

DSI



ANNUAL REPORT 2017

Department of Special Investigation
Ministry of Justice



Annual Report 2017

Department of Special Investigation
Ministry of Justice



Dignity, Specialty, Integrity

DSI's Executives at Present



Pol.Col. Paisit Wongmuang
Director-General



Pol.Col. Songsak Raksaksakul
Deputy Director-General (1)



Pol.Maj. Suriya Singhakamol
Deputy Director-General (2)



Pol.Lt.Col. Prawut Wongseenin
Deputy Director-General (3)



Pol.Lt.Col. Korawat Panprapakorn
Deputy Director-General (4)

DSI's Director-General

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 DSI's Director-General



The Department of Special Investigation (DSI) is a law enforcement agency under the Ministry of Justice responsible for prevention, suppression and investigation of criminal cases regarded as special cases according to the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E.2547. The DSI prioritizing public administration under good governance principles also undertakes its missions to provide the public with justice and open its government system for participation by the public in principles and with appropriate procedures. The ultimate goal of the DSI is people are safe and capable of protecting themselves for not being the victims of crimes, and communities have strength and sustainability at their bases for their happiness.

In the fiscal year 2017, the DSI accepted 291 criminal cases as its special cases comprising cases relating to economy, environment, trespass on reserved forests and public land, human trafficking, submission of bids to government agencies, technology, transnational crime, intellectual property, etc.

The DSI works by marshaling the skill of its officials selected from multi-disciplinary professionals and by coordinating and integrating work with other related agencies from public and private sectors and people organizations including foreign agencies for efficiency in its investigation and inquiry and success in its prosecutions.

Working with other agencies, the DSI has played a part in driving the implementation of government strategies. The DSI as an operation agency also produced a great success of Thailand in dealing with the problems of human trafficking and intellectual property infringement. The concrete effort to solve the aforesaid problems of Thailand was recognized by countries and its status was elevated.

The DSI promoted the use of modern technology for operations, for example, its project on proactive measures to prevent state land encroachment by employing DSI Map and GPS DSI Map extended- the project was aimed at enlightening people in 9 provinces throughout the country. The DSI also conducted the project to advance the DSI networks' capacity for special crime prevention- the project was aimed at forwarding the participation in crime prevention by the networks of people organizations at their localities. In this project, 23 individuals and agencies from the public and private sectors including foreign law enforcement agencies situated in Thailand that possessed outstanding performance in special crime prevention and suppression and collaborated with the DSI were selected and awarded the prize for the DSI Prototype Network.

For cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies, the DSI has received good cooperation and support from them in terms of the exchanges of intelligence, case information and study visits, training and joint operations leading to a satisfying success in many cases of the DSI. This year the DSI signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Counter-Transnational Crime Cooperation with 2 agencies, namely the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Australian Border Force (ABF).

The DSI will increasingly develop its personnel's capacity and invigorate its working in the next years for retaining its status as an efficient law enforcement agency trusted and praised by the government and the public.



About the DSI



Structure of the Ministry of Justice



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. To deal with administrative work of the Board of Special Case (BSC) under the Special Case Investigation Act and related laws;
2. To prevent, suppress, and investigate serious cases pursuant to the Special Case Investigation Act and the rules or the resolution made by the BSC as well as to perform its work conforming to the Criminal Procedure Code and other laws relating to the criminal offences regarded as special cases;
3. To study, collect, systematize, and analyze information for the benefit of performance of the BSC and for serious crime prevention, suppression, and investigations;
4. To educate about, train on, and develop a special case investigation system as well as to enhance knowledge and evaluate work performance of DSI's personnel;

5. To perform its work relating to the laws and regulations under the responsibility of the DSI and related work; and
6. To perform any other tasks according to the laws under the responsibility of the DSI or as assigned by the Minister or the Cabinet.

Organizational Culture: Dignity, Specialty, Integrity

D: Dignity

Definition

Be proud of and faithful to the organization, and behave in honor, dignity, and discipline manners.

Practice

1. Be a good government official with honor and dignity and do nothing that affects his/her own dignity and performance of duty.
2. Respect for and comply with laws and regulations and have discipline to oneself and others.
3. Be proud of and faithful to the organization.
4. Be responsible for duty.
5. Be steadfast in legitimacy without any fear of influence.
6. Do nothing that ruins him/herself and organization.
7. Perform official duty with full capacity and result orientation for providing justice without discrimination and prejudice.
8. Have service mind and perform duty with respect for human dignity, rights and liberties of people, and consideration of common interests.

S: Specialty

Definition

Have knowledge, ability, and expertise from learning and collecting work experience until being recognized by people from inside and outside.

Practice

1. Professionally apply knowledge, ability, and expertise in special case investigations.

2. Perform duty with full knowledge and competence by upholding the DSI's principles and code of conduct.
3. Self-develop by continuously learning and collecting work experience for being an up-to-date person.
4. Work in a multidisciplinary and integrated manner.
5. Work in team with unity and solidarity.

I: Integrity

Definition

Perform duty properly, straightforwardly, and sincerely by upholding good governance principles based on sufficient economic concept.

Practice

1. Act honestly, transparently, straightforwardly, and accountably.
2. Do not misappropriate office time and property.
3. Have no thirst for bribe, no conflict of interests, and do not seek any benefits from official duty.
4. Repress his/her mind and retain his/her good and honest behavior.
5. Keep and do not exploit official confidentiality.
6. Behave properly and suitably for his/her position and duty consistent with sufficient economic concept.

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 criminal act under the following laws*:

- (1) Law on Loan of Money Amounting to Public Cheating and Fraud;
- (2) Exchange Control Act;
- (3) Act on the Offences Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies;
- (4) Trademark Act;
- (5) Public Company Act;
- (6) Anti-Money Laundering Act;
- (7) Copyright Act;
- (8) Patent Act;
- (9) Securities and Exchange Act;
- (10) Fiscal Code;
- (11) Customs Act;
- (12) Excise Act;
- (13) Computer-Related Crime Act;
- (14) Foreign Business Act;
- (15) Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act;
- (16) Mineral Act;
- (17) Financial Institution Business Act;
- (18) Hazardous Substance Act;
- (19) Wildlife Reservation and Protection Act;
- (20) Forest Act;
- (21) National Reserved Forest Act;
- (22) National Park Act; and
- (23) Land Code.

* According to the BSC's resolution in its meeting no. 1/2018 on June 28, 2018

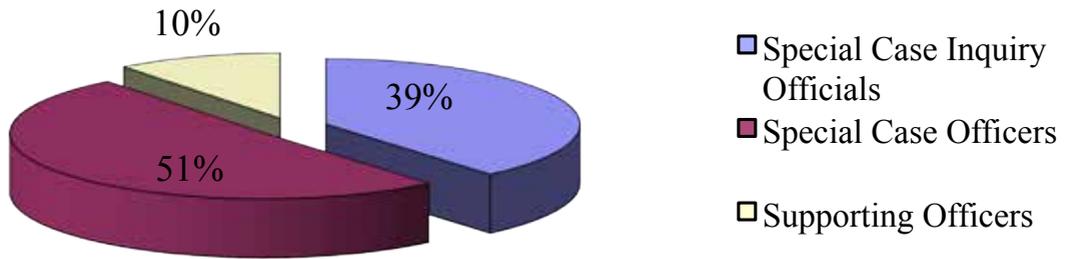
Budget

In the fiscal year 2017 (October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017), the DSI was allocated 1,081,971,400 baht. In comparison with 1,113,124,500 baht of the budget in the fiscal year 2016, the DSI received lower budget for 31,153,100 baht.

Manpower

As of the end of 2017, the DSI has 1,199 personnel consisting of 1,042 government officials and 157 government employees. The structure of the government officials can be classified into the following categories:

1. Executive	5	positions
- Higher Level	1	position
- Primary Level	4	positions
2. Director	15	positions
- Higher Level	14	positions
- Primary Level	1	position
3. Special Case Inquiry Official	397	positions
- Expert Level	15	positions
- Senior Professional Level	228	positions
- Professional Level	154	positions
4. Special Case Officer	517	positions
- Senior Professional Level	84	positions
- Professional Level	361	positions
- Practitioner Level	72	positions
5. Supporting Officer	108	positions
- Senior Professional Level	1	position
- Professional Level	6	positions
- Practitioner Level	23	positions
- Senior Level	11	positions
- Experienced Level	33	positions
- Operational Level	34	positions



Organizational Structure

The structure of the DSI consists of 2 groups and 19 bureaus; namely 1) Internal Audit Group, 2) Administrative System Development Group, 3) Bureau of Legal Affairs, 4) Office of Secretary, 5) Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime, 6) Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime, 7) Bureau of Financial, Banking and Money Laundering Crime, 8) Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies, 9) Bureau of Security Crime, 10) Bureau of Consumer Protection Crime, 11) Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment Crime, 12) Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime, 13) Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime, 14) Bureau of Illegal Financial Business Crime, 15) Bureau of Taxation Crime, 16) Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center, 17) Bureau of Policy and Strategy, 18) Bureau of Special Case Management, 19) Bureau of Regional Operation, 20) Bureau of Special Operation, and 21) Bureau of Development and Logistics.



Air Chief Marshal Prajin Juntong
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice

“Key Administrative Principles”

Provide Justice,
Reduce Disparity,
Eliminate Suffering,
Generate Public Unity,
Encourage and Accept the Return of Good People to Society,
Urgently Fight against Narcotics,
Scurry to Impede Corruption,
Protect Rights and Liberties,
Maintain Virtue,
Create the Sustainable Justice System,
Engender the Perception of Rules and Covenants,
Jointly Develop the Network of Volunteers,
Resolutely Focus on Unity and Harmony.

DSI's Executives



Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul
Deputy Director-General (1)



Pol.Lt.Col.Prawut Wongseenin
Deputy Director-General (3)



Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong
Bureau of Foreign Affairs and
Transnational Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Montree Bunyayothin
Bureau of Natural Resources
and Environment Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Tirapol Pinmuangngarm
Bureau of Security Crime



Col.Pinit Tungsakul
Bureau of Intellectual
Property Crime



Pol.Maj.Jatupon Bongkochmas
Bureau of Special Operation



Pol.Lt.Col.Wichai Suwanprasert
Bureau of Technology
and Cyber Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Supat Thamtharag
Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime



Mr.Nikom Suwanrungrueng
Bureau of Policy and Strategy



Pol.Lt.Col.Jukkrit Visetketgarn
Acting Director
Bureau of Legal Affairs



Pol.Lt.Col.Chanchai Likitkantasorn
Acting Secretary
Office of the Secretary



Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang
Director-General



Pol.Maj.Suriya Singhakamol
Deputy Director-General (2)



Pol.Lt.Col.Korawat Panprapakorn
Deputy Director-General (4)



Pol.Lt.Col.Anurak Rojananirankit
Bureau of Technology and
Information Inspection Center



Pol.Lt.Col.Pakorn Sucheevakun
Bureau of Financial, Banking and
Money Laundering Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Phayao Thongsen
Bureau of Illegal Financial
Business Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Bantoon Chimgra
Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission
of Bids to Government Agencies



Pol.Lt.Col.Pornthip L.veerapak
Bureau of Development and Logistics



Pol.Lt.Col.Shane Kanchanapach
Bureau of Regional Operation



Pol.Maj.Yutthana Praedam
Bureau of Taxation Crime



Pol.Capt.Piya Raksakul
Acting Director
Bureau of Special Case Management



Pol.Capt.Surawoot Rungsai
Acting Director
Bureau of Consumer Protection Crime

Directors



Pol.Lt.Col.Montree Bunyayothin
Bureau of Natural Resources
and Environment Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Anurak Rojananirankit
Bureau of Technology and
Information Inspection Center



Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong
Bureau of Foreign Affairs
and Transnational Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Pakom Sucheevakun
Bureau of Financial, Banking
and Money Laundering Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Tirapol Pinmuangngarm
Bureau of Security Crime

Directors



Pol.Lt.Col.Phayao Thongsen
Bureau of Illegal Financial Business Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Bantoon Chimgra
Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission
of Bids to Government Agencies



Col.Pinit Tungsakul
Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime



Pol.Maj.Jatupon Bongkochmas
Bureau of Special Operation



Pol.Lt.Col.Wichai Suwanprasert
Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime

Directors



Pol.Lt.Col.Shane Kanchanapach
Bureau of Regional Operation



Pol.Lt.Col.Supat Thamthanarag
Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime



Pol.Lt.Col.Pornthip L.Veerapak
Bureau of Development and Logistics



Mr.Nikom Suwanrungrueng
Bureau of Policy and Strategy



Pol.Maj.Yutthana Praedam
Bureau of Taxation Crime

Directors



Pol.Capt.Piya Raksakul
Acting Director
Bureau of Special Case Management



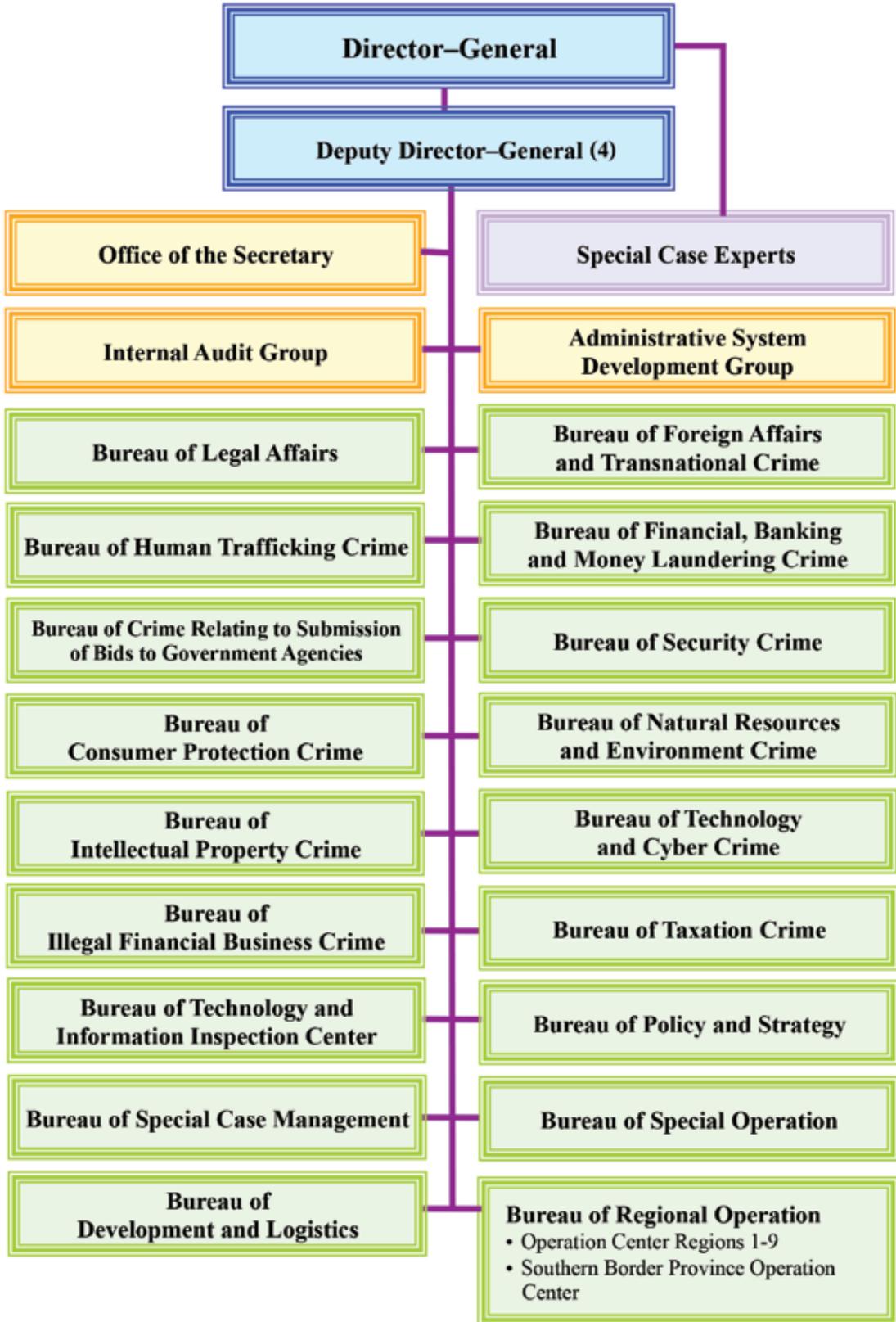
Pol.Lt.Col.Jakkrit Visetketgarn
Acting Director
Bureau of Legal Affairs



Pol.Lt.Col.Chanchai Likitkantasorn
Acting Secretary
Office of the Secretary



Pol.Capt.Surawoot Rungsai
Acting Director
Bureau of Consumer Protection Crime



Bureaus and Groups' Scope of Work

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Foreign Affairs and Relations Division, the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division, the Transnational Crime Division 1, the Transnational Crime Division 2, and the Foreign Languages Experts Division with its power and duties to propose policies and guidelines on international cooperation in special cases, to coordinate for strengthening cooperation relationships with international organizations and agencies within the scope of the DSI's duties and power, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in transnational crime, to perform tasks pertaining to foreign relations, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systematize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Human Trafficking Crime Division 1, the Human Trafficking Crime Division 2, and the Human Trafficking Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in human trafficking, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systematize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Financial, Banking and Money Laundering Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Financial, Banking and Money Laundering Crime Division 1, the Financial, Banking and Money Laundering Crime Division 2, and the Financial, Banking and Money Laundering Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in financial, banking and money laundering crime, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systematize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies Division 1, the Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies Division 2, and the Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in crime relating to submission of bids to government agencies or government procurement subject to the Special Case Investigation laws, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systemize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special cases under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Security Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Security Crime Division 1, the Security Crime Division 2, and the Security Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders committed crimes that seriously impact on the country's security, relate to terrorism, threaten the public peace or harm the people, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect,

study, systemize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special cases under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Consumer Protection Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Consumer Protection Crime Division 1, the Consumer Protection Crime Division 2, and the Consumer Protection Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in crimes against consumers, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systemize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special cases under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Natural Resources and Environment Crime Division 1, the Natural Resources and Environment Crime Division 2, and the Natural Resources and Environment Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in natural resources and environment crime, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systemize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special cases under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Intellectual Property Crime Division 1, the Intellectual Property Crime Division 2, and the Intellectual Property Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special

crime and for prosecuting offenders in intellectual property crime, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systemize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special cases under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Technology and Cyber Crime Division 1, the Technology and Cyber Crime Division 2, and the Technology and Cyber Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in technology and cyber crime, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systemize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special cases under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Illegal Financial Business Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Illegal Financial Business Crime Division 1, the Illegal Financial Business Crime Division 2, and the Illegal Financial Business Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in illegal financial business crime, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systemize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special cases under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Taxation Crime includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, the Taxation Crime Division 1, the Taxation Crime Division 2, and the Taxation Crime Division 3 with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in taxation crime,

to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systemize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special cases under responsibility, to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center includes the Administration Division, the Inspection Division 1, the Inspection Division 2, the Inspection Division 3, the Special Instrument Research and Development Division, and the Information Center with its power and duties to counsel in policies, to supervise, support, promote, plan, follow up and evaluate the use of information technology (IT) for the DSI's work system development, to setup and develop computer systems, to write computer programs and enhance the DSI's special instruments, to develop systems, formats, tools, and standards of survey, collection, processing, and making use of the DSI's data or instruments, to monitor and access to documents or intelligence publicized by the electronic media and information technology or communication devices in accordance with the law on special case investigation and to prepare documents or evidence for penetration, to conduct an electronic and forensic identification, to examine and photograph crime scene, and to do polygraph tests, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

Bureau of Policy and Strategy includes the Administration Division, the Strategy and Operation Planning Division, the Budget Division, the Monitoring and Evaluation Division, and the Special Crime Prevention Network Division with its power and duties to study, analyze and prepare information for forming policies and strategic plans, to make plans and projects, to create and coordinate the DSI's action plan, to perform tasks pertaining to the DSI's policies and strategies, to coordinate for implementing policies and plans to actions in accordance with the DSI's policies and master plan, to determine and manage the DSI's budget and to urgently monitor, evaluate and report on the DSI's performance under its policies and strategies, to convert the national and ministerial policies into the DSI's action plan, to coordinate with organizations in the public, private, and people sectors, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

Bureau of Special Case Management includes the Administration Division, the Complaint Consideration Division, the Special Case System Management Division, the BSC Secretary Division, the Dissent Opinion Case Division 1, the Dissent Opinion Case Division 2, and the Dissent Opinion Case Division 3 with its power and duties to perform secretarial work for the Board of Special Case (BSC), to receive complaints from people and organizations requesting justice and assistance in criminal matters from the DSI, including clues to crime, complaints and denunciation in criminal cases regarded as special cases, to inspect for primary fact-finding and to propose opinions to the Director-General for making orders on the issue, to perform tasks pertaining to the statistics of special cases, investigation files and others relating to the DSI's case work, to arrange the monitoring system and to report on performance results according to the special case investigation law for supporting the DSI's administration and the BSC's monitoring and evaluation, to examine special case investigation files as assigned by the Director-General, to consider and propose opinions about special case inquiry files contained the public prosecutor's orders not to prosecute, not to appeal to the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court, or other orders that need a dissenting opinion according to the special case investigation law and other related laws, to produce reports on the Attorney-General's final decision on special cases, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

Bureau of Regional Operation includes the General Administration Section, the Case Administration Division, and the DSI Operation Center Regions 1-9 and Southern Border Province Operation Center with its power and duties to perform work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime and for prosecuting offenders in the northern, northeastern, eastern and southern areas in accordance with the Director-General's notification of designated areas, to analyze and prove guilt in cases under responsibility, to collect, study, systematize and analyze intelligence and to plan, manage and coordinate for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime under responsibility, to perform work for prevention, suppression and investigation of other crimes and for inquiring offenders in other cases as assigned, to retain case evidence and exhibits, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

Bureau of Special Operation includes the Administration Division, the Exhibits Storage and Control Division, the Witness Protection Division, the Special Operation Division, and the Surveillance and Intelligence Division with its power and duties to conduct tactical search and arrest operations requiring special skill, to perform surveillance operations, to safeguard persons and locations, to store and control exhibits and case files and to detain alleged offenders, to perform work relating to the DSI's ordnance and armories, to protect witnesses in special cases, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

Bureau of Development and Logistics includes the Administration Division, the Special Case Investigation System Development Division, the Specific Expertise Development Division, the Institute for Special Case Investigation Development (DSI Academy) and the Telecommunications Center with its power and duties to study, analyze, research and improve knowledge and techniques of special case investigation for organizing and developing the DSI's training courses, to provide trainings, to improve the investigation, laws, tactics and other tasks relating to special case investigation, to monitor and evaluate the DSI's training results, to do academic work, to manage and disseminate the DSI's academic knowledge and knowledge of special case investigation, to study, analyze and improve policies, systems, patterns and methods of special case investigation, to perform the DSI's telecommunication work, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Bureau of Legal Affairs includes the Administration Division, the Legal Affairs Advisory Division 1, the Legal Affairs Advisory Division 2, and the Legal Affairs Advisory Division 3 with its power and duties to provide suggestions and advice on laws and regulations relating to the DSI's affairs to the superiors, to draft laws, rules and regulations and to do academic and law development work under the DSI's responsibility, to perform work relating to legal acts and contracts, civil and criminal liabilities, and administrative cases and other cases under the DSI's responsibility, to provide legal assistance to the DSI' personnel who performed their authorized duties, but faced charges, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

The Office of the Secretary includes the General Administration Section, the Coordination and Government Relations Division, the Office Supplies and Vehicles Division, the Public Relations Division, the Human Resources Management Division, and the Special Case Expenses Division with its power and duties to perform work for the DSI's document and general administration, to assist in the DSI's administrative support, public relations and secretarial work, to perform work relating to the DSI's finance, accounting, budgeting, supplies, premises, utilities and vehicles, to organize the DSI's work system, to manage human resources work and to strengthen discipline and maintain the merit system, to perform secretarial work for the DSI's Committee of Special Case Inquiry Officials and the DSI's Standing Subcommittee, and to jointly perform or support the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

Internal Audit Group has its power and duties to audit the DSI's management, financing and accounting, and to jointly perform or support the operation of related agencies or as assigned.

Administrative System Development Group has its power and duties to provide the Director-General with counsel and suggestions on the DSI's administrative system development strategies, to monitor, evaluate and produce reports on the DSI's administrative system development, to coordinate and work with other organizations within and outside the DSI for government system development, and to jointly perform or support the operation of related agencies or 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 on economics, banking and finance, information technology or law appointed by the Cabinet 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.



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.

Board of Special Case



ACM Prajin Juntong
Deputy Prime Minister and Justice Minister



Mr. Wisit Wisitsora-At
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Justice



Mr. Prasong Poontaneat
Permanent Secretary
Minister of Finance



Mr. Chatchai Promlert
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Interior



Ms. Nuntawan Sakuntanaga
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Commerce



Mr. Khemchai Chutiwong
Attorney General



Pol. Gen. Chakthip Chaijinda
Commissioner-General
Royal Thai Police



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



Adm. Preechan Jamcharoen
Judge Advocate General



Mr. Veerathai Santipraphob
Governor of the Bank of Thailand



Mr. Thawal Ruyaporn
President of
the Lawyers Council of Thailand



Ms. Punthip Navanuch



Mr. Sujate Jantarang



Assoc. Prof. Sauwanee Thairungroj



Mr. Sarawut Benjakul



Mr. Ravee Prachuabmoh



Pol. Lt. Gen. Panya Engchuan



Pol. Gen. Chaiya Siriampankul



Mr. Mana Nimitmongkol

Ex Officio Members



ACM Prajin Juntong
Deputy Prime Minister and Justice Minister



Mr. Wisit Wisitsora-At
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Justice



Mr. Prasong Poontaneat
Permanent Secretary
Minister of Finance



Mr. Chatchai Promlert
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Mr. Khemchai Chutiwong
Attorney General



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Commissioner-General
Royal Thai Police



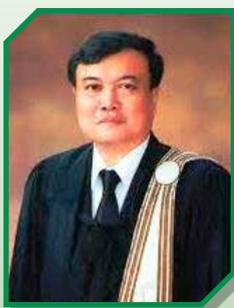
Mr. Distat Hotrakitya
Secretary-General
Office of the Council of State



Adm. Preechan Jamcharoen
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Mr. Sarawut Benjakul



Mr. Ravee Prachuabmoh



Pol. Lt. Gen. Panya Engchuan



Pol. Gen. Chaiya Siriampikul



Mr. Mana Nimitmongkol

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.





