by the Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime



เครื่องหมายมาตรฐานทั่วไป



เครื่องหมายมาตรฐานบังคับ

Under the Industrial Products Standards Act, B.E. 2511 (1968), there are 2 types of standard marks namely the general standard mark certifying that products meet the standards specified by the Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI), and the compulsory standard mark for products required by the Royal Decree to conform with the standard. There is also the TIS number specifying the number and

the year that a particular standard is issued. In the event of any offence under this Act which is included in the Annex of the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E. 2547 (2004) and the Annex of the Board of Special Case's Notification, a legal action begins with a request from the TISI to the DSI. After being approved as a special case, a team of inquiry and investigative officials comprising the DSI's inquiry officials and the TISI's officers will be established to investigate and submit their opinion on the case to a special case public prosecutor for legal proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.

From the experiences of the Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime, most of the offences under this Act can be divided into 3 groups as follows:

1) offences of manufacturing industrial products required by the Royal Decree to conform with the standard without permission from the Industrial Product Standards Council, 2) offences of importing industrial products required by the Royal Decree to conform with the standard without permission, and 3) relating offences such as having for sale of any industrial product knowing that it neither conform with the standard as required by the Royal Decree nor display the standard mark, the name or the trademark. To solve some problems faced by the DSI's officials in dealing with such offences, it is recommended that the BSC's Notification should be amended in order to avoid obscure legal interpretation and to clearly determine the characteristics of the offences under the DSI's authority. Furthermore, the DSI and the TISI should sign a MOU to establish a mutual guideline for law enforcement, jointly make a database of a risk group and/or those with a record of offences for the purpose of prevention and suppression, as well as establish a joint working group between the 2 agencies for proactive operation. Finally, it is also recommended that once an offence is detected, the TISI should urgently submit the case to the DSI so as to avoid the case being precluded by prescription.



สำนักงานมาตรฐานผลิตภัณฑ์อุตสาหกรรม
กระทรวงอุตสาหกรรม

Techniques for prosecuting taxation-relating special cases: Case study of investigation into falsified VAT return claim for exporters by the Bureau of Taxation Crime

Fraudulent VAT return claim is a complex offence committed by a group of people using a well-planned modus operandi and it frequently involved government officials who facilitate the commission of the offence. Aiming for efficiency in prosecution against offenders, the Bureau of Taxation Crime organized its knowledge management activity to enhance the capacity of its personnel in investigating this kind of offence by educating them about the following practical guideline for investigation:

- Inquiry officials must bear in mind that the key evidence is often in the possession of wrongdoers, therefore evidence-seeking must be done in a careful and fast manner and such evidence must indicate the motivation of the offence,
- Reliable and accurate information or evidence, as well as a capable and coordinated team are the key to effective prosecution of tax-related cases; and
- At the beginning of investigation, it is necessary to consider and examine the reliability and accuracy of evidence or information received, the authority given by the law and the period of prescription, to determine clear and complete issues of investigation for making a proper operation plan and separation of duties, and to properly select inquiry officials to be included in a team.



In addition, participants of the knowledge management activity came up with solutions to existing problems of the prosecution of this offence as follows:

- Evidence in complex cases should be categorized and inquiry officials should be assigned to gather evidence accordingly so as to obtain complete evidence without delay;
- Network connectivity should be established between the DSI and a tax authority to increase good cooperation and facilitate the investigation;
- The problem of a conspiracy to commit the offence by government officials of a tax authority should be raised to its superior agency in order to enforce stringent regulatory measures;
- Activity to share experiences of internal personnel should be organized continuously as it can solve various aspects of problem and enhance work efficiency.



Skills and knowledge required for investigating, inquiring and gathering evidence in 3 southern border provinces by the Special Case Operation Center for Southern Border Provinces



This paper provides the criteria for identifying offences relating to the national security based on which further analysis is conducted in order to ensure efficient crime prevention and suppression in the southern border provinces of Thailand. The Center also points out that understanding the local culture of the Malay communities is a key element in establishing a mutual trust between officers and local people which then will lead to a safer environment for the officers to investigate, inquire and gather evidence in the national security cases.