DSI's 5-Year Strategic Plan for Fiscal Year 2017-2021



DSI's 5-Year Strategic Plan for Fiscal Year 2017-2021

The DSI's 5-year strategic plan for the fiscal year 2017-2021 consists of 3 strategies: 1) enhancing efficiency in special case suppression and investigations; 2) developing mechanisms for preventing crime regarded as special cases; and 3) improving organization management based on the principles of Good Governance.

Strategy 1- Enhancing efficiency in special case suppression and investigations

This strategy is to enhance efficiency in special crime suppression and investigations complying with the laws and Section 21 paragraph one (1) or Section 21 paragraph one (2) or Section 23/1 of the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E.2547 (2004), and to develop work systems and standards for special cases, investigation techniques, and special case facilitation and intelligence systems for strengthening public confidence in special case investigations.

Tactic 1 - Developing a system for accelerating, controlling, monitoring progress of fact-finding inspections, investigations, and special case inquiries

Tactic 2 - Enhancing efficiency in seeking and collecting evidence in the stage of inquiry

Tactic 3 - Boosting efficiency in compilation of the inquiry file

Tactic 4 - Integrating collaboration with related law enforcement agencies in Thailand and overseas

Tactic 5 - Advancing techniques in arresting offenders in special cases

Guidelines/important projects

1. Determine mechanisms and measures to inspect and speed up fact-finding inspections, investigations, and special case inquiries.
2. Produce a manual for specific special case investigations.
3. Develop techniques for testifying in the Court by rehearsing testimony and preparing evidence with the public prosecutor.
4. Launch a project for increasing efficiency in prevention and suppression of special cases affecting national security.

5. Originate a project to strengthen cooperation and integrate work with domestic and overseas law enforcement agencies.
6. Upgrade techniques and apply technology to actively pursue offenders in special cases.

Tactic 6 - Developing an intelligence system to increase efficiency in preventing and suppressing special crime

Guidelines/important projects

1. Launch a project on enhancement of intelligence for special case investigations.
2. Implement a project on development of the intelligence system and information about crime relating to the unrest in the Southern Border Provinces regarded as threats.

Tactic 7 - Developing database and employing innovation as a tool for special case investigations

Guidelines/important projects

1. Launch a project on developing the information technology system for special case investigations to be the investigation standard of the ASEAN community.
2. Produce a project on procurement or development of tools, technology and equipment facilitating special case investigations.

Tactic 8 - Creating the DSI's good image for public confidence

Guidelines/important projects

1. Introduce proactive public relations and communications.
2. Develop communicative channels for public access to the DSI's information.
3. Improve a system for reporting the progress of fact-finding inspections and special case investigations.
4. Advance a system for efficiently responding and managing complaints.
5. Survey public confidence in the DSI.

Strategy 2- Developing mechanisms for preventing crime regarded as special cases

This strategy includes creation of mechanisms, work engagement and integration with government agencies, and networks of private sector, people organization and foreign

agencies to prevent, suppress, investigate, and control special crime in forms of work integration under Section 22, Section 22/1, Section 30, Section 32, and Section 33 of the Special Case Investigation Act B.E.2547 (2004) and creation of a monitoring system.

Tactic 1 - Building and reinforcing efficient networks, both domestic and overseas

Guidelines/important projects

1. Conduct a project for encouraging participation and consolidation of the civil society sector in preventing, monitoring, and reporting special crime.
2. Exchange information with security/law enforcement agencies.

Tactic 2 - Building and developing mechanisms/tools for efficiently preventing crime regarded as special cases

Guidelines/important projects

1. Develop a database for preventing domestic and overseas crime regarded as special cases.
2. Improve a system that warns, tracks, and monitors crime regarded as special cases.
3. Generate knowledge and innovation for preventing crime regarded as special cases.
4. Introduce proactive public relations by using specific media.
5. Launch a project on development of the geographic information system for special case management.

Tactic 3 - Conducting research or academic work for efficiently preventing crime regarded as special cases

Guidelines/important projects

Launch a project on research and development of the work system for increasing efficiency in prevention and suppression of special crime

Strategy 3- Improving organization management based on the principles of Good Governance

This strategy consists of broadening its personnel's knowledge for expertise in preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime in parallel with cultivating the personnel's morals and ethics, developing information technology, tools and equipment, improving its organization, internal management, human resources, desired organizational culture, and budget and finance, upgrading the government system, public sector management,

public service system, publicizing and bolstering its good image, and amending laws that facilitate the DSI's work performance.

Tactic 1 - Developing the organization based on the criteria of the Public Sector Management Quality Award (PMQA)

Guidelines/important projects

1. Launch a project for efficiency in and effectiveness of organizational management.
2. Implement a project on development of related laws, rules and subordinate legislation to be explicit and up-to-date for more efficiency in special case investigations.
3. Conduct a project on developing the information technology system for special case investigations to be the investigation standard of the ASEAN community.

Tactic 2 - Improving human resources management system according to HR Scorecard

Tactic 3 - Refining the process generating the bond between the personnel and their organization

Guidelines/important projects

1. Produce a HR tactical plan.
2. Encourage personnel's bond to the organization.
3. Cultivate organizational culture.

Tactic 4 - Creating a learning system

Tactic 5 - Improving its personnel's knowledge, skills, expertise, morals, and ethics

Tactic 6 - Increasing personnel's potentiality to pass proper criteria and to perform their work efficiently

Guidelines/important projects

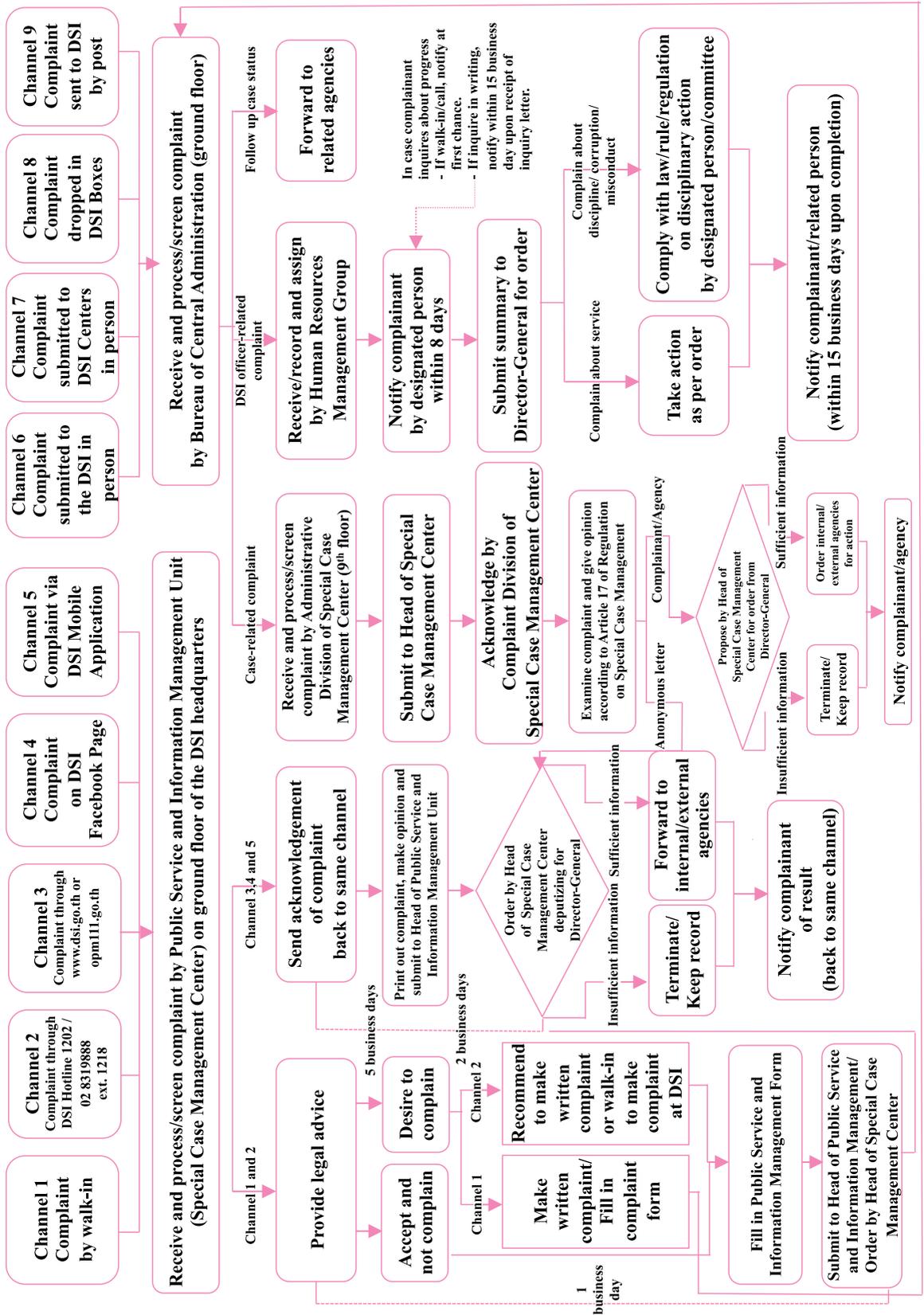
1. Create a learning system.
2. Improve its personnel's knowledge, skills, expertise, morals, and ethics.
3. Launch a project on developing the DSI Academy to be the training center of law enforcement agencies in the Mekhong Region and the ASEAN.



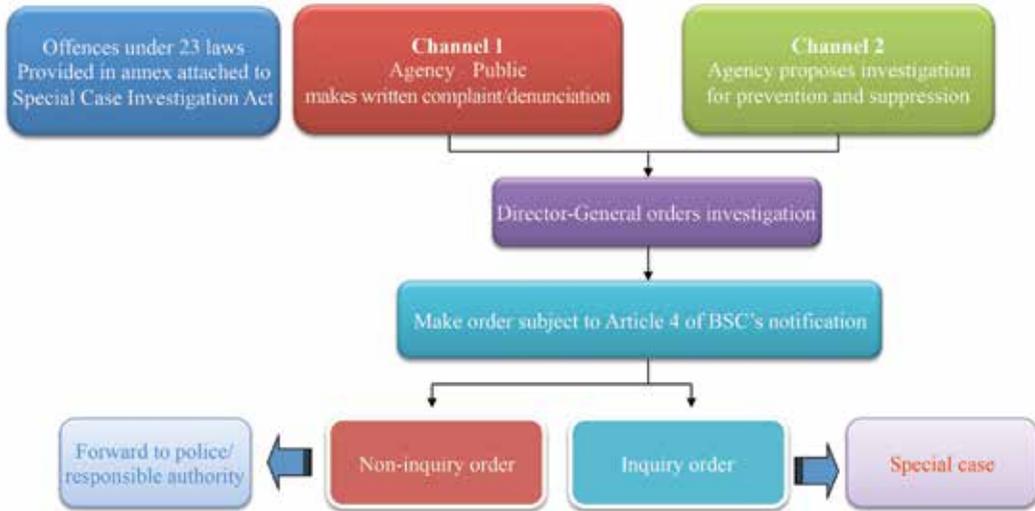
DSI's Case Process



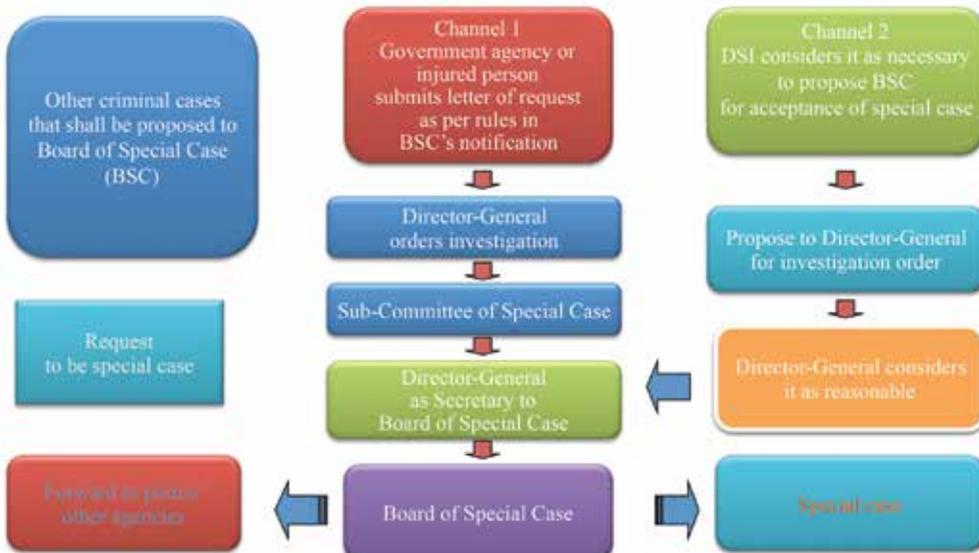
DSI's Complaint Acceptance Process



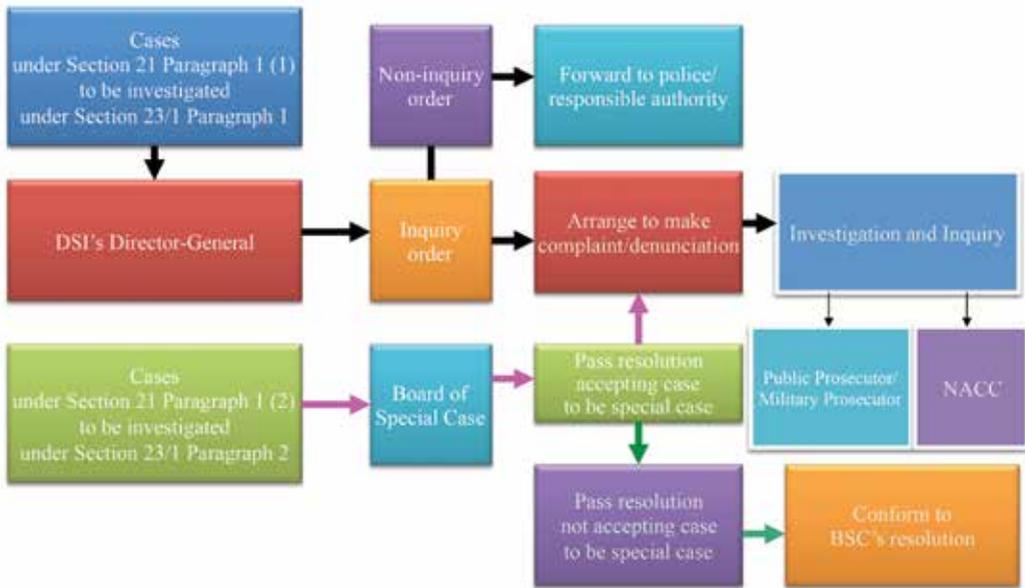
Acceptance Process for Special Cases under Section 21 Paragraph 1 (1)



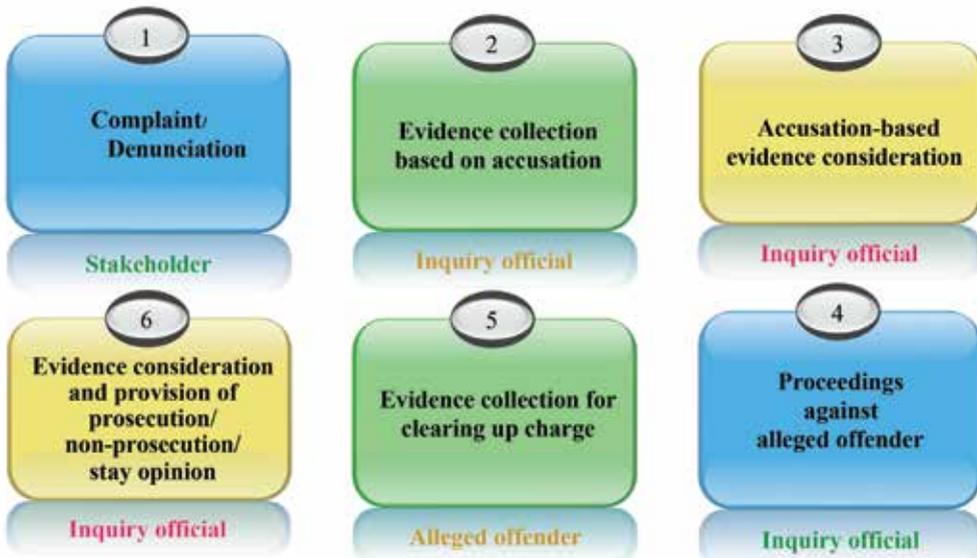
Acceptance Process for Special Cases under Section 21 Paragraph 1 (2)



Special Case Investigation and Inquiry Process



Special Case Inquiry Process



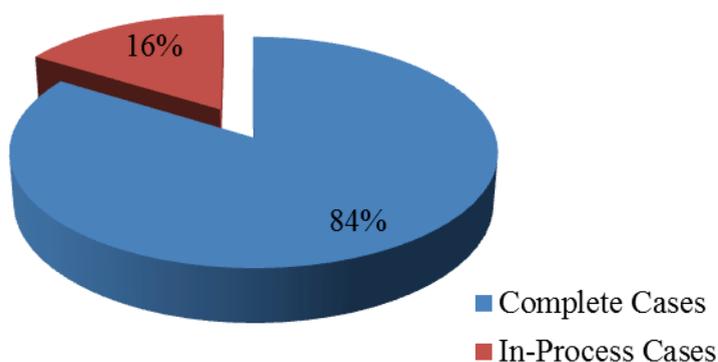


DSI's Case Statistics



DSI's Case Statistics

The number of special cases which had been investigated and examined by the DSI since 2004 until the end of 2017 was 2,393 cases comprising 2,007 complete cases (84%) and 386 in-process cases (16%). For the complete cases, 1,610 cases were submitted to the Office of the Attorney General, 134 cases were sent to the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), 3 cases were forwarded to the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC), and 260 cases were fined/suspended/closed.

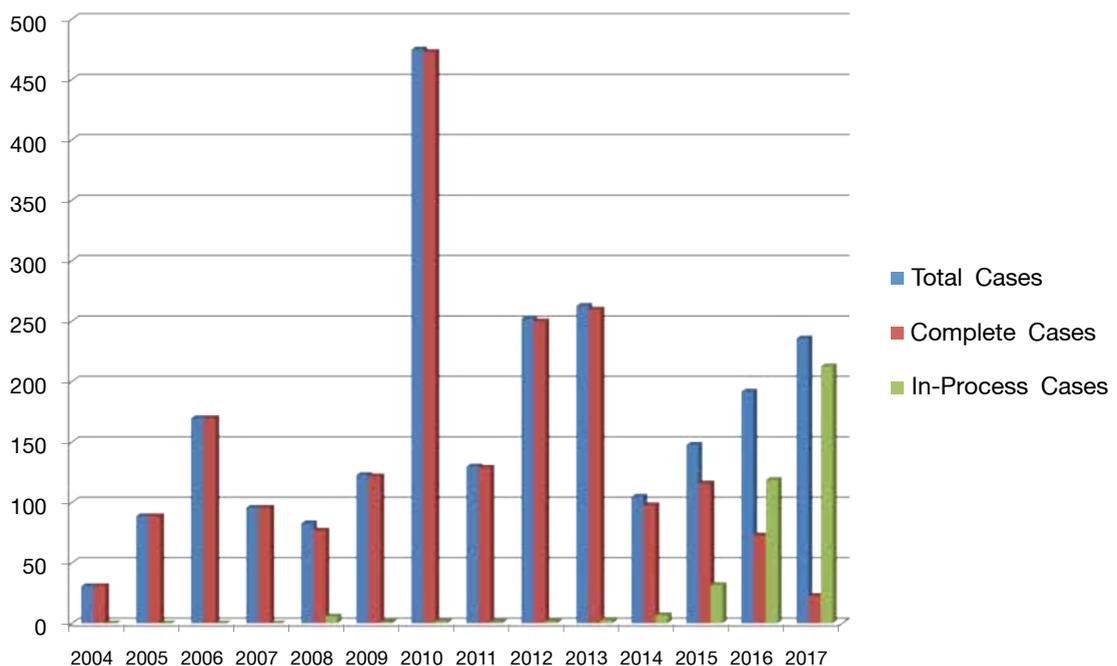


Accumulated special cases from 2004 – 2017	2,393	cases
● Complete cases	2,007	cases
- to public prosecutor	1,610	cases
- to NACC	134	cases
- to PACC	3	cases
- fined/suspended/closed	260	cases
● In-process cases	386	cases
- in process for more than 3 years	22	cases
- in process for 1-3 years	151	cases
- in process for less than 1 year	213	cases

Special Case Performance in 2004-2017 (As of December 31, 2017)

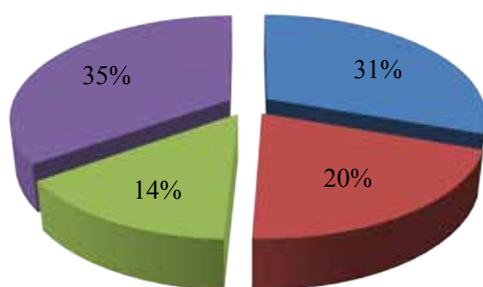
Year	Total Cases	Complete Cases	In-Process Cases
2004	31	31	-
2005	89	89	-
2006	170	170	-
2007	96	96	-
2008	83	77	6
2009	123	122	1
2010	475	473	2
2011	130	129	1
2012	252	250	2
2013	263	260	3
2014	105	98	7
2015	148	116	32
2016	192	73	119
2017	236	23	213
Total	2,393	2,007	386

No. of Cases



The special cases can be categorized according to their nature of crime as follows.

Nature of Crime	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Economic crime (finance and banking, taxation, money laundering, loan amounting to public cheating and fraud)	10	35	40	38	42	47	19	44	49	63	38	41	88	174	728
Information technology and intellectual property crime	3	7	52	23	15	21	29	30	62	112	20	46	42	24	486
Crime against consumers, environment, and industrial product standard	-	3	44	6	6	3	134	2	41	33	14	18	24	15	343
Transnational and special crime (transnational organized crime, foreign business, crime relating to submission of bids to government agencies, human trafficking, public morals, national security, international relations)	18	44	34	29	20	52	293	54	100	55	33	43	38	23	836
Total	31	89	170	96	83	123	475	130	252	263	105	148	192	236	2,393

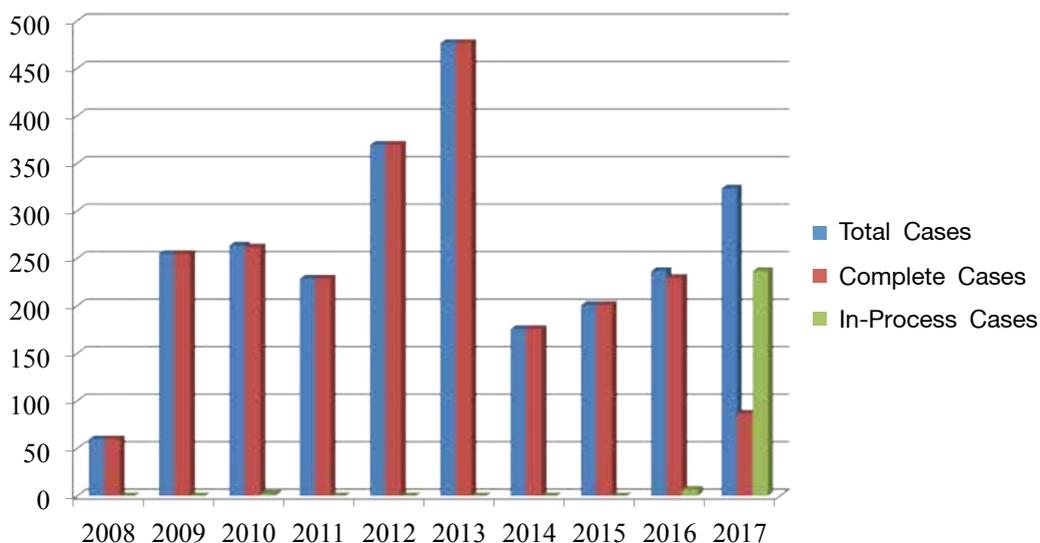


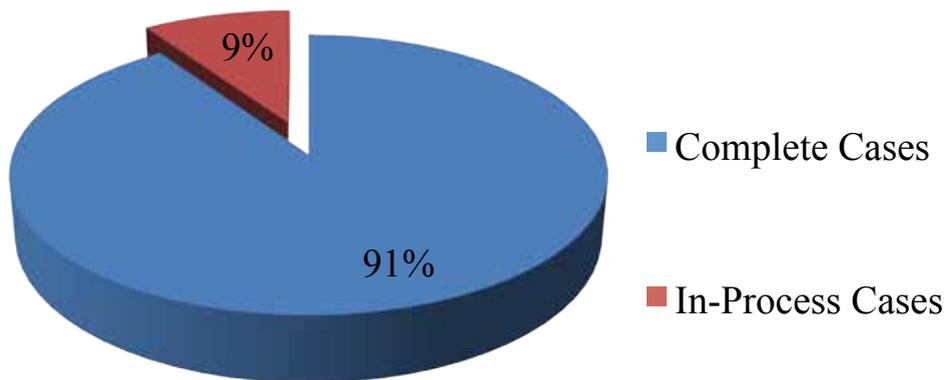
- Economic crime (finance and banking, taxation, money laundering, loan amounting to public cheating and fraud)
- Information technology and intellectual property crime
- Crime against consumers, environment, and industrial product standard
- Transnational and special crime (transnational organized crime, foreign business, crime relating to submission of bids to government agencies, human trafficking, public morals, national security, international relations)

Preliminary Investigations in 2008-2017 (As of December 31, 2017)

Year	Total Cases	Complete Cases	In-Process Cases
2008	60	60	-
2009	255	255	-
2010	264	262	2
2011	229	229	-
2012	370	370	-
2013	477	477	-
2014	176	176	-
2015	201	201	-
2016	237	230	7
2017	324	87	237
Total	2,593	2,347	246

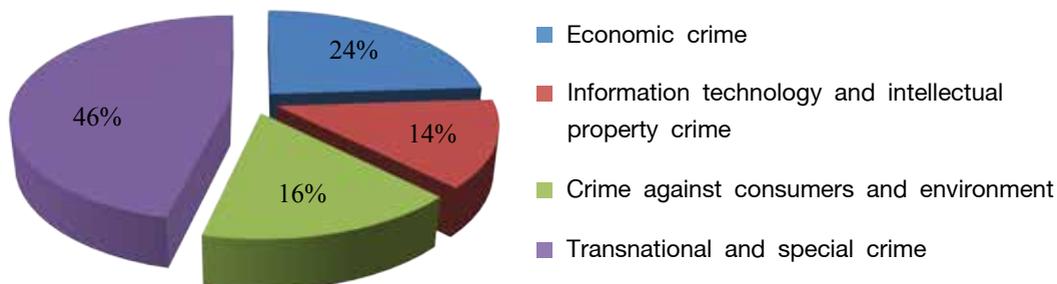
No. of Cases





The investigation cases can be classified according to their nature of offences as follows.

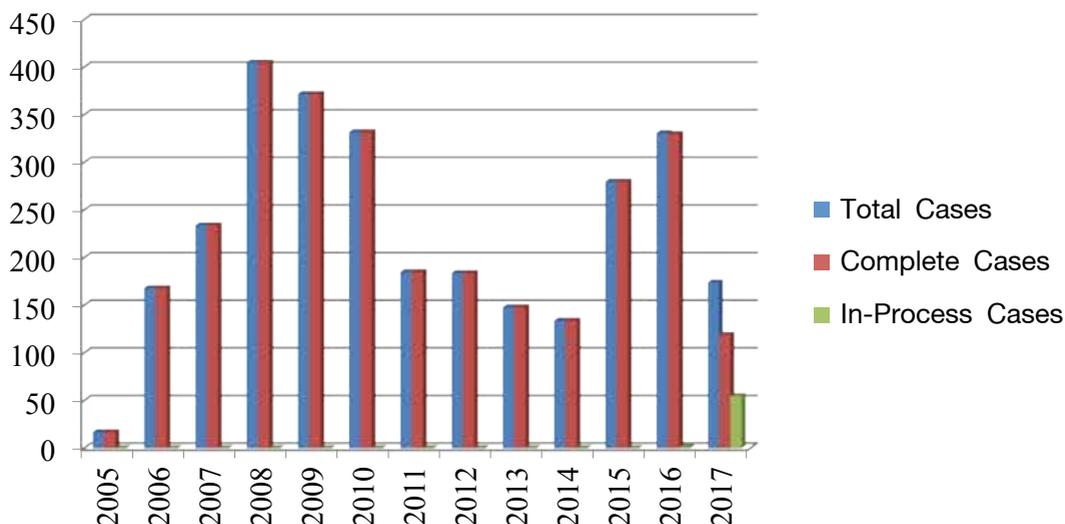
Nature of Crime	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Economic crime	17	50	58	48	67	107	48	59	64	103	621
Information technology and intellectual property crime	11	22	24	18	67	69	30	46	36	29	352
Crime against consumers and environment	5	38	37	28	56	77	11	38	54	74	418
Transnational and special crime	27	145	145	135	180	224	87	58	83	118	1,202
Total	60	255	264	229	370	477	176	201	237	324	2,593

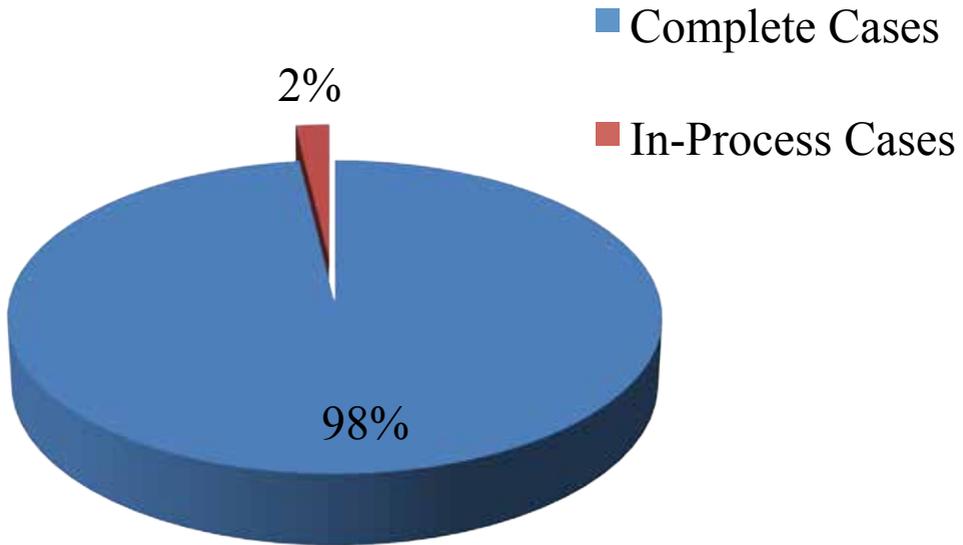


Fact-Finding Investigations in 2005-2017 (As of December 31, 2017)

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	185	-
2012	184	184	-
2013	148	148	-
2014	134	134	-
2015	280	280	-
2016	331	330	1
2017	174	119	55
Total	2,964	2,908	56

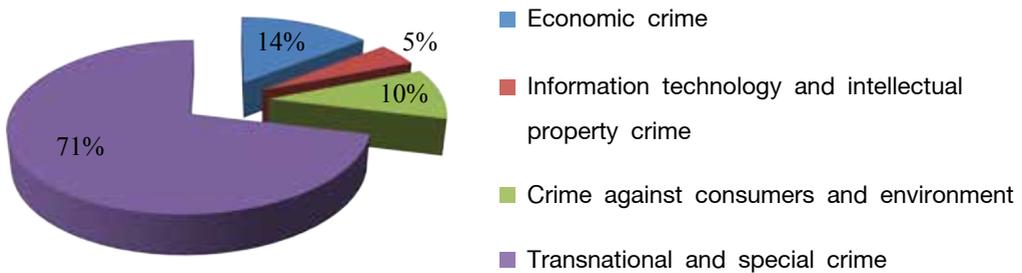
No. of Cases





The fact-finding cases can be categorized according to their nature of offences as follows.

Nature of Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Economic crime	2	11	20	17	22	16	14	31	16	32	101	90	54	426
Information technology and intellectual property crime	1	20	13	8	5	5	1	5	2	14	23	26	12	135
Crime against consumers and environment	-	10	24	61	36	24	27	20	21	6	27	28	9	293
Transnational and special crime	14	127	177	319	309	287	143	128	109	82	129	187	99	2,110
Total	17	168	234	405	372	332	185	184	148	134	280	331	174	2,964





DSI's Anti-Corruption



The DSI's 5-Year Action Plans for Prevention and Suppression of Corruption and Misconduct (2017-2021)

Strategy 1: Build a Corruption-Intolerant Society.

Strategic Mission 1: Adjust a foundation of thoughts, cultivate, and apply the philosophy of sufficiency economy to staffs of all ages.

Strategic Mission 2: Strengthen public participation and integrate every section to fight against corruption.

Strategy 2: Impede Policy Corruption Channels.

Strategic Mission 1: Lay out supplement measures and report the effects of impeding the channels of policy corruption based on good governance.

Strategy 3: Develop Proactive Corruption Prevention Systems.

Strategic Mission 1: Develop, analyze, and integrate the evaluation system for virtue and transparency, and support operations.

Strategy 4: Reform Mechanism and Procedure of the Suppression of Corruption

Strategic Mission 1: Improve, develop, and enhance efficiency in work procedure, special mechanism, whistle-blower protection, corruption case proceedings, and law enforcement.

Strategic Mission 2: Develop capacity and interdisciplinary knowledge of officials responsible for corruption suppression.



DSI's Performance in 2017





Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime

As its name suggests, the work of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime has 2 facets, namely international cooperation with other foreign law enforcement agencies and investigations into all types of transnational crime.

International Cooperation

Courtesy Visit

In 2017, the DSI welcomed a delegation from the justice bodies of Brazil, a group of law enforcement officers from the National Police Agency of Japan, the U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the U.K. National Crime Agency (NCA), the U.K. National Counter Terrorism Policing Headquarters (NCTPHQ), the Cambodian National Police, the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) of Taiwan, and a group of foreign police attaché stationed at their embassies in Thailand like Switzerland, Germany, the Netherland, India, etc.



On January 24, 2017, Mr.Mitsuhiro Ohara (the Director of Drugs and Firearms Division under the Japanese National Police Agency) and his team paid a courtesy visit on the DSI's Director-General and exchanged information about narcotic-related transnational criminal organizations for cooperation as a joint taskforce between the agencies.



On February 14, 2017, Mr.Jan Kaethner (the police attaché stationed at the Embassy of Switzerland in Thailand) expressed gratitude to the Bureau's Deputy Director and the Head of the DSI's Eastern Region Operation Center for the cooperation in pursuit and arrest of the alleged offender requested by Switzerland.



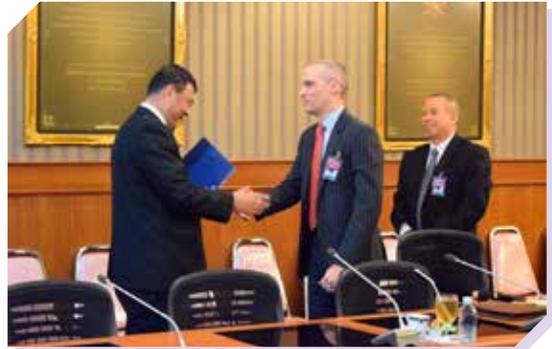
On April 20, 2017, the DSI's Director-General, executives and officials received Mr. Rich Salgado (the Director for Law Enforcement and Information Security Matters, Google Inc., the U.S.) on his visit to the DSI and lecture on Cyber Security for the DSI's officials at the DSI Headquarters.



On April 20, 2017, the Bureau's Deputy Director and his officials welcomed delegates from the National Police Agency of Japan on their visit to discuss on and coordinate for the eradication of child obscene materials and sexual abuse.



On May 18, 2017, Mr. Eric Macloughlin (newly posted as the police attaché from the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) stationed at the U.S. Embassy in Thailand) met with the DSI's Director-General for introducing himself and discussing the effective way of investigative coordination and academic cooperation.



On June 26, 2017, Mr. Mark Scouler and the officials responsible for counter-terrorism operations from the U.K. National Counter Terrorism Policing Headquarters (NCTPHQ) paid a courtesy call on the DSI's Director-General and his deputy at the DSI headquarters.



On August 28, 2017, Pol.Maj.Gen.Vannvirak Sam (Assistant Commissioner-General of the Royal Cambodian Police and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Cambodian Internal Security Operations Command) met with the DSI's Director-General and his deputy to discuss the matters for promoting relationship and furthering cooperation between the agencies, i.e. pursuing fugitives, exchanging intelligence and information about cases of phone scams, child sexual abuse, and human trafficking.



On November 30, 2017, the family of Miss Tomoko Kawashita who was murdered in the Sukhothai Historical Park on November 25, 2007 visited to the DSI to thank the Director-General and his inquiry team for the investigation into the death of Miss Kawashita. This case rewards for clues leading to the arrest of suspects have been offered by the DSI for 1 million baht and by the Sukhothai Provincial Police for a half million baht while Miss Kawashita's family will top 100,000 baht to the informant.

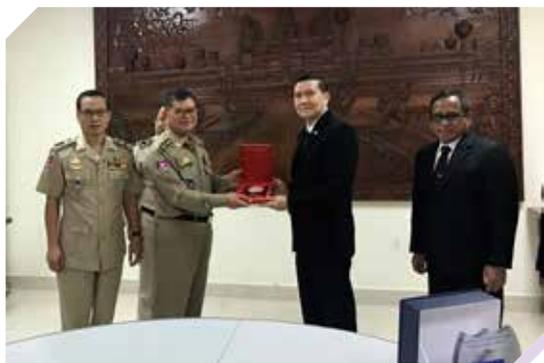


International Conference and Meeting for Cooperation

In 2017, the Bureau's officials attended 3 bilateral and 7 multilateral conferences and meetings.

Bilateral meetings

On September 13-15, 2017, 7 officials led by the Bureau's Director Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong attended an ad hoc meeting with Cambodian law enforcement agencies in Phnom Penh for preventing and suppressing transnational crime and exchanging intelligence in the ASEAN region.



On December 18-21, 2017, 5 officials headed by the Bureau's Director Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong visited law enforcement agencies in Hong Kong and Macao for preventing and suppressing transnational crime and exchanging intelligence.



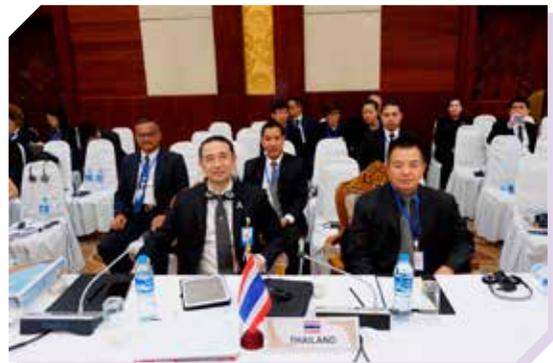
Multilateral meetings

On January 31 – February 3, 2017, Mr.Manoonpun Rattanacharoen, the Bureau's Head of the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division attended a regional meeting aimed at accelerating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption for economic and social development in the Southeast Asia Region organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at the Millennium Hilton Bangkok Hotel in Bangkok

On March 21-24, 2017, 2 officials from the Bureau's International Cooperation and Intelligence Division and the Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime partook in the 7th BIMSTEC sub-group meeting on legal and law enforcement issues organized in Yangon, Myanmar.



On May 22-27, 2017, the Bureau's Deputy Director Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee and the Bureau's official from the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division attended the 17th Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime and its related meetings in Vientiane, Laos.



On May 22-26, 2017, the Bureau's Director Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong and the Bureau's official from the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division joined the 26th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, Austria.



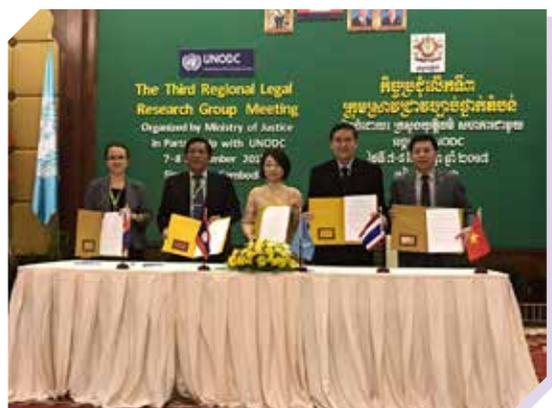
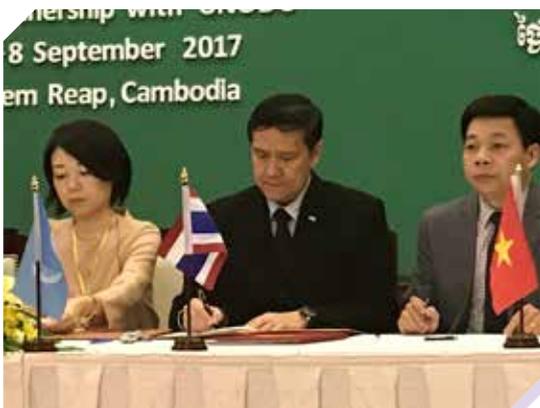
On July 15-21, 2017, 2 officials of the Bureau's International Cooperation and Intelligence Division participated in the 20th Asia Pacific Group Annual Meeting and Technical Assistance Forum 2017 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.





On August 5-12, 2017, a special case inquiry official of the Bureau attended the Dallas Crimes against Children Conference (DCAC) in Dallas, the U.S. sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the HSI, and the U.S. Embassy in Thailand.

On September 6-8, 2017, the Bureau's Director Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong led a delegation from the Ministry of Justice and the DSI to attend the 3rd Regional Legal Research Group Meeting on Development of Work Integration in Enforcing Laws against Child Sexual Abuse, in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The participants were from Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, UNODC, INTERPOL, and international NGOs.



Memorandum of Understanding and Agreement

In 2017, the DSI signed 2 memorandums of understanding and 1 agreement with U.S. and Australian law enforcement agencies.



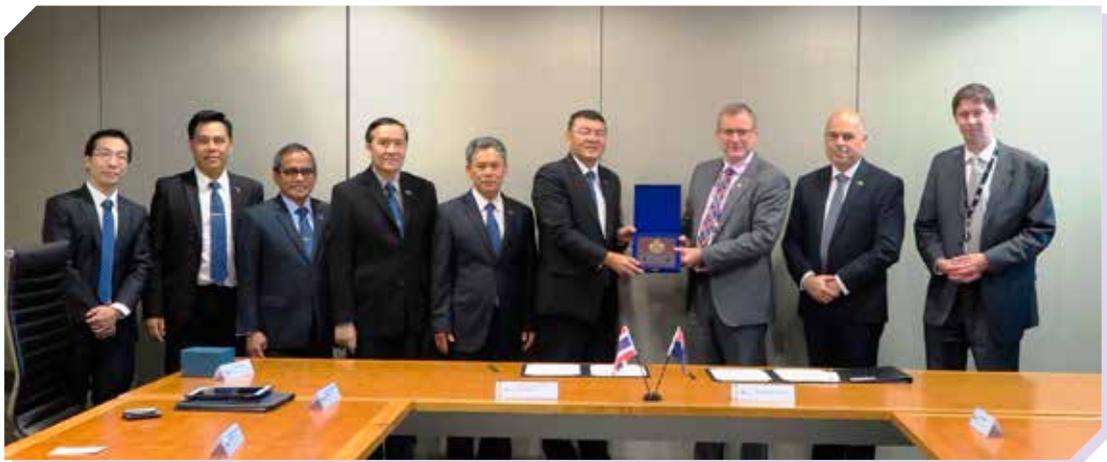
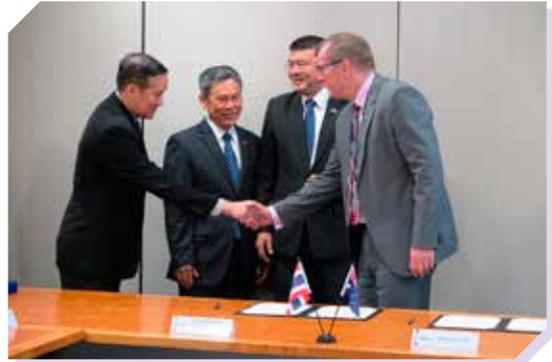
On August 24, 2017, in Washington, D.C., the US, Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang (the DSI's Director-General) and Mr.Thomas Homan (Acting Director of the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement-ICE) jointly signed the memorandum of understanding (MOU) on counter-transnational crime cooperation witnessed by the Pol.Lt.Col.Korawat Panprapakorn (the DSI's Deputy Director-General) Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong (the Director of Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime) and the ICE's senior executives. The signed MOU expressed both agencies' intention to collaborate for countering transnational crime and creating peaceful societies in general.



On November 20, 2017, the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Lt.Col.Korawat Panprapakorn signed the agreement on extension of Taskforce Storm between the Australian Federal Police and Thai law enforcement authorities including the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, the Royal Thai Police, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, and the DSI. The agreement is aimed at jointly investigating, intelligence coordinating and evidence gathering for the fight against transnational organized syndicates committed crimes in Thailand and Australia, such as narcotics trafficking and money laundering, etc.



On November 21, 2017, the DSI's Director-General Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang and Mr. Michael Outram, acting Commissioner of the Australian Border Force (ABF), signed the MOU on the disclosure and use of information between the DSI and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, in Canberra, Australia. The MOU is aimed at promoting exchange of information important to the mission of both agencies such as enforcement of narcotics, customs, immigration laws, and other laws related to transnational border crime.



Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition

In 2017, through the Office of the Attorney General, the DSI requested the mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and extradition from South Korea, Hong Kong, the United States, Singapore, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, and China including Taiwan.

Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters

South Korea

- The case of smuggling pseudoephedrine combination drugs into the Kingdom of Thailand (Special case no.67/2012)

Hong Kong

- The case of importing forged/false data in a computer system to deceive people into investing in the Standard Morgan Fund (Special case no.171/2013)
- The case of jointly declaring false statements for tax evasion and forging and altering documents (Special case no.113/2009)
- The case of using forged trade documents and deceiving the bank into transferring money to an account claimed to be the trade partner's account (Special case no.66/2014)
- The case of forging documents and using the forgery, committing fraud, and illegally remitting foreign currencies (Special case no.100/2014)

United States

- The case of importing forged/false data in a computer system to deceive people into investing in the Standard Morgan Fund (Special case no.171/2013)
- The case of jointly laundering money (Special case no.137/2016)

Singapore

- The case of using forged trade documents and deceiving the bank into transferring money to an account claimed to be the trade partner's account (Special case no.66/2014)
- The case of forging documents and using the forgery, committing fraud, and illegally remitting foreign currencies (Special case no.100/2014)
- The case of smuggling assembled cars and used automotive parts into the Kingdom of Thailand (Special case no.79/2016)
- The case of smuggling a Porsche car into the Kingdom of Thailand (Special case no.23/2017)
- The case of smuggling automotive parts of a red Ferrari car (Special case no.101/2017)

Japan

- The case of smuggling assembled cars and used automotive parts into the Kingdom of Thailand (Special case no.79/2016)

Germany

- The case of smuggling assembled cars and used automotive parts into the Kingdom of Thailand (Special case no.79/2016)

United Kingdom

- The case of smuggling assembled cars and used automotive parts into the Kingdom of Thailand (Special case no.79/2016)
- The case of smuggling 6 Porsche cars into the Kingdom of Thailand (Special case no.23/2017)

Italy

- The case of smuggling assembled cars and used automotive parts into the Kingdom of Thailand (Special case no.79/2016)
- The case of laundering money and partaking in an organized crime syndicate (Fact-finding case no.114/2017)

Taiwan

- The case of smuggling pseudoephedrine from Taiwan (Special case no.168/2011)

Extradition

Australia

- The case of defaming, insulting or threatening the royal institution, and committing computer-related crime (Special case no.62/2009)

United States

- The case of defaming, insulting or threatening the royal institution, and committing computer-related crime (Special case nos.41/2011 and 46/2011)

China/Taiwan

- The case of being a member of a criminal association and jointly cheating and defrauding the public (Special case no.78/2009)

Crime Prevention

This year the Bureau's officials partook in numerous meeting and workshops for sharing transnational crime situations and experience in controlling crime, and for acquiring cooperation from public and private organizations in Thailand and abroad.

On January 26-28, 2017, Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee, the Bureau's Deputy Director, participated in a workshop hosted by Google and Thaihotline for joint combat against online child sexual abuse in the borderless technological era, held at the Renaissance Bangkok Ratchaprasong Hotel.



On February 2, 2017, Pol.Capt. Khemachart Prakyhongmanee, the Bureau's Deputy Director, lectured the participants from the British Embassy in Bangkok, the Royal Thai Police, and the DSI on the application of computer programs to investigate online child sexual abuse cases, co-hosted by the DSI and the British Embassy in Bangkok.



On February 15-17, 2017, Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee, the Bureau's Deputy Director, was invited to be a lecturer on the DSI's transnational crime investigation in the 42nd class of Asia Region Law Enforcement Management Program (ARLEMP42) held at the RMIT University in Hanoi, Vietnam by the Australian Federal Police, the Netherland National Police Corps, the UNDOC, and the RMIT University, attended by 25 participants from 22 countries in Asia, Europe, and Australia.



On March 6, 2017, Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee, the Bureau's Deputy Director, and his official participated in a roundtable discussion on child sex tourism: patterns, evolutions, best practice from selected ASEAN countries organized by the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) for 16 participants from related law enforcement agencies and NGOs, i.e. Belgian Embassy, Canadian Embassy, National Crime Agency (NCA), British Embassy, German Embassy, U.S. Embassy, UNICEF, ECPAT International, Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE) Foundation, and Royal Police Cadet Academy.

On March 27-28, 2017, Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee (the Bureau's Deputy Director) with his official and the officials of the Bureau of Development and Logistics attended the 2nd Regional Police Training Conference on Transnational Crime with



45 participants from the Royal Thai Police, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia, Philippines and Germany organized by the Hanns Seidel Foundation of Germany at the Ariston Hotel, Bangkok.



On May 16, 2017, Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee, the Bureau's Deputy Director, attended "A Business Forum Promoting and Supporting Ethical Practices in the Tourism Industry: the Role of the Private Sector in Ensuring Child Safe Tourism" held by the ECPAT Foundation in Chiang Mai Province attended by 30 participants from the tourist industry.



On October 5, 2017, the Bureau in partnership with the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) and the Foundation for Fight Against Children Exploitation (FACE) organized the lesson-learned session on "Enhancing Capacity in Combatting Crimes against Children (Child Sexual Abuse and Child Pornographic Materials) through Human Resource Development and Action-Oriented Experience".



Crime Suppression

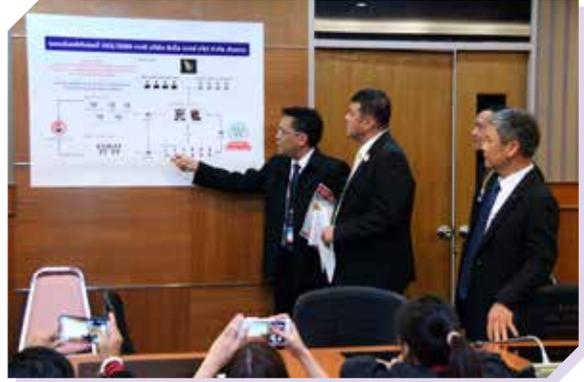
In 2017, the Bureau tackled 1 special case, 20 cases for preliminary investigations, and 12 cases for fact-finding inspections.

Case of Eagle Gates Group (Special case no.103/2017)

The Eagle Gates Group Limited Company and its gang as a transnational organized crime syndicate were accused by a number of victims in December 2016 of deceiving the victims to make domestic and overseas investment in foreign stocks with its return of 3-20 percent a month for each investment package.



Investigations led by the Bureau's Director Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong and his special case inquiry team revealed that the company neither operated nor obtained a license to do any securities business in Thailand as claimed, but it acted as a transnational organized criminal group by making plans to deceive the victims in Thailand and arranging seminars to persuade the victims in Macau, China, and Malaysia, etc. to make investment causing a marked loss to the national economy and the public.