Administration of exhibits in special cases: the return of exhibits by the Legal Affairs Division



Based on legal issues received from special case inquiry officials regarding the return of exhibits, the Legal Affairs Division has gathered its answers on this matter in order to share its knowledge with the DSI's personnel.

Basically, practices concerning exhibits in criminal cases must conform with the last paragraph of Section 85 of the Criminal Procedure Code which authorizes a competent officer to hold any seized items until a case is final, unless the court orders otherwise. However, it is important to exercise caution when seizing exhibits as some items are proprietary properties requiring a lawful and reasonable ground to seize; while some items can always be seized as they are prescribed by the law to be an offence to make or possess. Therefore, any issues arising in relations to the return of



exhibits must be solved by adhering to Section 85. In addition, there are other laws and regulations governing some specific exhibits which must also be followed strictly.

Finally, it is recommended that the DSI should define its own guidelines regarding exhibits in special cases so as to ensure lawful and coherent practices by special case inquiry officials.



DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities





The DSI celebrated its 12th anniversary on October 3, 2014, starting with religious ceremony at the DSI's building in the morning, followed by the speeches by Gen. Paiboon Koomchaya, the Minister of Justice, and Pol.Gen.Chatchawal Suksomjit, the DSI's Director-General in the afternoon. In this occasion, the DSI's good staff elected by the DSI's personnel received compliment certificates from the Director-General. In the evening party, many distinguished guests from Thai and foreign agencies in public and private sectors presented bouquets to congratulate the DSI on its anniversary and enjoyed watching the VDO presentation and display boards detailing the performance of the DSI in the past 12 years.







Gen. Paiboon Koomchaya, the Minister of Justice, firstly met with the DSI's executives to convey his policy at the DSI on October 29, 2014.

The Director of the German-Southeast Asian Center of Excellence for Public Policy and Good Governance presented a plaque of appreciation to the DSI's Director-General as the closest MOU partner at the Lebua Hotel, Bangkok on November 28, 2014.





On July 4, 2014, Pol.Gen.Chatchawal Suksomjit, the DSI's Director-General, and the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime visited the area of Sirinat National Park, Phuket Province to oversee the investigation into illegal issuance of title documents and met with Rawai seamen for returning their ancestors' bones used to prove their land rights.



On July 29, 2014, the DSI's Director-General Pol.Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit, the Director-General of the Department of American and South Pacific Affairs, and the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Social Development and Welfare announced the guidelines on solutions to alien labor and human trafficking problems at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok.





On June 27, 2014, Pol. Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit, the DSI's Director-General, talked about the ways to lessen the problems of forced labor in the fisheries sector regarded as human trafficking broadcasted in the Business Talk program on the Krungthepturakij TV at the Nation Tower, Bangkok.



Mrs. Suwana Suwanjuta, the DSI's Director-General, gave an interview in the TV program "Karuna talk to me" on the 3 HD Channel about her position as the DSI's Director-General and her management directions on November 5, 2014.

Pol. Lt. Col. Paisith Sungkahapong, the Director of the Anti-Human Trafficking Center and the DSI's spokesman, talked about systematizing labor in the fisheries sector at the TNN news station, Bangkok on July 7, 2014.





On July 7, 2014, Pol. Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit, the DSI's Director-General, officiated at the opening ceremony of the seminar on "Directions of Development of Special Case Investigation Standard" at the Rama Gardens Hotel, Bangkok where a member of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, a judge of the Central Tax Court, and the press joined in the panel discussion with approximate 200 participants.

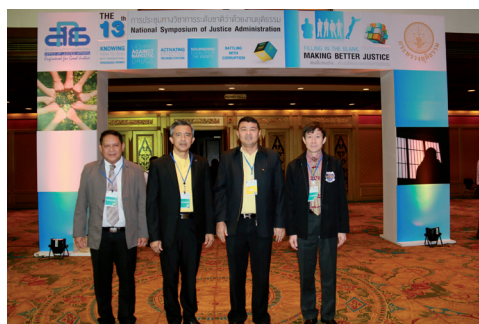


Mrs. Suwana Suwanjuta, the DSI's Director-General, and her officials partook in the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission's project on reinforcement of the network against corruption in the public sector held at the Impact, Muang Thong Thani, Nonthaburi Province, on December 12, 2014.



Pol.Lt.Col.Wannapong Kotcharag, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, and his officials were present at the yearly event on Virtue, Ethics, and Transparency Day at the Office of the Civil Service Commission in Nonthaburi Province on August 19, 2014 in which the DSI was awarded a certificate of honor for its submission of an assessment of the transparency standard while Pol.Capt.Surawut Rungsai

and Mrs.Punnapha Wanworawong, the DSI's officials, received awards as the government officials who perform their work morally, ethically, and transparently in accordance with the code of conduct for government officials.



Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang, the Deputy Director-General, and executives of the DSI attended the 13th National Symposium of Justice Administration hosted by the Office of Justice Affairs, Ministry of Justice at the Queen Sirikit National Convention Center, Bangkok on December 22, 2014.



On July 28, 2014, the Anti-Intellectual Property Infringement Committee (Private Sector) paid a courtesy call to Pol.Gen.Chatchawal Suksomjit, the DSI's Director-General, for introducing its organization and learning the DSI's policy on combating intellectual property infringement.



Acting Head of Legal Division welcomed the students and instructors from the College of Law and Political Sciences, Roi-Et Rajabhat University at the DSI on December 15, 2014.



The DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol. Col. Paisit Wongmuang and executives attended the ceremony of the Ministry of Justice on its 122nd anniversary held on March 25, 2014 where the 2013 Annual Outstanding Civil Servant Award was presented to Pol. Capt.

Surawut Rungsai and Mrs. Punnapha Wanworawong, and the DSI's research on the confidence in the DSI's investigations received the consolation prize.



In the Thai new year festival, executives and officials of the DSI poured water on the hands of their Director-General Tarit Pengdith and ask for blessing from him on April 10, 2014.



On June 5, 2014, the DSI's Deputy Director-Generals and the Director of Bureau of Special Crime 3 planted young trees in front of the DSI's building and gave 699 young trees to the DSI's personnel for planting at home as a part of activities on the National Tree Day 2014.



On September 29, 2014, the DSI's 50 officials engaged in an activity to encourage the DSI's unity organized by the Bureau of Central Administration at the Pakkred Babies' Home, Nonthaburi Province.





The DSI's executives and officials joined a religious ceremony at the DSI's headquarters on June 8, 2014.



DSI's executives and officials attended the ceremony of Buddha medal consecration "Vichai Abhai Marnnirat" at the Samian Nari Temple, Bangkok on September 21, 2014.

On July 6, 2014, the DSI's executives and officials played golf together at the Green Valley Country Club, Bang Na District, Bangkok.

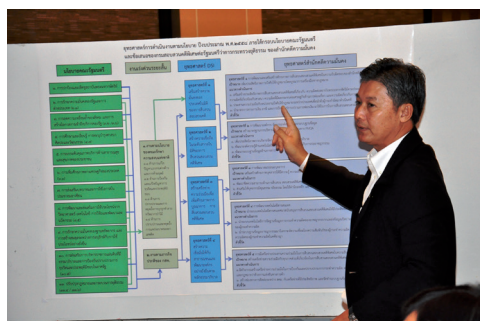


The DSI's sport day 2014 was held at the Thailand Post's stadium on September 10 for encouraging the DSI's personnel to do more exercise for their health and strengthening unity.





Under the project on development of tactics for special case operations and support in the fiscal year 2014, the DSI's held the seminar and the retirement party at the Ambassador City Jomtien, Chon Buri Province on September 19-20, 2014.





Pol.Gen.Chatchawal Suksomjit- the DSI's Director-General, Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang- the Deputy Director-General, and the executives of the Ministry of Justice blessed H.M. the Queen for her 82nd birthday on August 12, 2014 taped at the

Modern Nine Television Channel on July 9, 2014, the Royal Thai Army Radio and Television Channel 5 on July 21, 2014, the National Broadcasting Services of Thailand (NBT) on July 30, 2014.