By the Criminal Court's search and arrest warrants, the special case inquiry team could arrest 2 Thais and 8 foreigners on charges of "jointly engaging in the transnational organized crime, jointly taking out loans regarded as public cheating and fraud, and jointly deceiving and cheating the public" pursuant to Section 5 of the Anti-Participation in Transnational Organized Crime Act, B.E.2556 (2013), Section 4 of the Emergency Decree on the Loan of Money Amounting to Public Cheating and Fraud, and Section 343 in conjunction with Section 83 of the Criminal Code.



Child sexual abuse cases

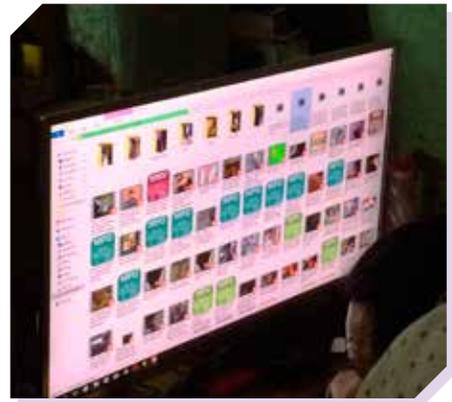
The Bureau's officials led by Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee (the Bureau's Deputy Director) joined forces with the Provincial Police Region 6 and the Central Institute of Forensic Science to raid a house in Wang Thong District, Phitsanulok Province, a storage site of child sexual abuse materials for sales to pedophiles nationwide. In this operation on August 25, 2017, the officials arrested a Thai man possessing about 100,000 child obscene photo and video files and creating a webpage for downloading those files by paying 50 baht for each time and seized the exhibits including 3 computer CPUs, 2 USB flash drives, and 1 cell phone.



On September 14, 2017, Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee (the Bureau's Deputy Director) and his team for the investigation case no.230/2017 joined forces with the Provincial Police Region 6, the Investigation Sub-division of the Phetchabun Provincial Police,



and the Central Institute of Forensic Science to comb a house in Mueang Phetchabun District, Phetchabun Province. From the search, child sexual abuse materials were downloaded and possessed for sexual exploitation in favor of oneself or another. The official seized 1 computer CPU and 4 cell phones as exhibits and arrested a Thai man admitting his possession of about 4,000 child obscene photo and video files.



The investigation case no.224/2017 was initiated from the information from the Embassy of Switzerland in Thailand that Mr.Wolf Ruediger Ludwig, a German man who had been punished in Switzerland for possession of child sexual abuse materials, moved to live in Pattaya City, Chon Buri Province. By fixed surveillance at his location, the Bureau's officials found that Mr.Ludwig and another German man, Mr.Uwe Erich Doerlein, committed indecent acts on children in their neighborhood. On October 18, 2017, joining forces with the Children, Women, Family Protection and Anti-Human Trafficking Center, the Provincial Police Bureau Region 2, and the Chon Buri Immigration Bureau, the Bureau's officials



arrested Mr.Ludwig on charges of committing an indecent act on a child not yet over 15 years old, and Mr.Doerflein on charges of committing an indecent act on a child not yet over 15 years old and taking away a child not yet over 15 years old from parents for such indecent act. Searching Mr.Ludwig's house, the officials seized 3 cell phones, 1 laptop, 1 digital camera, while 1 tablet, 2 cell phones, 3 external hard disks, 3 USB flash drives, 1 laptop, and 1 SD card were seized from Mr.Doerflein's house.

For the Bureau's investigation case no.60/2017, on November 5, 2017, Pol.Capt. Khemachart Prakhyongmanee (the Bureau's Deputy Director) and his team joined forces with Hua Hin police officers to arrest Mr.Reinold Klunder, a Dutch suspect, on charges of committing an indecent act on a child not yet over 15 years old and taking away a child not yet over 15 years old from parents for such indecent act at his dwelling in Hua Hin District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. The exhibits included 6 computers, 2 cell phones, 2 tablets, SD cards, CDs, and sex toys.



From the clues of the Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Abuse Center (ATCC) detailing child sexual abuse by a foreigner in Chon Buri Province, the Bureau's officials responsible for the investigation case no.290/2017 led by Pol.Capt. Khemachart Prakyhongmanee (the Bureau's Deputy Director) uncovered



that the suspect, Mr.Eddy Walsh, a 71-year-old Canadian living at the Yen Sabai Mansion on South Pattaya Road, Pattaya City in Chon Buri Province, has regularly come to Thailand for committing child sexual abuse in Pattaya. On November 21, 2017, the team thus joined forces with Pattaya police officers in arresting the suspect in front of his lodging and in searching his room on the following day. With over 20 child obscene CDs and 1 computer tablet founded in the search, the suspect was charged with possessing child obscene materials for sexual benefits of himself or others.



Call center case

After obtaining the information from the Investigation Division of the Provincial Police Region 6 detailing public frauds by call center gang of Chinese, Taiwanese, and Thais, the Bureau collaborated with the police, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, and the Revenue Department to investigate this case leading to the issuance of 18 arrest warrants against 14 Thais, 1 Chinese, and 3 Taiwanese. On October 11, 2017, the Bureau's officials, led

by Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee (the Bureau's Deputy Director), and the related law enforcement agencies could arrest 6 Thais, 1 Chinese and 1 Taiwanese on charges of engaging in an organized crime syndicate.



Personnel Development

In 2017, the Bureau arranged seminars, workshops, and training courses for its personnel's development as follows.

On February 2, 2017, under the cooperation reinforcement project between the DSI and the Office of the Attorney General, the Bureau organized a seminar on the international cooperation prescribed by the Act on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters





(No. 2), B.E.2559 (2016) at the Rama Gardens Hotel, Bangkok. Speakers in the panel discussion included Mr.Chatchom Akapin (the Deputy Director General of the International Affairs Department, Office of the Attorney General) presenting “the Act on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (No. 2), B.E.2559 (2016)” and Mr.Teerat Limpayaraya (the Public Prosecutor attached to the Office of the Attorney General) sharing “Obstacles, Methods, and Resolutions of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters in the Past Year”, whereby Mr.Manoonpun Rattanacharoen (the Bureau’s Head of the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division) was the moderator.



In June 2017, the officials from the Bureau and the Bureau of Special Operation participated in a training program on anti-terrorism called “Crisis Management Exercise: C-MEX 2017” organized by the Counter Terrorist Operations Center at the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters, Bangkok.



On October 9, 2017, at the DSI, the Bureau arranged a forum for the lecture on Cyber and White-Collar Crimes by Mr. Henry N. Pontell, Ph.D., from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, the U.S. attended by the DSI's officials.



On November 7, 2017, at the DSI headquarters, the Bureau's officials gained knowledge about the operations of the Hezbollah group and the FBI's methods of evidence collection and investigations from Mr. Christopher Walton (the FBI's hostage rescue team member), accompanied by the FBI's Assistant Legal Attaché Mr. Ernst H. Weyand.



The Bureau also facilitated the DSI's officials to attend workshops and training courses organized by foreign law enforcement agencies in Thailand and overseas as follows.

Thailand

- On January 9-20, 2017, 6 officials of the Bureau participated in an operational intelligence analysis course hosted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA).



- ▶ On March 13-14, 2017, 5 officials partook in the “Counter-Terrorism Workshop: Foreign Fighters and the Aviation Environment” organized by the Australian Border Force (ABF) at the Novotel Bangkok Suvarnabhumi Airport Hotel, Samut Prakan Province.



- ▶ On March 29, 2017, 5 officials of the Bureau took part in an international workshop on “Overseas Child Pornography: Making Investigations More Effective – Law Enforcement and Civil Society Perspectives” jointly hosted by the German-Southeast Asian Center of Excellence for Public Policy and Good Governance (CPG), the Faculty of Law, Thammasat University, and the Hanns Seidel Foundation held at the Faculty of Law, Thammasat University, Tha Prachan Campus, Bangkok.



- On June 5-9, 2017, 3 officials of the DSI attended a workshop on cybercrime investigations organized by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) at the Landmark Hotel, Bangkok.



Overseas

- On January 23 – February 3, 2017, a special case officer of the Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime participated in a workshop on international cyber crime investigations arranged by the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Semarang, Indonesia.
- On February 1-11, 2017, Pol.Capt.Khemachart Prakyhongmanee, the Bureau's Deputy Director, visited law enforcement agencies in Washington, D.C., the U.S. sponsored by the U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI).



- On February 7 – May 14, 2017, a special case officer of the Bureau enrolled in an English language training program at the University of Adelaide, Australia funded by the Australian Border Force (ABF).



- On March 7-10, 2017, 2 senior officials of the Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime partook in an intellectual property rights criminal enforcement workshop in Hong Kong hosted by the U.S. Department of Justice.

- On May 16-19, 2017, a special case officer of the Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime visited law enforcement agencies in Singapore, the activity under the Bureau's project for sharing knowledge and determining the ASEAN economic community's law enforcement measures to prevent and suppress cyber crime.



- ▶ On December 11-12, 2017, Mr. Manoonpun Rattanacharoen (the Bureau's Head of the International Cooperation and Intelligence Division) and his official partook in a workshop on foreign terrorist fighters and financing of terrorism organized by the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Semarang, Indonesia.



Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime

The Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime is responsible for investigation into the crime under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E.2551 (2008). In 2017, the Bureau handled 7 special cases, 27 preliminary investigation cases, and 5 fact-finding cases. The Bureau's investigation included cases of forced prostitution, both domestic and overseas, and forced labor regarded as human trafficking.

Forced prostitution cases

Case of Thai women forced into prostitution in South Korea (Special case no.41/2017)

After informed by the Alliance Anti Traffic (AAT) of the rescue of Thai women deceived by promise for the Thai massage job but detained and forced into prostitution in South Korea and the arrest of 8 suspects by Korean police officers on February 23, 2017, the Bureau's officials (with cooperation from the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Bangkok, the Korean Police, and the Office of the Attorney General of Korea) travelled



to South Korea for fact-finding inspection. Evidence collection and interrogations with 1 accuser, 7 witnesses, and 2 trafficked victims by its officials led to the request for arrest warrants against 3 Thais and 7 Koreans on charges of “conspiring with 2 persons upwards to commit an offence of human trafficking and committing the offence after

conspiring with 3 persons upwards for wrongfully exploiting the prostitution by procuring, purchasing, selling, distributing, taking from or sending to somewhere, detaining, confining, lodging, or receiving any person by means of the threat, use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, and abuse of power, jointly procuring, seducing or taking away, or obtaining the procured, seduced or taken away person for indecency with men or women by means of the use of ploys, threats, force for violent acts or coercion with any other means, or supporting such offence commission for sexual gratification of other persons, jointly procuring, seducing, or taking away the person for prostitution of that person by means of the use of ploys, deception, threats, force for violent acts, amoral influence or coercion with any other means, either the crime is committed inside or outside the Kingdom of Thailand, and jointly detaining or confining the other person for depriving such person of the liberty within the Kingdom of Thailand without permission.” So far, the Bureau’s special case inquiry team arrested 3 alleged offenders and submitted the file of inquiry to the public prosecutor since October 25, 2017.



Case of Moroccan women forced into prostitution in Bangkok (Special case no.45/2017)

By a written request of the Alliance Anti Traffic (AAT) coordinated from the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT) in Thailand, the Bureau's officials and officers from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security jointly rescued 2 Moroccan women from forced prostitution. During the rescue operation, there were also 30 Myanmese, Vietnamese, and Syrians likely to be trafficked victims. The rescued Moroccan women were lured by a Moroccan female broker in Morocco to work in a restaurant in Thailand with the wage of 1,000 – 1,500 U.S. dollars a month and free food and accommodation, but forced into prostitution, assaulted and detained by a Sudanese man holding an Australian passport after arrival in Thailand.



From investigations, the forced prostitutes' passports were seized by a gang who assaulted them and took their sex video clips for blackmailing and coercing them into sex trade. By evidence and interrogating 8 witnesses and 1 accuser, the Bureau's special case inquiry officials arrested 5 alleged offenders on charges of "conspiring with 2 persons upwards to commit an offence of human trafficking and committing the offence after conspiring with 3 persons upwards for wrongfully exploiting the prostitution by procuring,

purchasing, selling, distributing, taking from or sending to somewhere, detaining, confining, lodging, or receiving any person by means of the threat, use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, and abuse of power, jointly procuring, seducing or taking away, or obtaining the procured, seduced or taken away person for indecency with men or women by means of



the use of ploys, threats, force for violent acts or coercion with any other means, or supporting such offence commission for sexual gratification of other persons, jointly procuring, seducing, or taking away the person for prostitution of that person by means of the use of ploys, deception, threats, force for violent acts, amoral influence or coercion with any other means, either the crime is committed inside or outside the Kingdom of Thailand, and jointly detaining or confining the other person for depriving such person of the liberty within the Kingdom of Thailand without permission.” The inquiry file of this case was submitted to the public prosecutor on October 19, 2017.

Case of Alien child forced into prostitution in Kanchanaburi Province (Special case no.119/2017)

In this case, the alien girls under 18 years of age were forced to be prostitutes in the Chom Dao Karaoke in Muaeng Kanchanaburi District, Kanchanaburi Province but government officials intentionally acted to distort the facts causing the girls to be treated as the alleged offenders not the trafficked victims. With evidence and interrogations with 41 persons, the



Bureau's inquiry team unanimously decided to charge 3 government officials with the offences of "being a public officer jointly obstructing the investigation, inquiry, prosecution or legal proceedings on the offence of human trafficking in order that it cannot be orderly carried out by damaging, destroying, causing disappearance or rendering useless, taking away, altering, changing, concealing or hiding of any document or evidence, or falsifying, making or using any false document or evidence in the legal proceedings against human trafficking offender, being a public officer jointly assisting by any means in order that the human trafficking offender are free from apprehension, being a public officer abetting the commission of an offence of human trafficking, being a government official or public officer committing an offence of human trafficking, being a public officer jointly exercising or omitting to exercise his/her functions wrongfully for causing damage to any person, or dishonestly exercising or omitting to exercise his/her functions; and being a public officer wrongfully exercising or omitting to exercise any of his/her functions in order to assist any person not to receive punishment or to receive less punishment" regarded as the offences under Section 7(1)(3), Section 13, and Section 54 Paragraph One (3)(5) of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act, B.E.2551 (2008) and its amendment and Section 157 and Section 200 of the Criminal Code.

Case of Alien child forced into prostitution in Phrao District, Chiang Mai Province (Special case no.236/2017)

After receiving the reports on 3-4 alien girls held in forced prostitution in the Ban Hao Karaoke in Phrao District, Chiang Mai Province and the involvement of government officials, the Bureau's officials by the cooperation of the Department of Provincial Administration's taskforce employed a buy-and-bust operation to arrest the Karaoke's owner and an employee on charges of jointly trafficking in persons with the exhibits of Thai banknotes for 9,000 baht used in the buy-and-bust operation and other 17 items. In this operation, the officials could rescue 3 girls aged under 18 years old. From evidence and inquiries with the witnesses, the Bureau's special case inquiry team opined to prosecute both alleged offenders and submitted the inquiry file to the Chiang Mai public prosecutor for the further process.



Forced labor case

For its special case no.22/2015 (the case of human trafficking and forced labor in fishing boats on Ambon Island of Indonesia), the DSI by the Bureau cooperating with the Second Naval Area Command in Songkhla Province arrested its last fugitive in a fishing boat offshore of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province on November 18, 2017.



Cooperation with concerned agencies

In 2017, the Bureau's officials attended many meetings to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

On February 25, 2017, the Bureau's officials led by Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) and Pol.Lt.Col.Komvit Padhanarat (the Bureau's Head of Prevention and Suppression Division 1) shared knowledge and

experience necessary for suppression and remedies of child sexual exploitation and human trafficking in Thailand with the representatives of the Operation Underground Railroad (O.U.R.) from the United States on their visit at the DSI headquarters.



On March 7, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Komvich Padhanarath (the Bureau's Head of Prevention and Suppression Division 1) participated in the second meeting of the year 2017 for determining the disbursement measures for witness protection in human trafficking cases organized by the Rights and Liberties Protection Department.



On March 15, 2017, Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) was delegated to attend the 19th Myanmar-Thailand Case Management Meeting on the Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking at the



Mandalay Hill Resort Hotel, Myanmar. The Thai delegation led by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) comprised the government officials from the MSDHS, the DSI, the Immigration Bureau and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division of the Royal Thai Police, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Ministry of Labor. In this meeting, both countries signed a joint action plan according to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for enhancing the capability of their personnel to ensure the protection of injured persons' rights, building a mechanism of data collection and performance evaluation of both countries, and effectively returning and reintegrating the trafficked victims.



On April 27, 2017, Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) as the DSI's representative partook in a workshop for senior officials on tackling corruption as a key facilitator of trafficking in persons at the Holiday Inn Hotel, Bangkok organized by the Office of National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) in cooperation with the Australian



Embassy in Thailand. With other participants from the UNODC, the Australian Embassy, the NACC, the Royal Thai Police, etc., the DSI's representative discussed this topic including the offence commission relating to human trafficking by government officials.

On May 5, 2017, Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) was invited by the Ministry of Interior and the local government of the Philippines to attend a seminar on "Strengthening the Implementation of the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) through the Establishment of a System of Nation ACTIP Representatives" at the Waterfront Hotel in Cebu, the Philippines.



On May 9, 2017, Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) and the Bureau's officials paid a courtesy call on the Malaysian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and discussed the cooperation between the DSI and the Malaysian Embassy in exchanging information about Thai-Malaysian human trafficking situations.



On May 10-11, 2017, Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) led the Bureau's officials to attend a bilateral meeting with the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) at the Park Royal Hotel in Bukit Bintang, Malaysia. The meeting was organized by the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (APPTIP) for enhancing the cooperation and coordination on human trafficking cases between the agencies.



On May 16-18, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Komvich Padhanarath (the Bureau's Head of Prevention and Suppression Division 1) as the representative of the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Justice participated in the ASEAN Practitioners Workshop on International Legal Cooperation in Trafficking in Persons Cases at the Anantara Hotel, Bangkok. The workshop was aimed at jointly producing a harmonized standard manual for transnational human trafficking case proceedings.



On June 5-7, 2017, the officials from the Bureau and the Royal Thai Police met with representatives from the Myanmar Police Force in the 16th Bilateral Meeting on Cross-Border Human Trafficking sponsored by the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) at the Avani Pattaya Resort and Spa in Chon Buri Province. The meeting agreed to create a form for pursuing the progress of 8 cases and proposed 2 more cases for cooperation.



On June 11-16, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Komvich Padhanarath (the Bureau's Head of Prevention and Suppression Division 1) as the DSI's representative, participated in a meeting on "the Role of Digital Technology in Tackling Modern Slavery" organized in West Sussex, England by the Wilton Park Organization. Over 60 attendees from 16 countries brainstormed ways to use digital technology for the fight against human trafficking. In this meeting, the DSI's representative presented the DSI's methods of investigations that employed many forms of digital technology, and shared knowledge and good practice with representatives from other agencies.



On June 22-24, 2017, under its project on information exchange between the agencies relating to human trafficking cases, the Bureau organized a meeting to brainstorm the joint operational guideline for prevention and suppression of human trafficking for begging. The meeting, held at the Indochina Hotel, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo



Province, was attended by the representatives from public and private agencies in Thailand and Cambodia like the DSI, the Royal Thai Police (the Anti-trafficking in Persons Division, the Tourist Police Division and the Immigration Bureau), the Department of Social Development and Welfare under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand, Cambodian police agencies, and more than 60 Thai and Cambodian NGOs. Pol.Maj.Jatupon Arunreuktawin (the Bureau's Head of Prevention and Suppression Division 2) presented lessons learned from the case of the beggars in Pattaya City, Chon Buri Province and discussed ways to solve problems and obstacles in the operation against human trafficking for begging.





On July 6, 2017, Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) as the DSI's representative partook in the 4th Meeting of the Regional Program Steering Committee (RPSC) for AAPTIP at the Radisson Blu Hotel in Bangkok chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice.



On July 15-21, 2017, invited by the INTERPOL's Organized and Emerging Crime Sub-Directorate (OEC-VCO), Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul (the DSI's Deputy Director-General), Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) and Pol.Lt.Col.Saowalak Yolao (Special Case Inquiry Official, Senior Professional Level) participated in a meeting with Mr.CemKolcu (the Head of Police Coordinators for the Trafficking in Human Beings Unit) and the officers of the Vulnerable Communities Unit of the INTERPOL in Lyon, France. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information

about the human trafficking situations at national and regional levels, to form a network for the fight against transnational human trafficking, and to start seeking and laying down a guideline for collaborations between the DSI and the INTERPOL.



On July 17, 2017, the Bureau as the secretary of the Subcommittee on Pursuing Disciplinary Actions and Prosecutions against Government Officials Committing Human Trafficking chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, arranged the meeting no.2/2017 with the Subcommittee members from the Office of the Judiciary, the Office of the Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, and the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission. The contents of the meeting were about the report on the performance of the disciplinary actions and criminal proceedings against the government officials and their money laundering. Moreover, the Subcommittee decided to have disciplinary actions against the government officials who bought sex with children.



On July 29 – August 7, 2017, Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) attended an academic training course named the Summer 2017 Human Trafficking Academy granted by the Office of the Civil Service Commission (OCSC) at the St. Thomas University School of Law, the U.S. The training concerned solutions to human trafficking, law enforcement and the rights of an injured person in the justice process from international perspectives, especially the U.S. criteria for evaluating Thailand's Trafficking in Persons Report.



On August 20-22, 2017, Pol.Col.Akarapol Punyopashtambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) invited by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) attended the UNODC's Workshop on Building Capacity to Investigate and Prosecute Human Smuggling held in Penang, Malaysia. The attendees included representatives from Malaysia, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Thailand. The workshop's aims were to reinforce good partnerships among the 4 nations and to create a common practice for effective prevention and suppression of human trafficking and smuggling in the region.





On October 12, 2017, the Bureau's Director Pol.Lt.Col.Supat Thamtharag together with the representatives from the Royal Thai Police, the Marine Department, the Department of Provincial Administration, the Department of Consular Affairs, etc. attended a meeting on the Office of the Attorney General (OAG)'s policies on human trafficking prosecution hosted by the Department of Anti-Human Trafficking at the OAG.



On November 10, 2017, the DSI delegation, led by the Bureau's Director Pol.Lt.Col.Supat Thamthanasrag attended the 17th Bilateral Meeting on Cross-Border Human Trafficking between the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) and the DSI, sponsored by the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP), in Ney Phi Tau, Myanmar. The meeting was regularly held in accordance with the TOR between the DSI and MPF signed in 2009 for more effectiveness in human trafficking prevention and suppression.



On November 19-26, 2017, Pol.Col. Akarapol Punyopashthambha (the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Cases) as the representative of the Ministry of Justice participated in a Workshop on Enhancing a



Victim-Centered Approach: Identification, Assistance and Protection of Trafficked Victims in the Asia-Pacific Region held at the Unitar CIFAL Jeju in South Korea.



On November 28, 2017, invited by the Subcommittee on Forced Labor and Human Trafficking in the Fishing Industry, the Bureau's Director Pol.Lt.Col.Supat Thamthanarag and his team discussed ways to help alien crew on request and ways to determine whether human trafficking cases occurred.



On November 30 – December 1, 2017, the Bureau organized a workshop for developing a mobile-phone application for initial screening victims of human trafficking held at the Mida Hotel Don Muang Airport, Bangkok attended by representatives from the United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT), government agencies, international organizations and civil society organizations relating to trafficked victim screening.

Under cooperation with the UN-ACT, the United Nations University Computing and Society (UNU-CS), and the Mekong Club, this project for the aforesaid mobile application was intended for facilitating field officers' initial screening before delivering the victims into professional's screening as many law enforcement officers in charge of human trafficking prevention and suppression have difficulties not only in rescuing trafficked victims from danger within limited time, place, and environment but also in inspecting labor on floating boats at sea, factories with many workers in risky areas, or entertainment facilities with sexual services. Besides, most officials are incapable of communicating with alien labor. The project will start with the mobile-phone application in Thai, English and Myanmar versions for distributing to related public and private agencies responsible for screening victims of human trafficking.



Bureau of Financial, Banking and Money Laundering Crime

The Bureau of Financial, Banking and Money Laundering Crime performs work for preventing, suppressing and investigating special crime, and for prosecuting offenders committing financial, banking and money laundering crime under the Trade Competition Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Act, the Currency Act, the Bank of Thailand Act, the Public Company Act, and the Anti-Money Laundering Act, the Board of Investment Commission Act, the Security and Exchange Commission Act, and the Financial Institution Business Act. In 2017, the Bureau coped with 9 special cases, 29 cases for preliminary investigations, and 14 cases for fact-finding inspections.

Case of the Klongchan Credit Union Cooperative Limited's transfer of fund to Wat Phra Dhammakaya's monks (Special case no.21/2017)



The Bureau and the in-charge public prosecutors jointly investigated the case that Mr.Supachai Srisupa-Aksorn reportedly paid the Klongchan Credit Union Cooperative Limited's fund to the monks living in temples of Wat Phra Dhammakaya for buying land nationwide such as in Phichit, Nakhon Ratchasima, and Chumphon Provinces which is the offence under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E.2542 (1999). The Bureau thus seized the land and submitted the case file to the Anti-Money Laundering Office for further proceedings against the property.

Case of International Engineering Public Company Limited (IEC)

Investigating this case at the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand (SEC) to examine business operations of a listed company on the Stock Exchange of Thailand named the International Engineering Public Company Limited (IEC) for inspecting its plastic pellet production project in Rayong Province, the Bureau's inspection revealed that the company's revenue from sale of plastic pellets was not recorded in the company's accounts. In addition, the company hired the Baan Thong Kham Limited Company to build a wastewater treatment pond at the plastic pellet factory in Rayong Province but its construction failed to comply with the contract. In January 2017, the special case inquiry team in collaboration with the officers from the SEC and the inquiry official from the Nikhom Phatthana Provincial Police Station searched the company's factory for related evidence.



Apart from investigations, the Bureau also partook in the DSI's activities for disseminating knowledge of financial evidence collection and analysis. On November 6, 2017, the Bureau's Director gave a lecture on financial evidence collection to 76 participants in the training on inquiry file compilation of special cases and proceedings in the Court organized by the DSI Academy during November 1-28, 2017 at the Royal Thai Police Sports Club and the Dhurakij Pundit University, Bangkok.



In a 5-day training course on financial evidence collection and analysis held on December 18-22, 2017 by the Bureau for its officials, the Bureau's Director lectured on investigations into special cases and collection, examination, analysis, and linkage of financial evidence. Experts on accounting from the Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy,



Chulalongkorn University and experts on suspicious transaction investigations and evidence collection from the Anti-Money Laundering Office were invited to be lecturers and facilitators in practice sessions.

Besides, this year the Bureau organized the mentoring project on dissemination of money laundering knowledge for its officials with threefold objective: firstly, to enable its personnel to have knowledge and understanding of the Bureau's additional missions, roles, and responsibilities following the DSI's internal restructure; secondly, to develop its personnel's knowledge of and expertise in analyzing and gathering the evidence of money laundering cases; and lastly, to originate collaboration among the DSI's personnel responsible for money laundering cases and to enhance their work efficiency.



On September 8, 2017, the Bureau's personnel gathered in the Bureau's meeting room to study the Securities and Exchange Act (No.5), B.E.2559 (2016)



Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies

The Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies takes charges of preventing and suppressing crime related to bids to government agencies or government procurement under the Act on the Offences Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies. In 2017, the Bureau handled 2 special cases, 14 cases for preliminary investigations, and 18 cases for fact-finding.

Case of amphitheater seats procurement and installation (Investigation case no.86/2017)



The Bureau investigated this case after a source informed on a group of individuals preventing bidders to submit their documents for procurement and installation of amphitheater seats by offering them with money or other benefits and determining some conditions or specifications to obstruct a fair



competition. From on-site investigations in many provinces, the Bureau found a group of juristic persons and individuals authorized by such group of the juristic persons to submit documents for bidding such procurement project aimed at providing benefits to any person entitled to obtain a contract from the government agency, avoiding a fair price competition or preventing the goods offer to the government agency, or taking advantage of the government agency in a manner which is not a normal course of business subject to the Act on the Offences Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies, B.E.2542 (1999). Subsequently, the DSI's Director-General ordered the investigation into this case as the special case no.1/2018.

Case of lateritic road project of the Koo-Salot Subdistrict Administration Organization in Ayutthaya Province (Investigation case no.22/2017)

From investigations into 3 projects of the Koo-Salot Subdistrict Administration Organization in Ayutthaya Province for construction, improvement, and repair of lateritic roads, the Bureau found the winning contractor (SB Management and Service Limited Company) is neither related to road construction and maintenance by profession nor capable of constructing the roads to meet the contract specifications. In fact, the contractor set to work on the lateritic soil and reinforced concrete pipes after the date of the work acceptance by the inspection committee. Moreover, in some projects, the contractor even



prepared bulks of lateritic soil at the construction site prior to the bidding and the execution of the contract. Such acts of the Koo-Salot Subdistrict Administration Organization were likely to cause damage to government agencies and the officials, and therefore deemed to be wrongfully exercising or omitting to exercise his or her functions in order to cause damage to any person subject to Section 157 of the Criminal Code and the Act on the



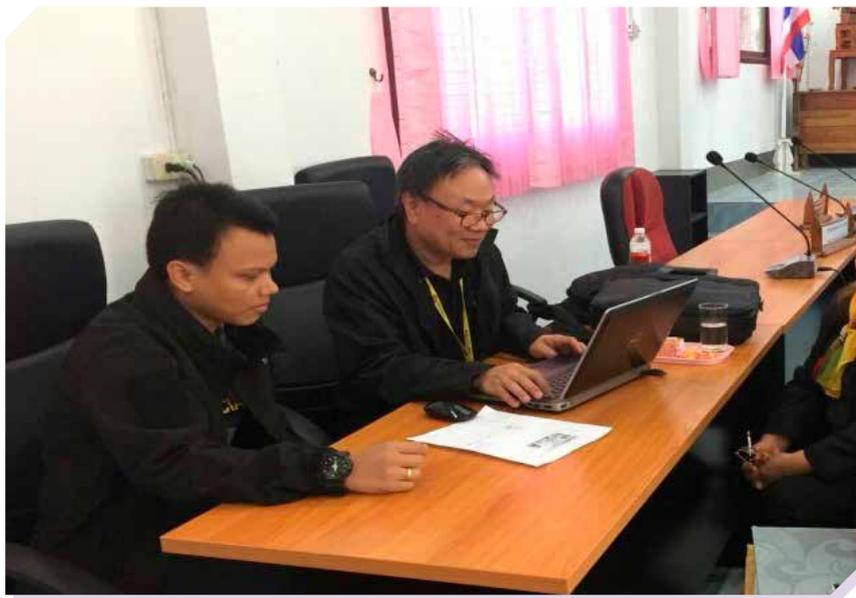
issued the certificates for the “secure credit” health and accident insurance policies to 478,382 borrowers without approval from the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC), but also collected the premium at the rate inconsistent with that approved by the OIC. Those acts are regarded as the offences under Sections 29 and 30 of the Casualty Insurance Act, B.E.2535 (1992) and its amendment.



Thus, the Bureau forwarded this case to the OIC for further proceedings and performed other related actions until the insurance company already paid the compensation to disabled members.

Case of futsal court construction project of Kham Khuean Kaeo Subdistrict Administration Organization, Sirindhorn District in Ubon Ratchathani Province (Investigation case no.303/2017)





The Bureau's investigation uncovered that the Kham Khuean Kaeo Subdistrict Administration Organization revoked an announcement of procurement for futsal court construction but subsequently cancelled such revocation and the procurement committee did not carefully consider the detailed specification of the Polyurethane futsal court flooring in the appendix causing the error of consideration. Moreover, the officials involved with administration of construction contract neglected to inform the contract party to construct the futsal court within the term of contract, namely the construction started after expiry of the contract causing the fine more than 10 percent of the construction contract value (2,050,000 baht). Such acts are deemed to be the offences of exercising or omitting to exercise his or her functions which are under the power of the Office of National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC). The Bureau thus handed over the case to the NACC.

This year, apart from the investigation into 4 cases, the Bureau introduced an innovation project of the fiscal year 2017 called “the Map of the Networks Relating to Government Procurement to Support Operations of the Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies (DSI-EGP MAP)” with the aim of studying, analyzing, designing, conducting, coordinating and monitoring the development of data storage in relation to the government procurement, i.e. the storage of the data of public and private sectors, government procurement projects and related individuals, and interpreting those information into a relationship diagram for the case analysis and investigation. Its project won the second runner-up from the DSI's knowledge management project 2017.



Bureau of Security Crime

The Bureau of Security Crime has the power and duties to prevent, suppress and investigate special crime and prosecute offenders committing crimes that seriously impact on the country's security, relate to terrorism, threaten the public peace, or harm the people. In 2017, the Bureau investigated 7 special cases, 27 preliminary investigation cases, and 5 fact-finding cases.

The Bureau's major case that illustrated the DSI's successful collaboration with the Office of The Attorney General and the U.S. authority is the extradition of Mr. Wiraphon Sukphon or Laung Pu Nen Kham (the former abbot of Wat Pa Kantitum in Kanthararom District, Si Sa Ket Province and the DSI's alleged offender escaping to live in the U.S.) from the U.S. to Thailand on July 19, 2017. It took 4 years to secure his extradition after the Bureau charged him with importing to a computer system of forged computer data or false computer data in a manner that is likely to cause damage to other persons or



the public under Computer Crime Act, B.E.2550 (2007), defrauding, committing indecent acts against a child not yet over 15 years of age whether such child shall consent or not, and taking away a child not yet over 15 years of age from the parent, guardian or person looking after such child without reasonable cause for indecent purposes subject to the Criminal Code, and money laundering subject to the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E.2542 (1999).

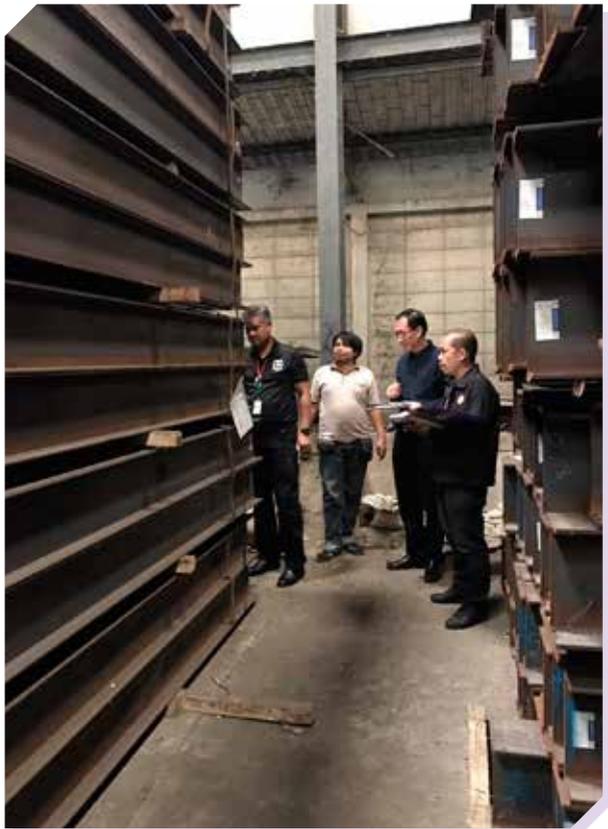


Bureau of Consumer Protection Crime

The Bureau of Consumer Protection Crime is assigned to take charge of the Consumer Protection Act, the Industrial Product Standard Act, the Cosmetics Act, the Hazardous Substances Act, the Drug Act, and the Food Act. In 2017, the Bureau investigated 6 special cases, 6 cases for preliminary investigations and 1 case for fact-finding inspection. The following are the cases of unlawfully importing industrial products for sale in the Kingdom.

The Bureau's special case inquiry team seized 108 bundles of hot-rolled structural steel weighed around 393.36 tons from China as exhibits of unlawfully importing industrial products for sale in the Kingdom without permission from the Secretary of the Thai Industrial Standards Institute subject to Section 12 of the Industrial Product Standard Act, B.E.2511 (1968). The exhibits remained in a warehouse in Bang Phli District, Samut Prakan Province after inspection by the Bureau's officials on May 11, 2017.

For the case of the Millcon Steel Plc. violating the law on industrial product standards by manufacturing the industrial products different from the defined standard for the export benefits standard without informing the authority according to Section 20 Ter. of the Industrial Product Standard Act, B.E.2511 (1968), the Bureau's team could seize illegal steel bars for reinforced concrete (deformed bar) valued at 23,334,846 baht before storing the exhibits at a round bar rolling



mill and a structural steel mill in Samae Dam Sub-district, Bang Khun Thian District, Bangkok (Special Case no.7/2017).



This year the Bureau's officials also seized substandard hot-rolled steel plates worth approximately 620 million baht imported by the entrepreneur into the Kingdom for sale without permission and kept them at the exhibit warehouse in Bang Khun Thian District, Bangkok (Special case no.105/2017).



The Bureau's proactive measure to prevent and suppress crime for protecting consumers and food entrepreneurs resulted in arresting the owners of 9 well-known restaurants in Pattaya City, Chon Buri Province. On August 10, 2017, the Bureau's officials led by Pol.Lt.Col.Prawut Wongseenin (the DSI's Deputy Director-General) accompanied by Mr.Naris Niramaiwong (the Chief District Officer of Bang Lamung District), Chon Buri public health officers, tourist police officers, and military officers from the 21st Infantry Regiment, Queen's Guard raided those restaurants where fake swallow nests illegally sold to



Chinese tourists and general consumers. Those fake swallow's nest were made from Karaya, a gum extracted from the tree and dried before being soaked with water until it puffs up similarly to swallow nest and then added sugar depending on the recipe. The examination of fake swallow nest showed that there were harmless but not beneficial to health. This act caused economic damages valued at approximately 1 billion baht and was

the offence of producing, importing for sale or distributing the adulterated food under Sections 25 and 59 of the Food Act, B.E.2522 (1979) punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 10 years and a fine from 5,000 baht to 100,000 baht.



In 2017, the Bureau's officials also partook in the following activities and workshops in relation to consumer protection.

On February 24, 2017, 2 senior officials of the Bureau (with the representatives from the Department of Agriculture, the Thai Crop Protection Association, and the agencies responsible for enforcing the agricultural hazardous substance law) attended a workshop for the enhancement of personnel capabilities in counterfeit product identification by employing substance stimulation techniques with the Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) and for determination of the measures to prevent the illegal import and distribution of agricultural hazardous substances in order to protect the consumer rights held at the Centara Grand Hotel, Lat Phrao, Bangkok.



On the Thai Consumer Protection Day (April 30, 2017), the Bureau's Deputy Director participated in the award ceremony for benevolent consumer protectors at the Rama Gardens Hotel, Bangkok.



On December 6-8, 2017, the Bureau organized its operational workshop on the special case investigation's strategy for consumer protection attended by its officials at the Centra by Centara Government Complex Hotel & Convention Center, Chaeng Watthana, Bangkok. The workshop's objectives were to provide the participants with knowledge and understanding of the Bureau's policies, roles, missions, power and duties, and guidelines for investigating consumer protection cases by the Bureau and relating agencies, and to ensure that they understand the content/provisions and scope of law related to the offences of consumer protection for proper and efficient enforcement of the said law.

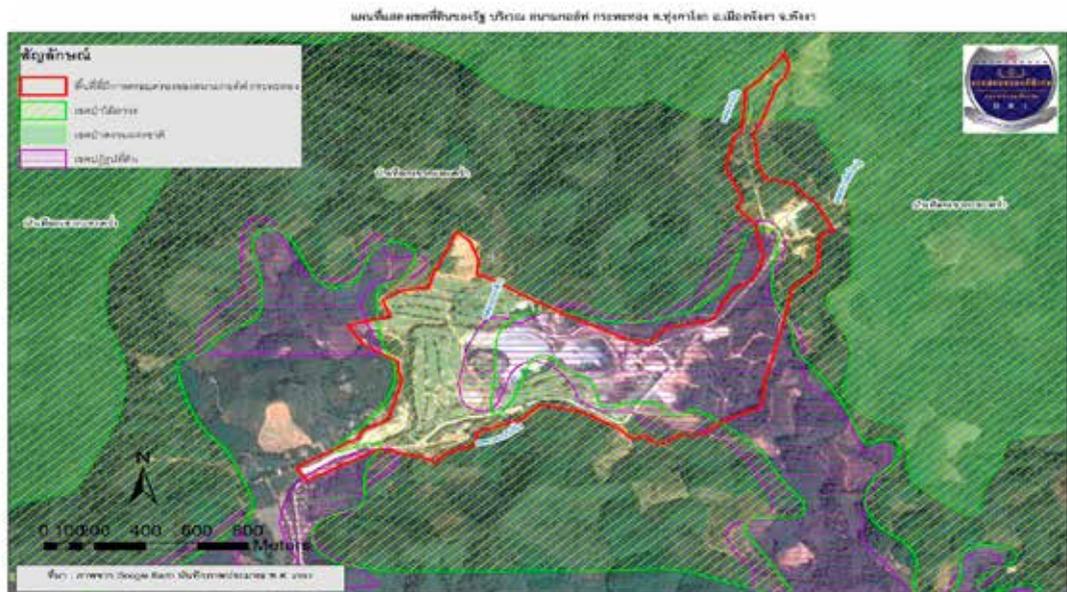


Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment Crime

Due to the DSI's reorganization in August 2017, the former Bureau of Consumer Protection and Environment Crime was restructured as the Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment Crime responsible for preventing, suppressing, and investigating crimes under the Land Code, the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment Quality Act, the Mineral Act, the Wildlife Reservation and Protection Act, the Forest Act, the National Reserved Forest Act, and the National Park Act. In 2017, the Bureau handled 10 special cases, 63 preliminary investigation cases, and 9 fact-finding cases.

Case of trespass to build a golf course on the national reserved forest and state land of Kratha Khwam Mountain in Thung Kha Ngok Sub-District, Muaeng Phang Nga District, Phang Nga Province by Kratha Thong Limited Company and accomplices (Special case no.106/2016)

At the end of 2016, the Bureau was assigned to handle this case that the aforesaid company and its accomplices have allegedly possessed, cleared, reclaimed, and destroyed





21 plots of the forest land by asserting the documents of right since May 22, 2015. The Bureau's investigations in 2017 uncovered that the sizes of land in such documents of right owned by the company were smaller than its actually occupied land; some documents of right were not that of the land in dispute; and the company trespassed public land (graveyard), passages, and waterways. The act of the company and its accomplices are regarded as unlawfully possessing state land, forest land, and national reserved forest land according to the Land Code, the Forest Act, B.E.2484 (1941), and the National Reserved Forest Act, B.E.2507 (1964).

Case of utilizing 14 fake utilization certificates to register the land plots as forestry plantations in the national reserved forest zone in Mae Hong Son Province (Special case no.44/2017)

The Bureau's investigations revealed the use of the certificates of land utilization for 14 plots of around 392-Rai registration as forestry plantations permitted by the authority since September 3, 1993. The land covered the left side of Mae Yuam national reserved forest zone and some parts outside the national reserved forest. From examining the



utilization of 14 certificates with the Khun Yuam District Land Office, no record of those 14 plots of land was found. In addition, the Bureau discovered that the aforesaid certificates of 13 land plots were forgeries as appeared in the Mae Hong Son Provincial Court's judgments, while there was no source of another certificate as inspected by

the Khun Yuam District Land Office. Thus, it was believed to be the forgery as well. At present, the forestry plantation registration certificates of those 14 land plots have been revoked. The damage after forest destruction is valued at 8,255,954 baht.



Case of land utilization in Khong Dan Sub-district, Bang Bo District, Samut Prakan Province

The Bureau investigated this case for fact-finding as requested by the Chief Officer of Khlong Dan Sub-district Administration Organization for taking legal actions against the people who trespassed, seized, possessed, and destroyed the public passage, waterway and aqueduct and dug and filled land without authorization causing water transport obstruction, water pollution and damage to natural resources and environment in Khlong Dan Sub-district, Bang Bo District, Samut Prakan Province. On January 18-21, 2017, the Bureau's officials inspected the 2,300-Rai area by employing the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) to make





a map showing changes in physical geography of the area. Originally, the land consisted of a number of small gourami farming ponds, but after a major entrepreneur bought and leased the land to the people farming freshwater fish for export, the ponds were connected, expanded, and built with bigger ridges which destroyed many public passages, blocked the canals and caused bad drainage in that area.

Cases of trespasses on La-Yan and Lay-Pang beaches in Thalang District, Phuket Province

After the Board of Special Case accepted the trespasses on the beaches named La-Yan and Lay-Pang in Thalang District, Phuket Province to be the DSI's 2 special cases handled by the Bureau, investigations by its officials revealed that the title deed no.20777 (covering the area of 7 Rai inside Sirinat National Park) and the title deed no.21047 (covering the area of 6 Rai outside the Sirinat National Park) regarded as the public land were unlawfully issued by a corrupt official who was imprisoned by the judgment of



the Central Criminal Court for Corruption and Misconduct Cases on October 9, 2016. The Bureau's inspections also disclosed the consecutively taking over of land in such areas of public land by 9 individuals who not only objected the state's registration of aforesaid land as the public land but also brought this matter to the court. However, on November 1, 2016 the Phuket Provincial Court read out the Supreme Court's judgment stating that the area covering 178 Rai in the Lay-Pang beach is regarded as the public land. Thus, on November 16, 2017, the DSI's Director-General (Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang),



Deputy Director-General (Pol.Lt.Col.Prawut Wongseenin), and Director of Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment Crime (Pol.Lt.Col.Montree Boonyayothin) together with other government officials from related local government agencies in Phuket Province visited Lay-Pang beach to alert 9 intruders to leave the disputed public land within 30 days, to mount a notice board commanding them to demolish buildings on such public land, and to collect evidence for taking legal proceedings against them if they still take advantage of the area after the due date.

In 2017, the Bureau also co-worked with the Help Center for Unfairly-Treated Debtors and Victims by employing proactive measures to resolve land and natural resources problems.

The following was the co-work with the Ministry of Justice's Help Center for Unfairly-Treated Debtors and Victims by managing requests for justice with regard to land and natural resources problems and organizing workshops on using the DSI Map to prevent the trespass on state land.

Project for regaining land and protecting natural resources and state land in the Sirinat National Park, Thalang District, Phuket Province

Since the past, the problems of the trespass on state land in the Sirinat National Park by Thai and foreign capitalists obtaining the document of right issued by corrupt officials are serious. This project were aimed at proving the right of land possession, making a borderline map, preventing corruption by government officials, and reinstating the right to possess land to the eligible persons. During March 20-31 and August 27-September 2, 2017, the Bureau's officials could collect the information of 507 possession certificates in the target area and explain the history of land and types of documents of right befitting to the prevention of trespass on state land by capitalists.



Besides, on August 29, 2017 Deputy Director-General Pol.Lt.Col.Prawut Wongseenin together with representatives from relevant local government agencies and people in Thalang District attended a forum for community participation in the management of land, natural resources and environment in Phuket Province, held by the DSI and the King Prajadhipok's Institute at Thalang District Office's meeting room, Phuket Province.



Workshops on the use of DSI Map to prevent the trespass on state land

Thailand's continual success of economic development causes adverse effects on environment, especially trespass on state land for constructing resorts and dwellings. To urgently and sustainably relieve and prevent such problems, the government officials and the general public need to have knowledge of, skills and expertise in preserving and inspecting environment. Therefore, in 2017 the Bureau and the Help Center for Unfairly-Treated Debtors and Victims co-organized the workshops for local government officials and

the general public on the use of the DSI Map to prevent the trespass on state land in Lamphun, Lampang, Roi Et, Maha Sarakham, Chumphon, Nakhon Nayok, and Chon Buri Provinces totaling over 50 provinces where the workshops were organized so far. The DSI Map is the application for the inspection of reserved and restricted perimeters nationwide. The workshop expectation was that the participants would be able to analyze the circumstances in relation to national resources and environment crime, to use the DSI Map



for helping unfairly treated people, and to make a basic map. The first and second workshops were held at the Grand Jamjuree Resort in Lamphun Province and at the Wienglakor Hotel in Lampang Province attended by 83 participants on January 24, 2017 and by 86 participants on January 26, 2017 respectively.

On March 7 and 9, 2017, the third and fourth workshops were organized in the Northeast Region comprising the workshops for 84 participants held at the Phetcharat Garden Hotel in Roi Et Province and for 104 participants held at the Tak Sila Hotel in Maha Sarakham Province respectively.



The fifth and sixth workshops took place at the Novotel Chumphon Beach Resort and Golf in Chumphon Province on June 1, 2017 and in Nakhon Nayok Province on August 3, 2017.



On September 13-14, 2017, Pol.Capt.Wisanu Chimtrakul (the DSI's Expert on Consumer Protection and Environment Cases) delivered the lecture on “the analysis of state land trespass cases” to 90 students and faculty members from Burapha University at the Bang Saen Heritage Hotel, Chon Buri Province before participating in reforestation at the 3rd Infantry Battalion of the 21st Infantry Regiment, Queen's Guard in Chon Buri Province.



Concerning its personnel development activities, the Bureau organized an academic workshop on marine patrol by using the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) for its officials held at the Fairtex Sport Club & Hotel, Pataya, Chon Buri Province on June 7-8, 2017 with its aims to enhance efficiency in special case investigation.





On November 15-17, 2017, Pol.Maj.Nathaphol Disyatham, the DSI's Expert on Consumer Protection and Environment Cases, participated in the 2nd academic workshop on the Use of VTMS and MiniUAV. This workshop under the DSI-DTI research project for Improving Effectiveness of the DSI's Investigations was organized at the Garden Seaview Resort, Pattaya, Chon Buri Province with its objectives to study the ways to apply, test, exchange and develop the radar and MiniUAV techniques.



Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime

The Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime has responsibility for preventing, suppressing and investigating intellectual property crime under 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). In 2017, the Bureau investigated 20 special cases and 16 preliminary investigation cases.

On February 8, 2017, the Bureau's officials arrested 4 Cambodian sellers of counterfeit goods and seized 30,504 pairs of fake shoes stamping the trademarks of Nike, Adidas, Onitsuka Tiger, Vans, and FitFlop, 39 bags and 1,031 belts infringing the trademarks of Gucci, Channel and Louis Vuitton, totaling 14,208,300 baht worth of damage, in their search at Rong Kluea Market in Bang Pa-in District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.



On the same day, Pol.Maj.Suriya Singhakamol (the DSI's Deputy Director-General and the inquiry team leader of the special case no. 94/2016) accompanied by his team members searched for infringed goods in 4 target areas in Bangkok, namely a warehouse of the P.S. Sport Cargo Limited Company used as its office and storage place, the Sun Water Rich Power Services Limited Company's office and distribution place, an accounting and customer service office situated in the S Group building, and a warehouse used as the office and distribution place on Rat Burana Road. The search team found copyright-infringed goods, counterfeit bags, shoes and clothes, fake car and motorcycle accessories, imported goods without the proof of import, and industrial substandard goods, valued approximately at 30 million baht of damage in total. This case was not only the intellectual property crime, but also the offences under the Customs Act and Anti-Money Laundering Act.



On June 14, 2017, the Bureau's officials searched 3 warehouses and offices in Bangkok and Nonthaburi Province and seized 200,000 pieces of goods smuggled through the north-eastern border, divided into 60,000 goods infringing intellectual property rights such as cell phones, cell phone batteries, bags, cosmetics, etc. and 140,000 goods without customs formality, causing approximately 50 million baht worth of damage according to the market price.



On August 17, 2017, the Bureau's Head of the Intellectual Property Crime Division 1 equipped with the search warrant of Intellectual Property and International Trade Court led the officials from the Bureau and the Bureau of Special Operation to search 6 stores and warehouses of smuggled counterfeit shoes in Samphanthawong District and Rat Burana District of Bangkok and in Sampran District of Nakhon Prathom Province. In this operation, the officials seized 160,000 pairs of shoes with imitated trademarks of Nike, Converse, Adidas, etc. valued at 20 million baht according to the market price, and arrested 2 Chinese owners on charges of importing imitated goods with the other person's trademark registered in the Kingdom according to the Trademark Act, B.E.2534 (1991) and the Customs Act, B.E.2469 (1926).