The DSI's executives and officials partook in the blessing ceremony on H.M. the Queen's 82nd birthday at the DSI building on August 8, 2014.



The DSI's executives and officials signed the blessing book for the Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn's 62nd birthday at the Grand Palace, Bangkok on July 28, 2014.



On August 12, 2014, the DSI's officials signed the blessing book for H.M. the Queen's 82nd birthday at the Grand Palace, Bangkok.



The DSI's executives and officials presented a bouquet of flowers to bless H.M. the King for his recovery at the Siriraj hospital on October 14, 2014.



On December 4, 2014, Mrs. Suwana Suwanjuta, the DSI's Director-General, and her officials participated in the blessing ceremony on H.M. the King's 87th birthday held at the DSI.



The DSI's officials signed the blessing book for H.M. the King's 87th birthday at the Grand Palace, Bangkok on December 5, 2014.



The DSI's Director of Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime attended the ceremony in commemoration of HRH Prince Chakrapong Bhuvanath at his monument in the headquarters of the Airport of Thailand Public Limited Company on July 1, 2014.



The DSI's Director of the Bureau of Development and Logistics and officials attended the ceremony in commemoration of HRH Krom Luang Ratchaburi Direkrit at his statue in front of the Court of Justice, Rajadamnern Nai Avenue, Bangkok on August 7, 2014.

On October 1, 2014, the DSI's officials partook in the ceremony in commemoration to the King Rama IV at his monument in front of the Saranrom Palace, Bangkok.



On November 25, 2014, the DSI's officials attended the ceremony in commemoration of the King Rama VI at the Thai Bar under the Royal Patronage, Bangkok.



On January 9, 2014, Mr. Tarit Pengdith, the DSI's Director-General, and his Deputy Director-Generals congratulated the Matichon Newspaper on its 37th anniversary.

On March 14, 2014, Pol. Lt. Col. Benjaphon Chanthawan, a special case expert, congratulated the Department of Probation on its 22nd anniversary.



On April 9, 2014, Pol. Lt. Col. Wannapong Kotcharag, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, congratulated the Modern Nine TV on its 37th anniversary and donated money to the Rehabilitation Center for paresis and paralysis patients at the Thung Bor Paen Samakki Tham Temple in Lampang Province while the Deputy Director-General Mr. Permpoon Puengprasith congratulated Khaosod Newspaper on its 24th anniversary and donated money for public activities of the Foundation of Dr. Kovit Vorapipa.



On May 2, 2014, the Director of the Bureau of Special Crime 3 congratulated the Government Public Relations Department on its 81st anniversary.

On July 16, 2014, the Director of the Bureau of Taxation Crime congratulated the Office of National Human Rights Commission on its 13th anniversary.



On August 19, 2014, Mr. Permpoon Puengprasith, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, congratulated the Anti-Money Laundering Office on its 15th anniversary at the Tawanna Bangkok Hotel.

On September 5, 2014, Acting Director of the Bureau of Central Administration congratulated the King Prajadhipok's Institute on its 16th anniversary.





On October 7, 2014, Pol. Lt. Col. Wannapong Kotcharag, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, congratulated the Comptroller General's Department on its 124th anniversary.

On October 10, 2014, Pol. Lt. Col. Wannapong Kotcharag, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, congratulated the Republic of China (Taiwan) on its 103rd anniversary at the Grand Hyatt Erawan, Bangkok.



On November 18, 2014, the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol. Col. Paisit Wongmuang congratulated the Office of National Anti-Corruption Commission on its 15th anniversary and donated money for activities of public charities under its project.