On October 30, 2017, the Bureau's officials armed with search warrants from the Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court raided 3 warehouses in Klong Thom and Klong San areas, Bangkok. From the search, the officials seized the exhibits worth over 40 million baht including 210,000 pieces of fake designer glasses with the trademarks of Ray Ban, Gucci, Oakley, Louis Vuitton, Dior, Prada, Burberry, Chanel, Hermes, Levi's, Vans, Lacoste, etc. and tax-evading glasses. The officials also arrested and charged a Chinese man owning and occupying those warehouses with the offences under the Trademark Act, B.E.2534 (1991) and the Customs Act, B.E.2469 (1926).

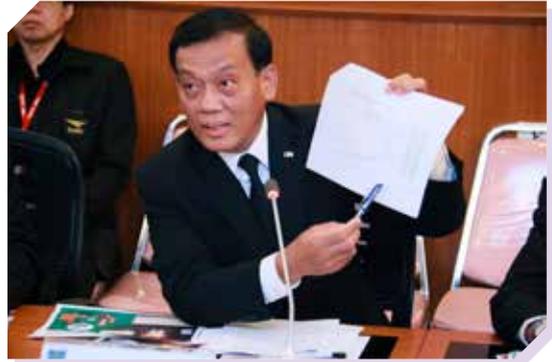


Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime

The Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime is responsible for preventing, suppressing and investigating crimes employing sophisticated technology, especially cybercrime, and other crimes under the Computer-Related Crime Act, B.E.2550 (2007). In 2017, the Bureau tackled 3 special cases, 10 cases for preliminary investigations, and 15 cases for fact-finding inspections.

Its outstanding work is the investigations into call center scam cases. Since November 2016, the Information Center of Thailand Post received approximately 8,000 complaints from the public detailing the phone scam by a criminal gang (publicly known as a call center gang) phoning and claiming to be the officers of Thailand Post Limited Company, the DSI, the Royal Thai Police's Investigation Division of Provincial Police Region 1-9, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Office of Narcotics Control Board, Bank of Thailand, etc., with approximately 100 victims and damage of 200 million baht.





The Bureau's investigation revealed that the criminal gang's base of operation was located outside of Thailand. By help of Thai accomplices and employing of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) technology to avoid detection of its gang's identity, the gang could call the victims with the others' phone numbers displaying on the screen. In this case, the government agencies' phone numbers, e.g. Thailand Post, DSI, or other agencies were used for reliability and deception by convincing and pushing the victims to deposit or transfer money into its bank account or its "nominated account" (the account opened by the person hired by the gang). The money transferred by the victims was promptly withdrawn from ATMs by foreign criminals disguised as tourists. In the past cases, only the account opener, the money withdrawer, and the minor accomplices, both Thais and foreigners, were arrested.

Investigations by the Bureau were aimed at destroying the gang for ceasing the commission of criminal acts. The Bureau's investigation and surveillance revealed phoning via VoIP by a company named PMN Limited and several travelling to foreign countries by Thai suspects related to a Taiwanese gang who suspiciously get rich. Coordinating and exchanging intelligence with the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB), Taiwan, the Bureau's team had substantial evidence comprising the script in Thai for phoning to lure the victims and the relationship between Thai suspects and the Taiwanese gang who had been charged with fraud and theft that Thai suspects were controlled by this gang.



Jointly planning the raid on the target places by the DSI and the MJIB, in Bangkok, Thailand and in Taiwan on September 12, 2017, the DSI's team joined force with the police to search the PMN company and could collect evidence from its computer proving the links between its networks registered in Hong Kong, the U.K. and the U.S., while in Taiwan, the MJIB's team raided the target places in Taichung and Mioli, seized the scripts, computers and communication devices for phone scam, and arrested 7 Taiwanese and 18 Thais suspects. For Thai arrestees, 2 out of 18, a female and a male named in Thai court's arrest warrants as requested by the DSI in cooperation with the Royal Thai Police, were responsible for arranging the bank accounts, collecting money transferred by the victims, and recruiting Thais to work as the operators in Taiwan.

The raid to destroy the network of the call center gang both in Thailand and Taiwan on the same day was a successful integrated operation by the DSI, the MJIB, the Royal Thai Police (Immigration Bureau), and Thailand Post. The number of similar complaints has been reduced after this operation, but the DSI still keeps an eye on the phone scam, warns the public about the similar scams. The MJIB warns Thais that illegal immigration into Taiwan for work is a crime and will be prosecuted without exception.

Another case is the infringement of Premier League football copyrights. After the complaint by the Football Association Premier League Limited that a criminal group sold online access to illegally streamed Premier League football broadcasts on the 365sport.tv website (perhaps also Thaiexpat.tv, Hkexpat.tv, Indoexpat.tv, Vietexpat.tx and Euroexpat.tv) causing over 100 million baht worth of damages to the company, the Bureau thus investigated and found that the servers of such website were located in Thailand. The Bureau thus requested 5 search warrants and 4 arrest warrants from the Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court. On May 11, 2017, the Bureau's officials raided 5 target locations, seized 9 computer servers, 9 computers, 49 set-top boxes and 3 cell phones, and could arrest 2 British men and 1 Thai woman on charges of illegally making, by any electronic means, an interception of computer data of another person subject to Section 8 of the Computer-Related Crime Act and audio and visual broadcasting in return for money or other commercial benefits subject to Sections 29(3), 69, and 53/4 of the Copyright Act. The file of inquiry was already submitted to the public prosecutor (Special case no.65/2016).



As shown in the cases above, advanced technology allows criminals to commit complicated crimes causing greater damage not only to the public, but also the government agencies' image and credibility. Recognizing the urgency to develop its personnel for proficiency in controlling these crimes, the Bureau organized and participated in multiple cross-agency training projects as follows.

On March 15-16, 2017, the Head of Technology and Cyber Crime Division 1 gave a presentation in the 5th Annual Cyber Intelligence Asia Meeting, attended by over 100 participants from the police and law enforcement agencies and Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERT) of ASEAN members countries and others, e.g. China, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Taiwan, Japan, Switzerland, and Turkey. The presentation was aimed at publicizing the DSI's missions and enhancing anti-cybercrime cooperation and alliance among the countries.



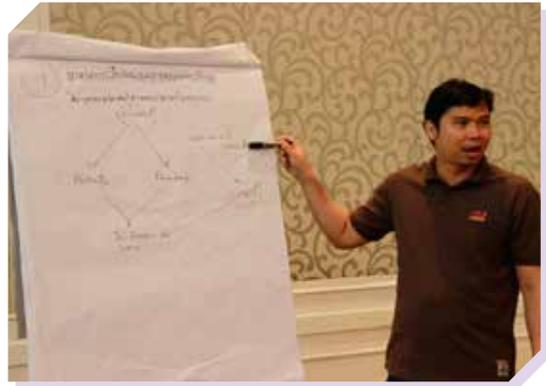
On April 21, 2017, at the Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai Campus in Songkhla Province, the Head of Technology and Cyber Crime Division 1 lectured on “the safety use of information technology and legal actions against the case related to the use of information technology”. The audience comprised 400 lecturers, staff, and students from the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Engineering, and the Faculty of Management Sciences.



On May 16-19, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Wichai Suwanprasert, the Director of Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime, and his team visited law enforcement agencies in Singapore to share knowledge and guidance on law enforcement in ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) for cyber crime control, and law and judicial process development.



On August 30-September 1, 2017, 40 officials of the Bureau participated in the project called “Personnel Development for Improving Data Gathering Skills and Enhancing Services to Protect the Public (Debtor) from Informal Debt”. The project was initiated by the Help Center for Unfairly-Treated Debtors and Victims of the Ministry of Justice (under the Bureau) for enhancing skills of its 25 officials and the Bureau’s officials in efficiently



investigating gangs of capitalists and informal creditors, searching information in their basic computer systems, and saving debtors from threats of informal debts in accordance with the Excessive Interest Rate Prohibition Act, B.E. 2560 (2017).



On September 12, 2017, the Bureau organized a seminar on money laundering laws and suspicious transactions at the TK. Palace Hotel, Bangkok. The seminar, attended by 50 DSI’s officials, was aimed at making the participants understand legal



actions against money launders and can apply not only proactive investigations into money laundering cases but also methods of searching and accessing information necessary for operations.



On November 9, 2017, the Head of the Technology and Cyber Crime Division 1 presented a case study “Guilty or Not Guilty subject to the Computer Act” to over 400 participants from government organizations, academic institutions and the general public in a forum under the cyber threats prevention project hosted by the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society at the Twin Lotus Hotel in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province.

On December 8 and 12, 2017, the Bureau organized its training on cyber intelligence investigations at the meeting room of the Help Center for Unfairly-Treated Debtors and Victims on the Thailand Post Building, Lak Si, Bangkok in order to develop its officials’ capability to investigate cyber crime and to protect national benefits and security of its personnel at the operational level.



Bureau of Illegal Financial Business Crime

The Bureau of Illegal Financial Business Crime is mainly responsible for the offences under the Emergency Decree on Obtaining Loans Amounting to Public Cheating and Fraud, the Chain Loan Control Act, and the Interest on Loan by the Financial Institution Act. In 2017, the Bureau handled 14 special cases and conducted investigations for preliminary inspection of 44 cases and for finding facts of 32 cases. The Bureau employed proactive measures to prevent and suppress crimes by integrating its information with related agencies and by joining forces to seize property derived from crimes for disrupting the circle of crime and returning the property to injured persons at the final of the case subject to the Court's order.

Case of loan shark gangs (Special case no.99/2016)

In response to the Ministry of Justice's targets to actively suppress influential figures and reduce social inequality, the Bureau investigated a case of informal loan with the interest higher than the rate required by law and found that there are over 2,000 loan sharks and 170,000 debtors with approximately 4,000 million baht circulating in this network. On February 6, 2017, Pol.Maj.Suriya Singhakamol (the DSI's Deputy Director-General and the supervisor of Special Crime Investigation Operation Center) led the team combined with the Central Institute of Forensic Science and the 4th Infantry Regiment to blockade and search 10 target areas in Uthai Thani Province by search and arrest warrants. The team seized 102 plots of 700-Rai land and buildings valued at over 400 million baht derived from or related to the crime in Mueang District and Nong Kha Yang District



of Uthai Thani Province. Currently, the Bureau is conducting further investigations for requesting arrest warrants against other related suspects and charging all alleged offenders with money laundering.



Case of Thai-Muslim Television (TMTV) Islamic Savings Fund (Special case no. 36/2017)

At the beginning of the year 2017, 201 injured persons jointly filed a complaint of public cheating and fraud against Mr. Sa-nga Yoopensuk and his accomplices to the DSI detailing that the alleged offenders jointly persuaded Muslims to invest in the establishment of the Islamic Savings Fund by advertising their plan via the Thai-Muslim Television (TMTV) that the members will obtain a yearly return at 6.5-7.5% of the investment. The total investment would be spent, for example, for the Sam Samut frozen seafood factory, the 103-Rai land allocation project for the TMTV Muslim village in Nong Chok District, Bangkok,

the Muna Place hotel in Central Pattaya, Chon Buri Province, the TMTV Mini Mart project, the TMTV Real Estate (Hat Yai) project in Song Khla Province, the rubber procurement project, the Thammakaset Chicken Farm, the Multi Clinic project, the Humzah Hospital in



Nong Chok District, and the fisheries (Somalian boat). Based on its propaganda, the Muslim investors would obtain dividends consistent with Islam's principles and a part of the dividend would be contributed for helping orphans. The alleged offenders launched all projects the same time for encouraging new investments and using their money to pay the dividends to the first group of investors by claiming that such money were profits from the initial projects. The total damages are approximately 128,491,908 baht. Payment of the return higher than the rate prescribed by law is regarded as the offence of the loan of money amounting to public cheating and fraud. The special inquiry officials thus froze

the suspects' property and requested the Anti-Money Laundering Office to manage their crime proceeds and to protect the right of injured persons according to Section 50, paragraph two of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E.2542 (1999) and its amendment. This case remains in the inquiry process for further collecting evidence.



Case of Nice Day Travel Limited Company (Special case no.38/2017)

The DSI obtained complaints from 142 injured persons losing over 180 million baht of investments and not receiving the returns on investments as advertised or announced by the Nice Day Travel Limited Company in its persuasion to invest in supplying rooms for foreign tourist groups in Thailand with the returns higher than the domestic financial institution's loan interest rate. On April 4, 2017, the Bureau's special case inquiry team, therefore, searched the Nice Day Travel Company Limited's house and home office in Chom Thong District, Bangkok and seized the house and home office valued at 30 million baht and 4 million baht respectively including 3 cars worth 7 million baht, 7 big bikes worth 3 million baht, and 6 million-baht cash (50 million baht in total).

Case of the System Plug and Play Limited Company (Special case no. 112/2017)

The System Plug and Play Limited Company and the Innovision Holding Limited Company are accused of deceiving the public through the social media (from August 2015 to September 2016) into investing in their packages of investment with the return of 7% a week for 52 weeks (1 year). The injured persons in this case are 2,653 investors who lost their money amounting to 574,188,781.22 baht. According to the Criminal Court's judgment, the accused no.3 (Mr.Phudit Kittitharadilok) was sentenced to the maximum

20-year imprisonment, the accused no.1 (the System Plug and Plays Limited Company) and the accused no.2 (the Innovision Holding Limited Company) together with the accused no.3 shall jointly return 574,188,781.22 baht to 2,653 injured persons with 7.5% of the yearly interest and shall be fined 663,750,000 baht.



Bureau of Taxation Crime

The Bureau of Taxation Crime takes charge of preventing, suppressing, and investigating crimes under the Revenue Code, the Customs Act, the Excise Act, the Act on Tax and Duty Compensation of Exported Goods Produced in the Kingdom. In 2017, the Bureau coped with 10 special cases, 11 preliminary investigation cases, and 5 fact-finding cases. Most taxation cases received by the Bureau were tax evasion by false declaration.

For its special case no.57/2017, the Bureau started to investigate this case after informed by an unnamed source longing for a reward for information leading to the arrest of the culprit. From the source, Thai company imported 37 new cars (Sunlong models) as complete built up (CBU) cars produced and exported from China to Malaysia before importing from Malaysia to Thailand but falsely declaring Malaysia as the country of origin in its import entries for having the right to pay less duties and exploiting the zero tax privilege of the ASEAN origin (Form D) according to the agreement on the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme for the ASEAN free trade area (AFTA). Such tax evasion acts are the offences under Section 27 and Section 99 of the Customs Act, B.E.2469 (1926) in conjunction with Section 16 and Section 17 of the Customs Act (No.9), B.E.2482 (1939).



On July 5, 2017, the Bureau's special case inquiry team and the officials from the Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime with a search warrant issued by the Samut Prakan Provincial Court combed the company's business premises in Bang Chalong Sub-District, Bang Phli District in Samut Prakan Province and seized 6 boxes of documents, e.g. bank statements, contracts, transfer slips, etc., for further examinations.



This year under the project designed to reinforce public sector networks for legal actions in taxation cases, the Bureau organized a seminar at the Centra Government Complex Hotel and Convention Center, Chaeng Watthana, Bangkok on June 26, 2017. The participants including 72 officials of the Bureau, the Revenue Department, the



Customs Department, and the Excise Department were divided into 3 groups. Each group brainstormed 4 topics, namely an amendment to the provision for taxation crime regarded as a special case according to the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E.2547 (2004), integration of taxation crime prevention and suppression in government agencies, special case coordination, and linkage and exchange of tax information.



Bureau of Regional Operation

The Bureau of Regional Operation supervises the DSI's Operation Centers in Regions 1-9 and the Southern Border Province Operation Center in accordance with the Director-General's notification of designated areas so as to ensure the rapidity, fairness and efficiency in the prevention, suppression and control of serious crimes. In 2017, the Bureau and its operation centers handled 160 special cases, 36 preliminary investigation cases, and 47 fact-finding cases.

For actively preventing and suppressing special crimes based on the Ministry of Justice's policies, especially tax evading crime causing adverse effect on the country's revenue, the Bureau investigated gangs importing used cars but falsely declaring as domestically assembled cars which caused damage to consumers and affected the country's revenue. Such acts are regarded as the smuggling of prohibited or restricted items without permission, document forgery, use of fraudulent document, and money laundering.

On May 18, 2017, the inquiry team of the special case no.120/2017 requested the warrants for searching 9 car companies and showrooms in Bangkok and seized 122 tax-unpaid cars such as Lamborghini, Rolls-Royce, McLaren, and Lotus, etc. worth around 2.4 billion baht. On May 24, 2017, the inquiry team combed 6 places and seized 38 cars valued at approximately 600 million baht with their import documents.

The examination of sale documents revealed that 32 super cars were declared to the Customs at the price lower than their actual price causing 673 million baht of tax loss. From further investigations, 11 Lamborghini Aventador cars (a new and high price model) were declared as Lamborghini Gallardo cars (an old and lower price one) causing the huge loss of import duty. It was believed that other 2 Lamborghini cars registered as assembled cars were imported in whole cars, not in parts but using forged documents in order to pay the tax at 80% of the declared price, instead of paying at the whole car tax rate up to 328%.



Coordinating with the DSI, the National Vehicle Crime Intelligence Service (NaVCIS) found that 10 cars out of 42 cars reportedly stolen from the United Kingdom were seized by the DSI. The NaVCIS thus requested the DSI to extend its investigations for apprehending and taking legal actions against those offenders. The information from the Customs Department revealed a total of 256 tax-evading cars amounting to 4,313 million baht. The Bureau summoned 16 alleged offenders to hear the charges.



On June 1-2, 2017, Mr.Suwapan Tanyu-wattana (the Minister of Justice) accompanied by Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang (the DSI's Director-General), Mr.Sarunpong Fungkiat (the Head of the DSI's Southern Border Provinces Operation Center), and executives from Ministry of Justice encouraged the officials of Narathiwat Legal Execution Office and Narathiwat Probation Office to perform their duty in accord with a variety of cultures, ideas, and life styles of the locals, to build trustworthiness, and to enhance efficiency in justice rendering to people by upholding the people-centered principle.



On August 30, 2017, the Head of the DSI's Southern Border Province Operation Center received the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Lt.Col.Korawat Pamprapakorn on his visit to deliver policies and operational guidelines, and to follow up the key tasks against security crime in the southern border area. The DSI's Deputy Director-General also met with the Commander of the Pattani Rangers Task Force Unit Maj.Gen.Jatuporn Klampasut, to discuss official issues and guidelines for a joint operation against security crime and terrorism in the area.



On November 29, 2017, in the 3rd meeting of 2016 for joining work on creation of central security and case database of security agencies in the southern border provinces held at the Southern Border Province Administrative Center in Yala Province, the Head of the DSI's Southern Border Province Operation Center presented the database of threats to information in the southern border provinces.



Bureau of Special Operation

The Bureau of Special Operation's responsibilities include search and arrest operations requiring tactical skills, surveillance operation, VIP and place protection, witness protection, suspect control and tactical training services to the DSI's officials. Additionally, in 2017, the Bureau was assigned 2 cases for preliminary investigations and 1 case for fact finding inspection.

Investigation into academic certificate falsification (Investigation no.114/2017)

The DSI received a complaint letter dated January 16, 2017 requesting its investigation into a gang falsifying academic certificates of foreign universities used to apply for Ph.D.lecturer and expert positions in the Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna and the Kasetsart University. In the letter, the complainant detailed the investigation results that from checking with foreign universities where the applicants claimed to graduate by the Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna and the Kasetsart University, it was uncovered that the applicants have never been the alumni of those universities. The complainant also searched those applicants' name on the internet and found in Nopadol's Blog that the applicant for the position at the Kasetsart University was the student of the Universal Ministries of the King's College (UMKC).

The Bureau's team surfed the internet for DrNoppadol's Blog and BishopNoppadol's Blog and found that they offered coordination services for overseas education from bachelor to doctoral degrees claiming the student could graduate from 6 months to 2 years with the tuition fees from 60,000-225,000 baht. Investigations revealed that Mr.Noppadol Gonthongkham is an agent of the University of Southampton and the University of Hertfordshire in the United Kingdom of which their certificates were used to apply for academic positions at the Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna and the Kasetsart University. Besides, Mr.Gonthongkham together with Mr.Atsachan Chaikhampor are the agents in the South

East Asia Region of the UMKC in the United States allegedly accredited by the Florida State's Ministry of Education and the U.S. Distance Learning Association (USDLA). From the DSI's case database, Mr.Gonthongkham is an alleged offender in the DSI's special case no.79/2014 (the case of Universal Life Church (ULC) which is in the prosecution stage) while Mr.Chaikhampor is his lawyer in that case and the person who certified the translation of the certificate of the Doctoral of Philosophy's Degree in Management at the University of Southampton used to apply for the position at the Kasetsart University.

From the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) investigation on request of the Bureau, the UMKC is not in the list of accredited academic institutes of any U.S. states and the USDLA is also not in the list of recognized U.S. accreditation institutes. Therefore, it is believed that those people jointly established the UMKC without a teaching license from the Higher Education Committee.

The interrogations with 41 witnesses by the Bureau indicated that the weblog's owner and his accomplices persuaded them to enroll at the UMKC and to apply for the positions of assistant professor by dishonestly declaring a false statement that the UMKC is accredited by the Florida State's Ministry of Education and its degree certificates are eligible for higher salary adjustment. This case's suspects are likely to be involved in the cases of the World Peace University and the ULC (Special case nos.145/2013, 177/2013, 67/2014, and 79/2014). Their acts are considered to be the offences of jointly establishing a private academic institute without permission, jointly granting the degree to people without authority, jointly providing university education without permission or doing any acts causing people to believe that they are authorized to provide education, joining in dishonest deception by false statements or concealment of the truth from the public and taking property from the deceived persons by such deception, and jointly entering false data, either in whole or in part, or false computer data into the computer system in the manner likely to cause damage to other persons or the public subject to the Private Higher Education Institution Act, B.E.2546 (2003) and its amendment, Section 341 and Section 342 of the Criminal Code, and the Computer-Related Crime Act, B.E.2550 (2007).

Protection of the DSI headquarters during the royal cremation ceremony of the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej

In response to the Justice Minister's order to maintain security and coordinate with other government agencies regarding intelligence during the royal cremation ceremony of the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej (from October 26 – 29, 2017), the Bureau implemented the DSI's security plan, the "Kahttiya 60", for guarding the DSI headquarters and setting up the DSI's ad hoc security unit by integration with other entities of the DSI.



Security measures consisted of locating a security command center in front of the DSI headquarters for emergency response and outer area control, preparing vehicles for intelligence and rapid deployment teams, rehearsing security controls, clarifying the observation of suspicious persons or objects to the DSI's security guards and monitoring their work, and patrolling the area.



Refresher training course on pistol inspection and maintenance for the DSI's officials at the operational level



On March 23, 2017, the Bureau by the Exhibits Storage and Control Division organized a refresher training course on pistol inspection and maintenance for 15 operational officials of the DSI at the meeting room on the 7th floor of the DSI headquarters. The training comprised the general information about the pistols (Glock 19), the lectures and practices on the inspection, disassembly, assembly, and cleaning procedures, and 12 rules for safe gun handling.

Training course for discipline and physical fitness of the DSI's officials

On September 4–15, 2017, the Bureau by the Special Operation Division organized a training course for discipline, physical fitness, and operation efficiency of the DSI's officials. The training in the morning session was the practice on the roll call and the march, while the physical fitness, i.e. run, push-ups, and sit-ups, was tested in the afternoon.



Refresher training course for tactical expertise of the Bureau's officials

On October 6, 2017, the Bureau by the Witness Protection Division organized a refresher training course on handling pistol and first-aid at the shooting range of the 2nd Infantry Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment, King's Guard. The training was for the officials responsible for witness protection who require physical and mental readiness, knowledge about pistols, and shooting drills for self-defense and protection of witnesses in special cases.



Training course for tactical expertise of the Bureau's firearms instructors

On December 6-7, 2017, the Bureau by the Special Operation Division held a tactical training course at the shooting range of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand in Kanchanaburi Province. This course was aimed at strengthening its firearms instructors' physical fitness and perfecting their tactical mastery including shooting on move and in low light.





For the Bureau's social activity in this year, on June 3, 2017, the officials of the Bureau's Witness Protection Division planted Mangrove trees in Samut Songkhram Province for environmental rehabilitation and protection of the coastline from natural erosion.



Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center

The Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center takes charge of servicing other Bureaus with information technology for the DSI's work system development, setting up and developing computer systems, evolving the DSI's special instruments for special case investigations, and conducting forensic identification, crime scene photograph examination and polygraph tests.



The Bureau has incessantly developed and upgraded the DSI's data warehouse system for integrating its data with government agencies and supporting operations of organizations under the Ministry of Justice including intelligence operations in the southern border provinces and other works as requested by agencies wishing to use the DSI's data warehouse system. On January 26, 2017, the Bureau trained 18 officials including 2 persons from the Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, the Department of Probation, the Department of Corrections, the Rights and Liberties Protection Department, the Office of Justice Affairs, and the Central Institute of Forensic Science each (12 participants in total), and 6 persons from the Office of the Election Commission of Thailand at the DSI's computer room on the 1st floor of the DSI headquarters. The 1-day training course included the session of lecture on the advantage and use of data warehouse system and the session of exercise.

On August 18, 2017, the Bureau and the King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok co-hosted the "Innovation for Crime Combating Conference and Contest 2017" at the Bencharat Conference Hall, Nawamin Rachinee Building, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok. This academic seminar has been the cooperation since 2013 between the DSI and 6 leading academic institutions, i.e. Kasetsart University, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Mahidol University, Chulalongkorn University, and King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok.

The activity included the academic seminar on "Innovative Technology for Crime Control and Justice Process 4.0" and the invention contest on computer software development for data analytics. Furthermore, there were poster and oral presentations of the work from the 2017 contest on innovative technology for supporting special case investigations and the exhibition of research and development of innovative technology for special case investigations resulted from the cooperation between the DSI and its academic institutions' network.



Pol.Lt.Col.Anurak Rojananirankit, the Director of the Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center, thanked the King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok for supporting venue and facilities.



Lecture on “Data Analysis for Special Case Investigations”



Lecture on “Data Science and Big Data Analytics”



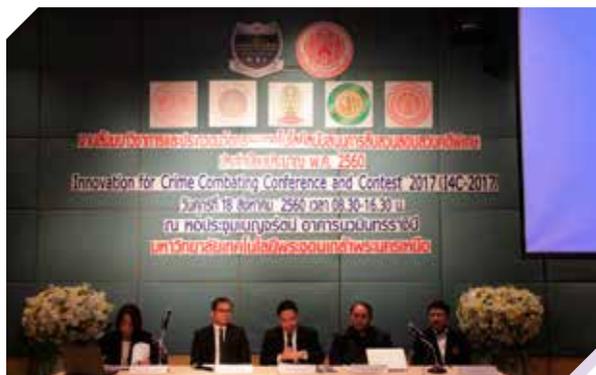
Group exercise on data analytics with R Program



Mahidol University's students participated in the demonstration of tools for developing work.



Exhibition area for the demonstration of tools for developing work



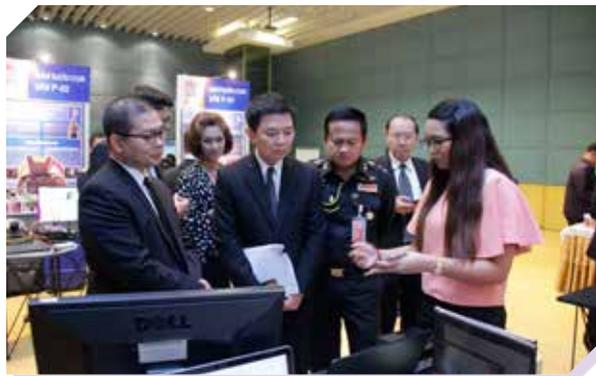
Opening ceremony of the "Innovation for Crime Combating Conference and Contest 2017"



Discussion on “Innovative Technology for Crime Control and Justice Process 4.0”



Presentation of masterpieces in the contest and exhibition of research and development of innovative technology for special case investigations



Poster presentation of masterpieces in the contest



Oral presentation of masterpieces in the contest



Awards granting for "Innovation for Crime Combating Conference and Contest 2017"

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 to conduct research for the development of special case investigation system. As a result, its internal structure consists of the Administration Division, the Special Case Investigation System Development Division, the Specific Expertise Development Division, the Institute for Special Case Investigation Development (DSI Academy), and the Telecommunications Center.

In 2017, the Bureau organized the following 9 major courses:

Orientation course for special case inquiry officials, 9th Class

The 3-month course from February 14 to May 15, 2017 was held at the Amari Hotel, Don Muang Airport, Bangkok aimed at increasing the special case inquiry officials' skills and proficiencies in special case investigations with fairness, efficiency, and effectiveness as stipulated in the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E.2547 (2004) and its amendment abided by the principles of morals, ethics, human rights, and applicable laws.



In this course, on April 4, 2017, the representatives of each group presented their analytic study and practice on producing and compiling an inquiry file of a case assigned to their groups (8 cases for 8 groups) reviewed and commented by the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Lt.Col.Prawut Wongseenin and the Bureau Directors.



Orientation course for Special Case Officers, 18th Class

The 7-month course was aimed at equipping the DSI's newly recruited officials with knowledge and insight into the proper special case procedures for efficient and effective operations under the principles of virtue, ethics, human rights, and applicable laws. The course took place at the Royal Police Cadet Academy, Sam Phran District, Nakhon Pathom Province from September 1, 2016 to March 24, 2017.



Training course on the tactical use of pistols for the DSI's officials



This 3-day training course consisted of a lecture on the fundamental use and maintenance of pistols and practices to enhance their skills in using pistols and tactical shooting for efficient operations. The course was held at the Royal Thai Police's Intelligence Development Center, Special Branch Bureau, Bangkok on August 22-25, 2017.



Workshop in preparation for Thailand 4.0

The 3-day workshop held at the Centra Government Complex Hotel and Convention Center, Bangkok, during August 29-31, 2017, was aimed at providing the DSI's personnel with knowledge about the government policy on Thailand 4.0 and preparing them for the DSI's missions under the policy.



Training course on crisis management

The 5-day training course on crisis management held at Naresuan Camp and the Regent Cha Am Beach Resort in Petchaburi Province on September 11-15, 2017 was to provide the participants with knowledge about crisis management and negotiation skills for improving their abilities to handle either unexpected, high pressure situations, or masses. Exercises by using possible scenarios were for training the participants.



Training course on special case file compilation and court proceedings

The objectives of this 120-hour training course were to provide 74 special case inquiry officials and special case officers with knowledge and understanding about evidence collection for an inquiry file of special case, and to enhance their abilities to create an accurate, efficient and standardized special case file, and full preparation for a court testimony as a witness. The course was held at the Royal Thai Police Club on November 1-26 and 28, 2017 and at the Dhurakij Pundit University, Bangkok on November 27, 2017.



Training course on development of intelligence potential for special cases

On November 6-10, 2017, the Bureau organized a training course on development of intelligence potential for special cases at the Interior College in Chon Buri Province, for providing fundamental principles of intelligence to 25 participants and making them to apply the lessons learned for analyzing, planning and forecasting all kinds of threats, for employing the same direction to solve problems, and for coordinating and integrating intelligence with relevant agencies.



Knowledge Management (KM) Project

This yearly project was hosted by the Bureau for collecting and disseminating knowledge necessary for special case investigations, seeking the best practice for implementation, and making the DSI into a learning organization. Activities in the project comprised 2 workshops on special case investigations held at the Rama Gardens Hotel on January 24 and on April 25, 2017 respectively and a seminar named the KM Day seminar held at the Centra Government Complex Hotel & Convention Center on September 12, 2017.





The 2 workshops were organized for presenting the work plan and progress of special case investigations by the Bureaus' representatives taking charge of producing KM documents.



The KM team of each Bureau presented its KM outcomes on the KM day.

In 2017, the KM Committee awarded the KM prizes to the Bureaus with outstanding KM in 3 fields, i.e. the knowledge of the search and evidence collection for special cases, the control and systematization of informants, and the Public Sector Management Quality Award (PMQA).

Prize	Bureau	Work
Knowledge 1: Search and evidence collection for special cases		
1st Prize	Bureau of Human Trafficking Crime	A kit for control of intelligence collection equipment
2nd Prize	Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment Crime	Aerial investigations: Wat Phra Dhammakaya Case
3rd Prize	Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies	Network information diagram relating to government procurement
Knowledge 2: Control and systematization of informants		
1st Prize	Bureau of Regional Operation	Production of information profiting special case investigations
Knowledge 3: Public Sector Management Quality Award (PMQA)		
1st Prize	Bureau of Development and Logistics	Enhancement of training management by using an electronic form
2nd Prize	Bureau of Special Operation	Research and development of shooting simulators
3rd Prize	Bureau of Illegal Financial Business Crime	Development of a request form for extending the term of fact-finding inspections, preliminary investigations, and special case investigations



Moreover, there were prizes for the KM work created by a group or an individual. The 1st prize belonged to Pol.Lt.Col.Darun Jadcharoen for the financial analysis software and the 2nd prize awarded to the group of Pol.Maj.Nathaphon Disayatham for the use of aerial photos from Drone for the DSI Map.

Under this KM project, prizes also awarded to the persons actively engaging in sharing and disseminating knowledge to the DSI's personnel and external agencies, namely Pol.Lt.Col.Pattana Sukornsut (the Special Case Expert), Pol.Maj.Nathaphol Disyatham (the Expert on Consumer Protection and Environment Cases), and Pol.Lt.Col. Sonthaya Ratanatharos from the Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies.

Study visit of the DSI Academy's team

On August 23, 2017, the DSI Academy's team led by Pol.Lt.Col.Prawut Wongseenin (the DSI's Deputy Director-General) visited the NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia in Jakarta, Indonesia and discussed with Pol.Bri.Gen.Napoleon Bonaparte (the Secretary of the NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia) the way to share their experience and situations of transnational crime for cooperation in preventing and suppressing human trafficking, computer crime, etc.



Bureau of Policy and Strategy

The Bureau of Policy and Strategy is responsible for formulating and pursuing the Department's policies and strategic plans, determining and managing the DSI's budget, and monitoring, evaluating and reporting the DSI's performance under its policies and strategies. The performance of the project on development of the DSI network potential for special crime prevention in 2017 by its Special Crime Prevention Network Division included 8 following activities:

Activity for enhancing the DSI network members' potential for collecting evidence of special crime

This activity, held at the We-Train International House Company Limited in Bangkok on December 22-24, 2017, was aimed at providing the people's network with knowledge and understanding of anti-human trafficking, intelligence and its nature, and basic martial arts for their capacity to monitor crime in their areas and report the information to the DSI.





Activity for publicizing the mission to counter special crime of the DSI's networks and supporting the establishment of their information centers

The objectives of this activity comprised organizing the forums to educate members of the DSI's networks about pyramid schemes and the DSI Map, supporting the members to cope with problems in their locality by themselves and to report crime to the DSI, maintaining and expanding the networks via jointly learning process, and establishing information centers in Trat, Sa Kaeo, Nan, and Prachuap Khiri Khan Provinces on February 20-23, 2017, March 8, 2017, and March 26, 2017 respectively.



Activity for publicizing performance of the DSI's networks

The Bureau produced “the DSI Network Journal” for publicizing its activities and for using as its channel of communications with the DSI's networks. In 2017, 6,000 copies of the aforesaid quarterly journal were published and sent to its network members throughout the nation.



Activity for strengthening and developing special crime networks

The workshops for producing and developing the memorandum of understanding (MOU) on cooperation between the DSI and related agencies were organized in Bangkok on December 15, 2016 participated by 50 working team members and on March 28, 2017 for attending by 100 participants from the DSI and related agencies respectively.



The MOU streamlined the DSI's operational process, set up precise criteria for exchanges, requests, and storage of information between the agencies, offered the training for enhancement of law enforcement capacity and use of advanced technology, and generated cooperation, both academic and human resources, and support on budgets, techniques, equipment, innovation of information technology and communications, and knowledge for development of special case investigations.



Activity for producing special crime lecturers

This activity included a 3-day training course for lecturers held at the DSI's meeting room 2 on the 8th floor of the Government Complex, Building B in Bangkok on May 13-15, 2017.



The participants comprising 50 officials of the DSI were trained by a famous trainer team. The activity was aimed at producing professional lecturers capable of properly disseminating knowledge of special crime prevention to other officials of the DSI and members of the networks in every sector.



Activity for exchanging special crime information between the DSI's international networks

The workshop for 70 participants was organized at the Centra Government Complex Hotel and Convention Center, Bangkok on June 29-30, 2017. The first group of participants (40 persons) included the members of the people's network living in foreign countries and the international networks previously collaborating with the DSI, while the second group was 30 officials of the DSI. In the workshop, the participants jointly exchanged



work practices and crime reports in their area and suggested ideas of efficiently preventing local crime. This workshop also strengthened relationships among participants.

Activity for hearing opinions and granting the DSI's Prototype Network Award 2017

The seminar was aimed at presenting the DSI's performance on promoting public participation in the year 2017, providing opportunities for the network members to exchange



their work experience and to propose their directions of plans and activities in the fiscal year 2018 based on the principles of the participatory governance, sustainably maintaining the networks, and honoring the devoted members from the public and private sectors, people organization and international networks by granting them the DSI's Prototype Network Award 2017. This activity was organized at the Centra Government Complex Hotel and Convention Center, Bangkok on August 28, 2017.

Activity for promoting participation and strength of the civil society sector in preventing, monitoring, and reporting special crime

This activity was aimed at educating 5 local communities about pyramid schemes and the DSI Map, and establishing the communities for special crime watch in Trat, Surat Thani, Chumphon, Loei and Bangkok. During 2 months, the crime watch communities were founded in 5 areas; namely in Ko Chang Minor District, Trat Province (on June 20, 2017), in Surat Thani Province (on July 5, 2017), in Chumphon Province (on July 6, 2017), in Loei Province (on July 18, 2017), and in Nong Chok District, Bangkok (on July 25, 2017).



Bureau of Special Case Management

The Bureau of Special Case Management is responsible for secretarial work for the Board of Special Case (BSC), receipt of complaints and clues from people and organizations requesting justice and the DSI's assistance in criminal matters, inspection for primary fact-finding, and suggestions to the Director-General for making orders on the issue.



For the BSC meeting of 2017, it was organized by the Bureau at the Government House on November 8, 2017 with the following results.

1. The meeting acknowledged the enforcement of the Ministerial Regulation on the Structure of the Department of Special Case Investigation, Ministry of Justice, B.E. 2560 (2017) for reorganizing the DSI to match with its task increases and changes,

2. The meeting approved the issuance of the BSC's Notification No.7, B.E. 2560 (2017), about the determination of nature of offences regarded as special cases under Section 21, paragraph one (1) of the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E. 2547 (2004), to adjust the elements of crimes regarded as special cases in some laws in accord with the updated amendment,

3. The meeting approved the issuance of the BSC's notification about the criterion and procedure for requesting and obtaining the BSC's resolution accepting a criminal case as a special case, B.E. 2560 (2017).

4. The meeting passed its resolution accepting the following 4 criminal cases as the special cases requiring investigations according to Section 21, paragraph two (2) of the Special Case Investigation Act, B.E. 2547 (2004).

1) A case of laundering the proceeds from corruption in financial transactions between the Office of the Welfare Promotion Commission for Teachers and Education of Personnel and the Billion Innovated Group Company Limited and others

2) A case of Shane Leasing Credit Union allegedly committing public cheating and fraud and tax evasion

3) A case of M-Landarch Company Limited and others jointly cheating and defrauding the Directorate of Joint Operations, Royal Thai Armed Forces by selling an ineffective narcotics detector called Alpha6

4) A case of laundering the proceeds from corruption in government-to-government rice deals (G2G) under the Rice Subsidy Scheme in 2011-2012

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary is mainly responsible for general administration and public relations work, finance, accounting and budgeting work, and human resources work consisting of recruitment, employment and appointment of government officials and employees managed by its Human Resources Management Group. In 2017, the projects and activities for personnel development were as follows.

Project for advancing knowledge and understanding of compliance with the morals and ethics standards of special case inquiry officials and special case officers for preventing conflict of interest

Under this project, a seminar was arranged at the Centra Government Complex Hotel & Convention Center in Bangkok on April 19, 2017 presided by the DSI's Director-General Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang. The lecturers comprised the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul who advised the participants on the special case inquiry officials and special case officers' practice with morals and ethics standards, and the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC)'s Assistant Secretary-General and the expert on law and inquiry who explained how to work without conflicts of interest.





Other activities to promote the compliance with the morals and ethics standards of special case inquiry officials and special case officers for preventing conflicts of interest were the exhibition of a handbook on working without conflicts of interest and the campaign against conflicts of interest organized on June 8, 2017 and led by the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul.



The DSI's Director-Generals Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul and Pol.Lt.Col.Korawat Panprapakorn and officials visited the boot exhibiting the handbook on working without conflict of interest. The campaign against conflicts of interest at the DSI Headquarters, the Ministry of Justice, and the Food Center of the Government Complex, Building A.



Project on mind management and self-training with Dharma

On June 13-15, 2017, the Office of the Secretary's Human Resources Management Group organized the project on mind management and self-training of Dharma practice for wisdom and peace at the Rama IX Golden Jubilee Temple, in Bangkok with its aims to cultivate the DSI's personnel with anti-corruption attitude and to promote transparent behavior in their work complying with the DSI's core values namely dignity, specialty, integrity.



Project to enhance knowledge of disciplinary action, fact-finding inspection and inquiry into government officials' wrongful act liability

This project for the DSI's Disciplinary Committee was aimed at achieving the following 3 outcomes. First, the DSI's Disciplinary Committee would have knowledge and understanding of criteria, conditions, techniques, practices of the disciplinary inquiry, appeal, complaint, and liability for the official's wrongful acts. Second, the Disciplinary Committee would understand its roles as the inquiry committee and take actions correctly, fairly, rapidly and efficiently. Third, the Disciplinary Committee's members could share their experiences, problems, obstacles, and solutions and apply them into practice properly and in the same direction. This 3-day project held at the Miracle Grand Convention Hotel, Bangkok on August 29-31, 2017 included 3 lectures by representatives from the Office of the Civil Service Commission and the Comptroller General's Department.



The Head of Taxation Crime Division 1 acting the Head of Human Resources Management Group reported the details and objectives of the project to the DSI's Director General.



The lecture on “Disciplines of Civil Servants” by the legal officers from the Office of the Civil Service Commission, on August 29, 2017



The lecture on “Disciplinary Actions” by the legal officers from the Office of the Civil Service Commission, on August 30, 2017



The lecture on “the Inquiry into Liability for Wrongful Acts of Government Officials” by the legal officers from the Wrongful Act and Civil Liability Group of the Comptroller General’s Department, on August 31, 2017



Project for strengthening personnel's bonds to the DSI for its development



On September 19, 2017, the DSI's Director-General and 1,244 officials participated in this project held at the Miracle Grand Convention Center, Bangkok with its purposes to enhance the bond between the personnel and the organization and to build motivation for its personnel's work efficiency and commitment to the organization.



Project for enhancing the DSI personnel's team work capability

On December 15, 2017, the Human Resources Management Group organized a sport event to build relationships and create sound work atmosphere for love and relationships among personnel of the DSI.



Administrative System Development Group

The Administrative System Development Group has the power and duties to provide the Director-General with counsel and suggestions on the DSI's administrative system development strategies, to monitor, evaluate and produce reports on the DSI's administrative system development, to coordinate and work with other organizations within and outside the DSI for government system development, and to jointly perform or support the operation of related agencies or as assigned. The Group's highlighted activities in 2017 are as follows.

On January 27, 2017, the Group organized a workshop to deliver the DSI's policy for its good governance enhancement held at the TK. Palace Hotel in Bangkok, participated by 82 executives and officials of the DSI. In the workshop, the Director-General declared



his intent on anti-corruption, morals and ethics enhancement, and work transparency for the fiscal year 2017. The Deputy Director-General Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul explained the guidelines on evaluation of the government agencies' work ethics and transparency.



On July 25-26, 2017, the Group arranged a meeting with the Director of Administrative System Development Group from the Department of Livestock Development at the TK. Palace Hotel in Bangkok. This meeting was a forum for 60 attendees to learn from the guest speaker's experience in organizational development pursuing the Criteria of the Public Sector Management Quality Award (PMQA).



On August 16, 2017, the Group held a workshop for developing the DSI's organizational culture guidelines/measures at the Centra Government Complex Hotel & Convention Center, Bangkok.



DSI's Performance in 2017

On September 11, 2017, the Director-General Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang received the 2017 Public Sector Excellence Awards for good service development from Mr.Wisnu Krua-ngam, the Deputy Prime Minister in the annual academic seminar organized by the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC) at the Berkeley Hotel Pratunam, Bangkok.



This reward resulted from the work on “Proactive Justice Facilitation for Rawai Fishermen” by the Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment Crime.



On November 29, 2017, the Group organized an activity to raise consciousness, ethics, morals and good governance for work efficiency of the DSI's officials in the fiscal year 2018 held at the Best Western Plus Wanda Grand in Bangkok. Its objectives were to cultivate ethics and morals to the DSI's officials for transparency and faithfulness in their operations and to convey the King Rama IX's sufficient economic principle as their life guidance.



On December 26, 2017, the Group organized a meeting in preparation for the application for 2018 Public Sector Excellence Awards at the Centra Government Complex and Convention Center, Bangkok. The participants included the DSI's executives and officials responsible for services and academic work with participation or integration of the people sector. In this meeting, lecturers from the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC) including Mr.Neeranat Nakdontree (the project consultant) and Ms.Pomthip Kaewmoonkham (the expert on administrative system development) explained the criteria for applying for



the awards on public sector service and participatory governance. Moreover, Pol.Maj.Nathaphol Disyatham (the DSI's Expert on Consumer Protection and Environment Cases) and Mr.Korakot Narkwichet (the former inspector of the Department of Probation) shared their experience and awarded work.



Internal Audit Group

The Internal Audit Group under the direct command of the Director-General is responsible for inspecting the DSI's work on administration, finance and accounting. The Group also jointly performs or supports the operation of other related agencies or as assigned.

In 2017, the Internal Audit Group performed the following audits.

1. Financial auditing
 - 1.1 Receipt and disbursement of the DSI's budget, and remittance to the Ministry of Finance
 - 1.2 Financial accounting, i.e. cash, bank deposits, debtors, and expenses
 - 1.3 Accounting for inventory, i.e. supplies and materials
2. Compliance auditing
 - 2.1 Procurement and outsourcing through e-market, e-bidding, special methods
 - 2.2 Civil liability for wrongful acts by inspecting data entry into the following work systems, i.e. wrongful act liability, civil liability, breach of scholarship/study leave contract, and debtor database
 - 2.3 Inspection of the withholding tax of the public sector personnel
3. Operation and performance auditing
4. Information technology auditing
 - Inspecting and assessing risks of information in the case management system
5. Management auditing
 - Inspecting management of budget for the fiscal year 2017
6. Consulting
 - Giving advice to the inspected units in the DSI



DSI's Research Papers





Computer Crimes: A Case Study of Falsifying Emails for E-Commerce

The objective of the research by the DSI's Bureau of Development and Logistics and the Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime is to study formats, methods and techniques employed to combat computer crimes by falsifying emails for e-commerce. The study was conducted by collecting data from workshops organized by the DSI and other organizations, such as the Office of the Attorney General, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters, the Digital Government Development Agency (Public Organization), the Association of International Bank, the Thai Bankers' Association, and the SME owners by interviewing experts on various aspects, and by studying academic research. The followings are the research results.

1. The study revealed the modus operandi or the pattern of falsifying emails that includes 2 patterns as follows:

1.1 Falsifying an email with its address, name or server similar to a genuine email by adding some alphabets or special characters in the forged email, for example adding (.) between the e and r in the customer@gmail.com to create the custome.r@gmail.com for misleading people who pay little attention,

1.2 Falsifying an email having features the same as the target email with difficulty in distinguishing the forged email from the real email by using tools or advanced skills and knowledge to spoof the email system via web tools, script writing, or hacking into the system by professional hackers.



Source: <http://tricksempire.com/temporary-fake-email-generator/>

2. Methods, channels and techniques used by offenders: criminals will distinctly choose and specify their victims by searching for related and useful information from general open sources such as Google, e.g. the victims' names, addresses, locations, workplaces, personal backgrounds and most importantly their email addresses. Then the criminals will attack or install Malwares into the victims' computers or directly hack into and takeover their computer systems. After that, the victims will be watched by the criminal all the time. When a purchase order is placed and a payment is determined, the criminals will falsify and send the forged email to notify the victims of the change in the bank



Source: <http://www.calibreone.com.au/fake-emails>

account's detail. Once the criminals received the money transferred by the victims, they would either withdraw or transfer the amount and then disappear. In most cases, victims are overseas and lose their transferred money. By law, the prosecution must be done in Thailand which causes a lot of problems in practical.

3. The risk groups or the direct affected groups are the groups of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), which are the large group of businesses in Thailand. Most entrepreneurs run their business as a natural person, group of persons or non-registered ordinary partnership, unincorporated ordinary partnership, limited partnership, limited company or joint venture, where they sell and produce goods, or provide services in accord with the government's policies, directions and trends. It is obvious that the SMEs will be supported and are expanding significantly either at present or in the near future, with a focus on the full utilization of information and communication technology in trading. The SMEs have limited human resources and their major labor mainly work in the production and service sections. Their IT personnel are limited and sufficient only for using the IT to optimize primary works but still lack awareness of the dangers of computer related crimes.

Moreover, they lack proper standards and experts in computer security that require high investment and labor cost. This is a limitation of such business that cannot be implemented, which refers to high risks and may directly affects reliability of the business.



4. Guidelines for the investigation, collection and analysis of evidence: it requires quickness in collecting and analyzing all related evidence, especially analyzing the header of an email which is an important part of the email system as it records electronic footprints of the email receiving and sending system. The problem is that it is very difficult to collect evidence and prosecute the case when the evidence, in forms of electronics, computer systems, network and communication systems, is scattered in both domestic and international, and can be quickly damaged or lost. It also includes the establishment of a network of cooperation with international law enforcement agencies for further cooperation in seriously preventing, suppressing and prosecuting related crimes.

5. Prevention, damage mitigation and risk reduction: the best way is to raise awareness of perception and preparation for the risks associated with computer-related crimes, for example constantly learning about existing dangers and ongoing changes, establishing standards for work and measures related to computer security and network security, and conducting more rigorous practices focusing on preventing potential problems rather than solving them, including mitigating damage and recovering situations back to normal as soon as possible.

6. Suggestions: The followings are the suggestions for preventing threats to reduce the risk that may occur.

6.1 Creating clear and standardized work formats, framework and procedures of the organization,

6.2 Making a risk management plan e.g. examining the valuable assets of the organization, risks of the organization, reducing potential risks and damage, prioritizing actions, controlling, examining and following up on performance results, constantly improving and developing, coordinating and requiring assistance,

6.3 Acquiring and transferring knowledge, keeping up with news and trends of cyber threats, creating awareness of the proper use of information technology in the organization for more safety,

6.4 Investing in and adopting appropriate technologies.

Research for Proposing Guidelines for a National Reform of the Management of Land, Natural Resources and Environment by Local Community's Participation: A Case Study of Phang Nga and Phuket Provinces

The objective of the research by the DSI's Bureau of Development and Logistics and the Bureau of Policy and Strategy is three-fold- to study the problems of land possession, to examine the lessons learned from the local community's participation in land, natural resources and environment management in the areas of Phang Nga and Phuket Provinces, and to present the prototype of the local community's participation in the management of land, natural resources and environment befitting the areas. The method of data collection includes interviewing 24 persons from the people's organization and the government sector in the areas, observing and hearing the opinions and suggestions from participants attended the workshops in the areas, recording and photographing all steps of the workshops for qualitative analysis.



The outcome of the research revealed that there are problems of land possession in the areas of Phang Nga and Phuket Provinces resulting from the trespasses on the state's land and the national reserved forests by the capitalist group, and there are

the issuances of the documents of land title (Sor Khor 1) of 892 plots. However, the officials could inspect the documents of land title of 729 plots only due to the possession of the documents of land title of the rest plot (163 plots) by the capitalists. For the area of Talang District, Phuket Province, inspections indicated the conspiracy between the groups of capitalists and government officials to issue the documents of land title (Sor Khor 1) but only 627 documents were inspected.