สนามบินดอนเมือง
(Donmuang Airport)



ถนน วิภาวดี-รังสิต (Viphavadi-Rangsit Road)



ไอที สแควร์ IT SQUARE



คลองประปา (Water Supply)



ถนน แจ้งวัฒนะ Chaengwattana Road

ศาลปกครอง
(The Administrative Court)



กรมสอบสวนคดีพิเศษ
(Department of Special Investigation)

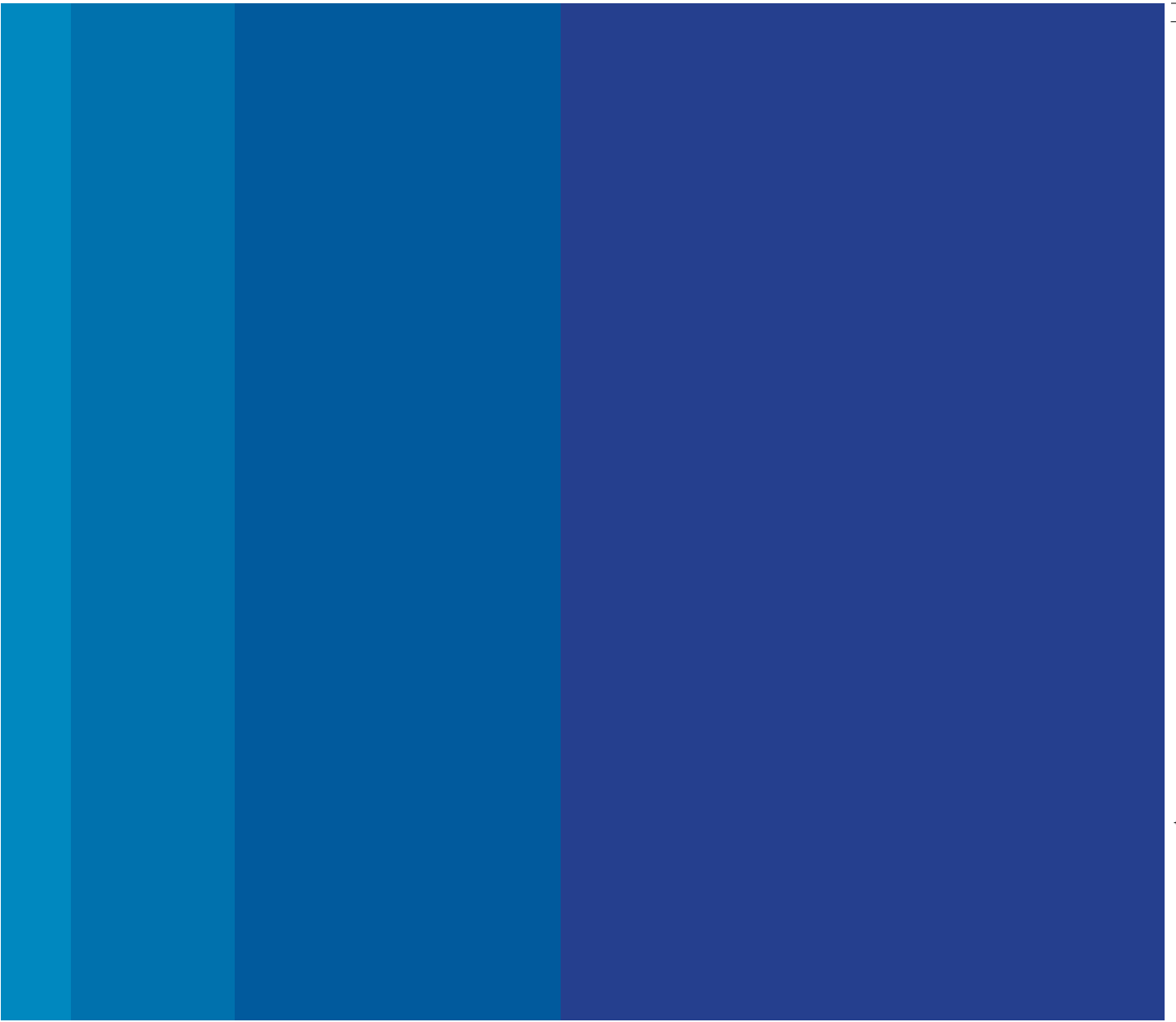
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