In the study, the process of local community's participation was examined to use as the lesson learned. The study revealed the participation of the people in Phang Nga Province by creating its networks, inspecting information and evidence, monitoring crimes and collecting news/leads in the area, while in Phuket Province the people, and agencies in the public sector participated by creating trust, sharing experience, and joining the land inspection project.

For the prototype of local community's participation in land, natural resources and environment management, the study revealed 4 levels of participation. The first level (called the state of acknowledgement) includes giving knowledge and building understanding by the facilitator team, training, exchanging and learning, and using the local community's comments and suggestions to plan for prevention and suppression of trespasses on forests, land and natural resources. The second level (called the state of acquaintance) comprises



generating trust by the support facilitator team, practicing for skill in collecting evidence, employing the software and program containing databases of land, forest and other related boundaries, and monitoring crime in the area. The third level (called the state of confidence) consists of assisting operations in the areas by the safety supporter team, supporting instruments and budgets, developing informants, and providing protection and safety. The fourth level (called the state of all in the same boat) involves case operations by the operation team and the people by jointly working to collect related evidence for proposing to be the DSI's special cases, and testifying as the witnesses in special cases.

In summary, the states of “acknowledgement, acquaintance, confidence, and all in the same boat” are regarded as the elements of the prototype of land, natural resources and environment management by the participation of local communities, and the awareness of the existence and the right of local communities in managing natural resources for their balance and sustainability.

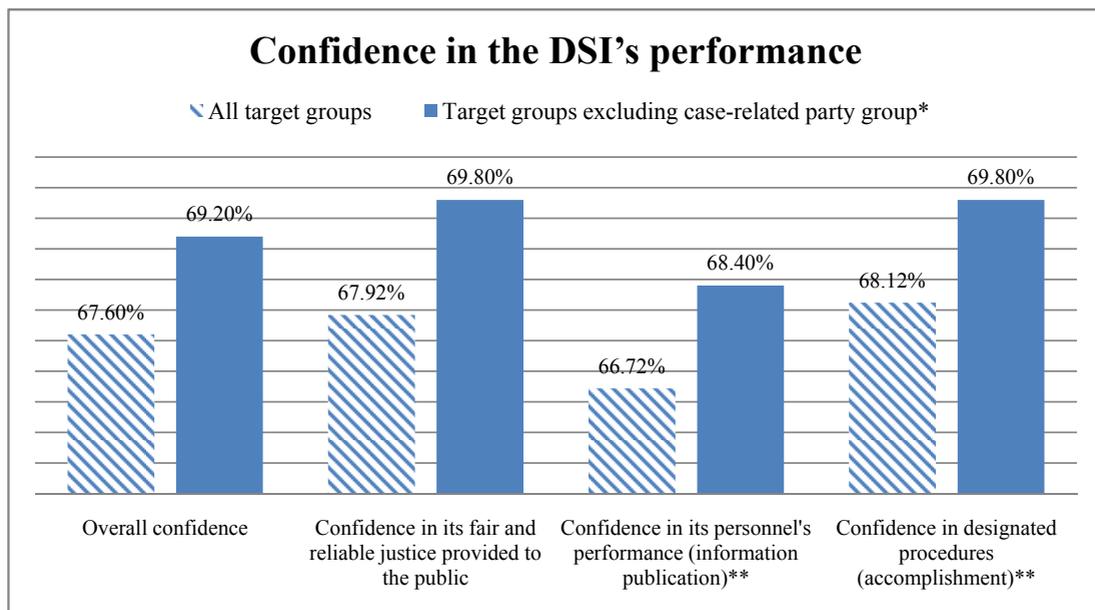
Survey Report on the Public Confidence in the DSI's Performance for the Fiscal Year 2017

The DSI assigned Suan Dusit Rajabhat University, known as Suan Dusit Poll, to conduct a survey project on Public Confidence in the DSI's Performance for the Fiscal Year 2017 with the objectives to acknowledge the level of public confidence in the DSI's performance and to acquire suggestions for efficient and effective developments of and improvements in its work procedures for providing justice to people. The survey employed quantitative and qualitative (in-depth interview) approaches. For the quantitative survey by using the questionnaire, the targets are the service users and stakeholders according to the DSI's notification of significant work process, dated February 17, 2017. The respondents included 5 special case applicants, 1 person from case-related party (the alleged offender), 158 persons from public networks, 224 persons from agencies responsible for offender databases, fact-findings inspections and special case investigations, and 3,013 persons from general public selected by multistage random sampling. For the general public group, they are the residents in the areas of Bangkok, Pathum Thani, Saraburi, Chon Buri, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Maha Sarakham, Chaiyaphum, Songkhla, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, and Trang Provinces. For the qualitative survey, the 24 respondents consisted of eminent persons, special cases advisors, members of the Board of Special Case, the Ministry of Justice's high-level executives, the DSI's executives, the representatives of justice system-related organizations, related agencies, and international organizations sharing database, and the media.

Survey Result Summary

1. Confidence in the DSI's performance

The level of confidence in the DSI's performance surveyed from the aforesaid target groups, namely, the special case applicant group, the case-related party group, the public network group, the related agency group, and the general public group, was at 67.60% in general.

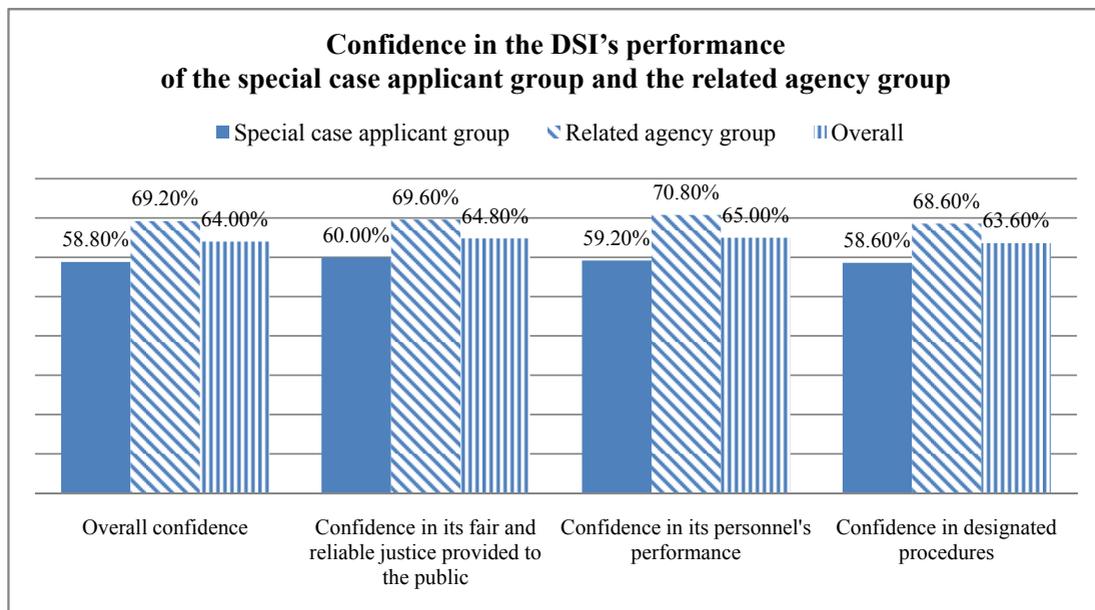


Note: * There is only 1 respondent of the case-related party group, which the opinion neither represented the group nor used for comparison.

** The special case applicant, case-related party, and related agency groups evaluated the DSI's personnel's performance and its designated procedures. The public network and general public groups evaluated its accomplishment and its personnel's performance on information publication.

The opinion of the case-related party group was excluded due to there was only one respondent. Thus the survey revealed only the opinion of the above 4 main groups detailing their overall confidence in the DSI's performance at 69.20%, namely, the confidence in its fair and reliable justice provided to the public (69.80%), the confidence in its designated procedures (69.80%), and the confidence in its personnel's performance (68.40%). Regarding

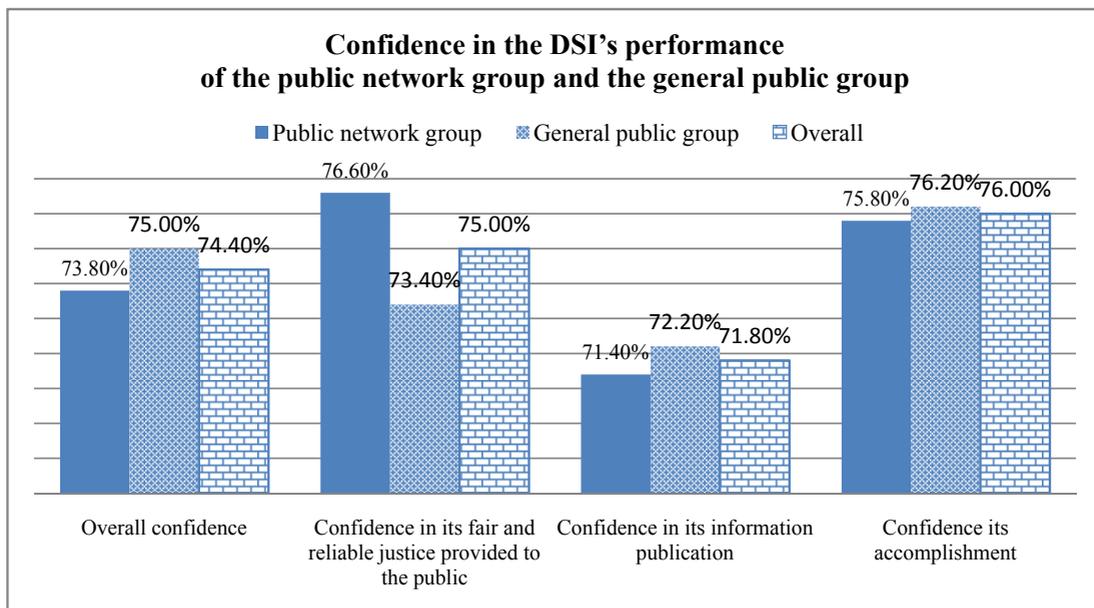
the overall satisfaction with the DSI's performance, the Suan Dusit Poll revealed the respondents' satisfaction with the DSI's designated procedures (68.12%), its fair and reliable justice provided to the public (67.92%), and its personnel's performance (66.72%), respectively.



The level of overall confidence in the DSI's performance of the special case applicant group and the related agency group was at 64.00%, namely, the confidence in the DSI's personnel's performance (65%), the confidence in its personnel's performance (63%), the confidence in its designated procedures (63.60%), and the confidence in its fair and reliable justice provided to the public (64.80%).

The special case applicant group's confidence in the DSI's designated procedures was at moderate level (58.60%) and its confidence in the DSI's fair and reliable justice provided to the public was at high level (60.00%).

The related agency group's confidence in the DSI's personnel's performance was at high level (70.80%), its confidence in the DSI's fair and reliable justice provided to the public was at 69.60%, and its confidence in the DSI's designated procedures was at 68.60%.



The level of overall confidence in the DSI's performance of the public network group and the general public group was at 74.40%, with the confidence in the DSI's fair and reliable justice provided to the public at 75.00%, and the confidence in the DSI's information publication and its accomplishment at 71.80%, and 76.00% respectively.

The quantitative survey indicated that the target groups have rather high confidence in the DSI's performance in its fair and reliable justice provided to the public and its designated procedures/accomplishment. The special case applicant group has the least confidence, while the public network and general public groups have the most confidence in the DSI's performance, particularly the DSI's accomplishment. The public recognized (have heard of) the DSI and its accomplishment from various forms of media, namely, TV, social media, online newsfeed, and newspapers.

For the qualitative survey, the opinions of in-depth interviewees indicated that if the target groups constantly and correctly acknowledge and understand the DSI's duty and accomplishment, the public tend to increase its confidence in the DSI.

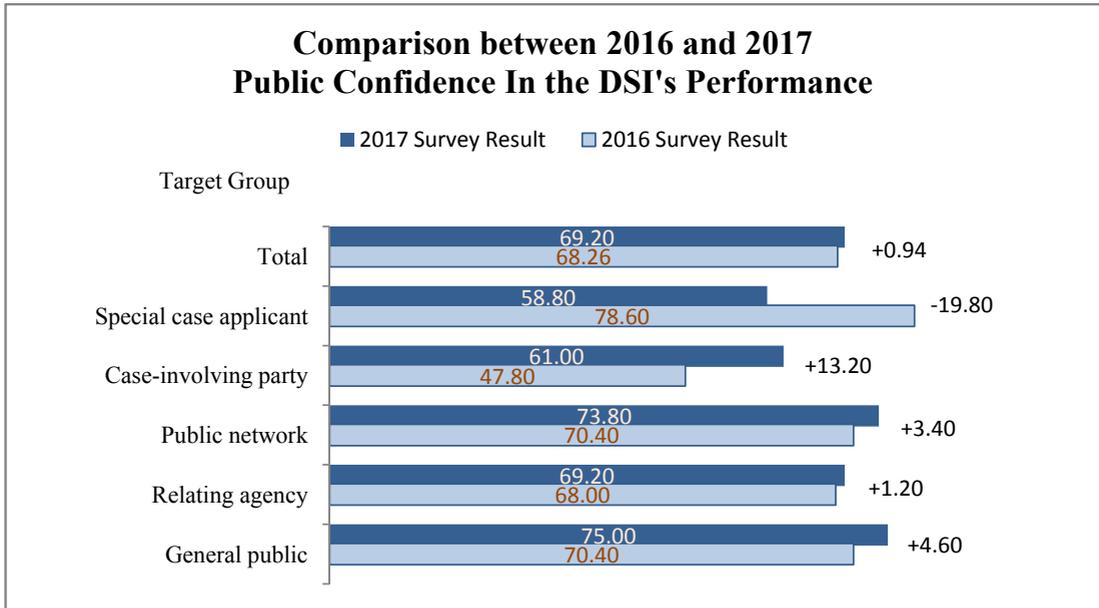
While the comments from the quantitative survey indicated that the factors affecting the target groups' confidence in the DSI include the delays in prosecutions and working and the lack of confidence in justice system and the DSI's performance, the comment from the qualitative survey suggested that there are delays in working of the DSI and in some cases, the officials are unable to identify the offenders. This is due to the fact that the DSI's all cases are not only the significant cases that attract the public attention as they cause huge impacts on people, but also the complicated cases which require a lot of time to investigate and collect evidence. Information of some cases constantly publicized previously by the DSI but subsequently stopped publicizing or lost continuation afterwards generated the public's doubts about prosecutions against offenders in such cases by the DSI. The delays in prosecutions is one of the issues raised and concerned by the stakeholders who opined that delays in prosecution, coordination, case following up, and the accomplishment reflected the DSI's less levels of specialty and professionalism.

Moreover, from the in-depth interview, the experts prioritized the development of the DSI's personnel to have knowledge, skills, and expertise in investigations, the special case in-depth following up, and the availability of technologies and tools for investigating cases and collecting evidence.

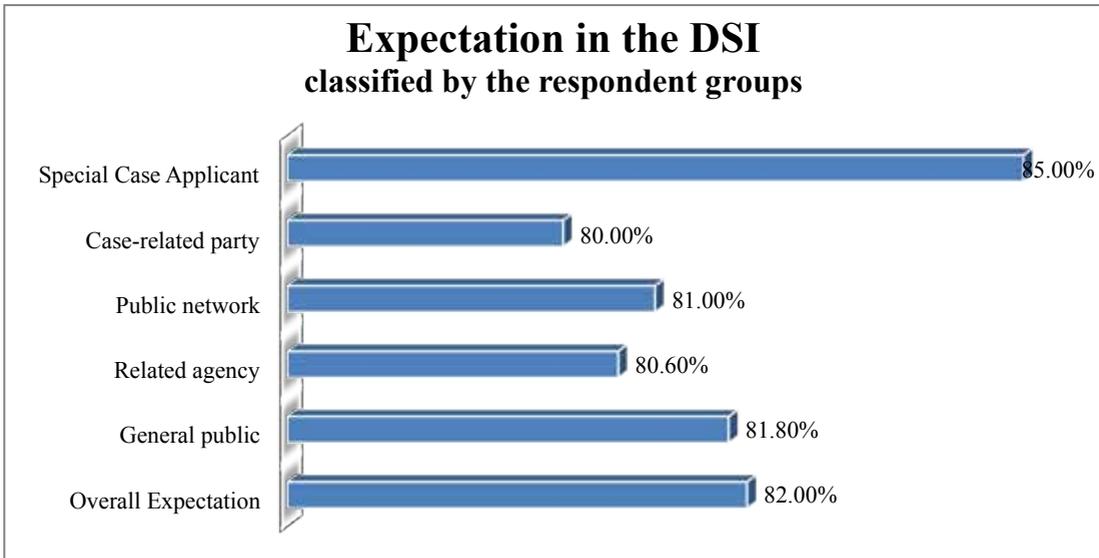
The comparison of survey report on public confidence in the DSI's performance for the fiscal year 2017 and the fiscal year 2016 in 2 aspects appeared as follows.

1) Channels of publicizing information of the DSI: Both surveys indicated that the television is the main channel that makes the DSI known to the public the most, followed by the internet/online social media, newspapers, and radios, respectively.

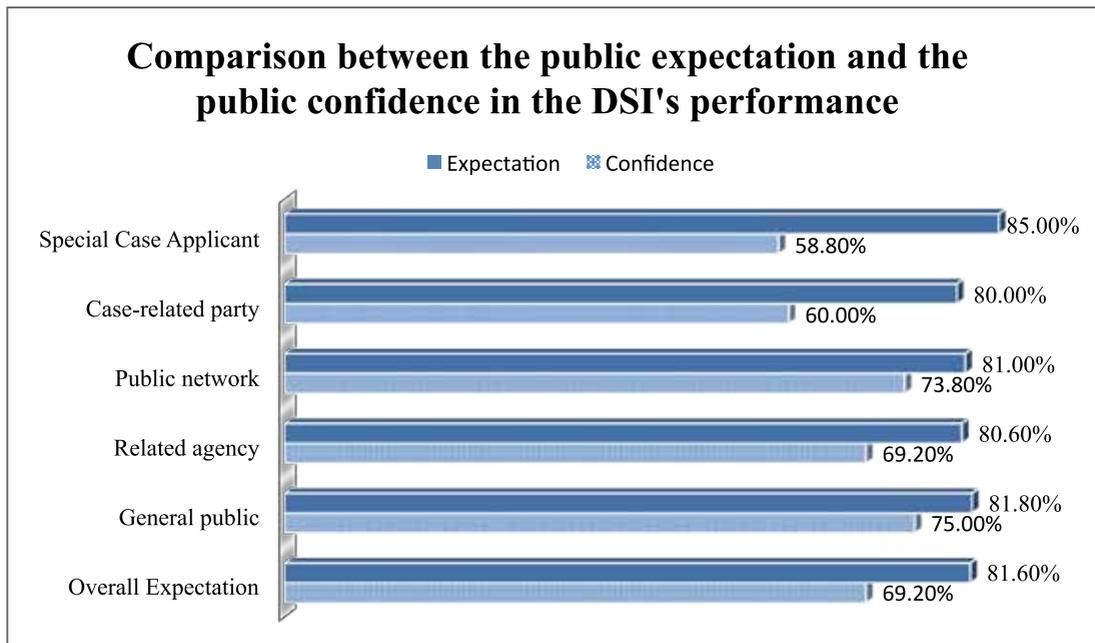
2) Levels of confidence in the DSI: The public confidence in the DSI in 2017 increased as shown in the table below.



2. Expectation in the DSI



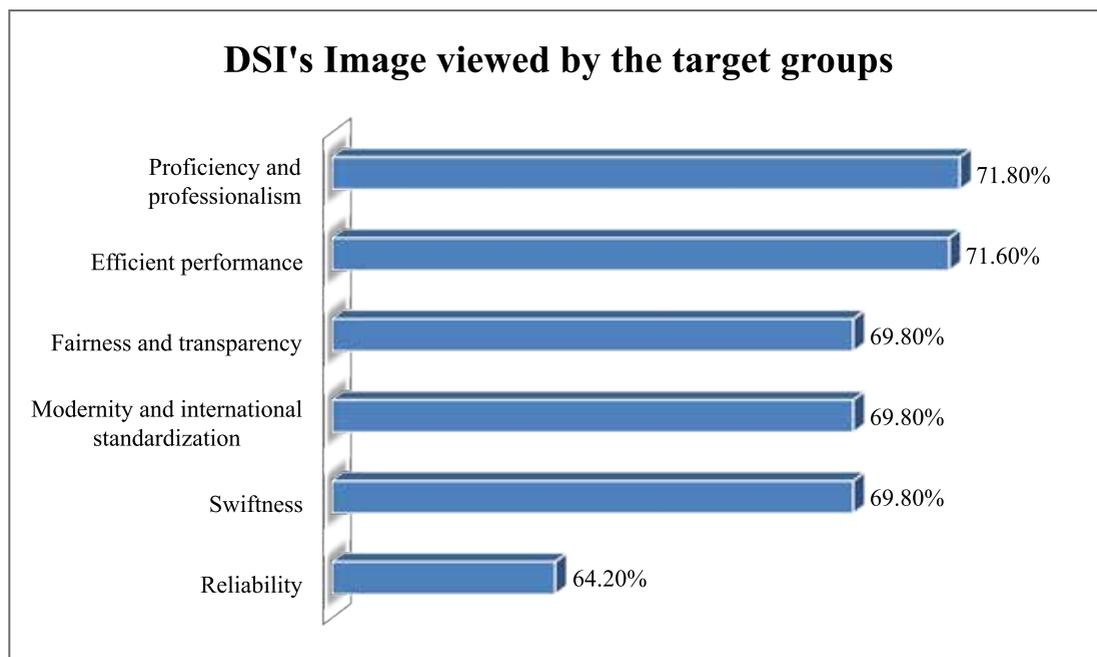
The overall expectation in the DSI of the targets was at high level (82.00%). All target groups have high to highest expectation in the DSI in terms of its expertise in special case operations and efficiency in prosecuting cases with impacts on the national security, its capacity for arresting the offenders, its fairness, honesty, transparency, and its reliable performance accepted by the public.



From the qualitative survey, the target groups' expectations for the DSI included its personnel having high standard of expertise in investigations and inquiries, its management with good governance, sincere and transparent executives, its personnel's efficient performance with integrity, transparency, justice provided to service users, and development for special case investigation skills, while the public confidence resulted from the DSI's accomplishment or its success of prosecutions and its ability to reduce serious crime causing impacts on the public, the nation, and the society.

3. DSI's Image

The results of quantitative and qualitative survey revealed that the DSI's positive images depended on its proficiency and professionalism, efficient performance, fairness, transparency, modernity and international standardization, swiftness, and reliability.



4. Information Publication

The quantitative survey indicated that the target groups knew about the DSI's information, performance and accomplishment the most from the television as it is the most convenient channel, followed by the internet and online social media, while very few people gained the DSI's information through DSI's website.

From the quantitative survey, the target groups' comments indicated that the publication of information about the DSI's roles and duties and crime alert are not sufficient and unclear. The qualitative survey also suggested the DSI to increasingly educate the target groups and the public for preventing misinformation. The experts commented that the DSI needs to raise potential victims' awareness of new forms of crimes, particularly cybercrime and economical crime. Besides, the DSI needs to categorize its target groups to communicate for crime prevention. It also needs to concretely publicize its accomplishment for the public acknowledgement as it is one of the methods to gain the public confidence. The DSI's website should be updated with useful and interesting information about the DSI's performance and accomplishment of special case investigations and inquiries as well as having the system for following up the case statistics and enabling the public to unbrokenly learn more about the DSI's performance or other useful information.

5. Suggestions

The target groups' suggestions were the DSI needs to increasingly publicize its roles, duties and accomplishment through various channels in order to educate the public about crime issues, justice system, and laws. The DSI should work fairly, honestly, transparently and streamline its work process for swiftness of prosecution, and increase its efficiency in working by utilizing modern tools and technologies to facilitate its investigations and hunts for offenders. The DSI's personnel need to be developed for having more proficiency, investigation skills and legal knowledge required for case prosecutions to catch up with the ever-changing criminal world.

Suggestion for improving the DSI's performance for gaining public confidence

1) The DSI's case advisors viewed that the matters can be done by the DSI in a short-term period is to publicize its roles and duties to the public and its target groups via mass media by presenting useful information and its past accomplishment, particularly pointing out the differences between the roles and duties of the DSI and the Royal Thai Police. Publicizing the said information should be done by using clear and easy to understand language not academic or legal terms. The communication should be aimed for educating its target groups about crime watch, prevention and suppression, especially crimes affecting the national economy and security. The DSI needs to study the nature of crimes previously handled in order to find out and protect its potential victims of such crimes. All useful information relating to the DSI's cases should be publicized on its website for easy access. The public relation should aim for publicizing information, not for building the organization's image only. Its forms of press releases or case result reports should be cleared with precise details without disclosing too much information which could affect the case proceeding. Information disclosed to the media should be the case progress or matters needed to inform the public by notifying the media of the limitation of information disclosure and giving the media opportunities to inquire for correct publication.



2) The DSI should coordinate with other government agencies related to its cases for accelerating the handling of information necessary to its investigations and fact-finding inspections, building up its networks in various technical fields both domestic and international, and exchanging knowledge for developing tools and technologies facilitating the DSI works.

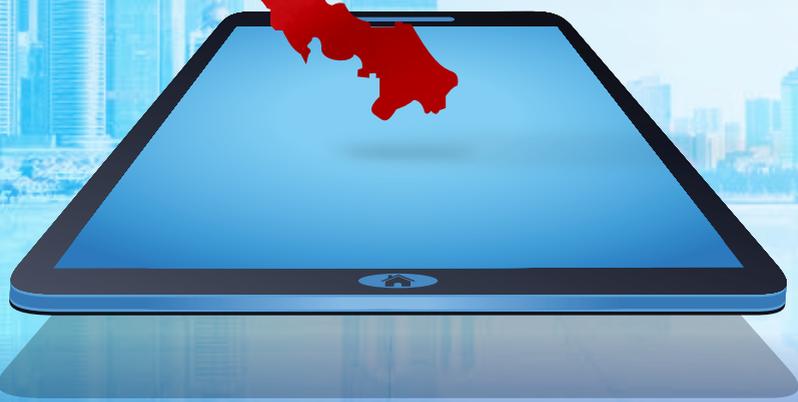
3) The DSI should prioritize its internal communication to establish good understanding between its executives and staff, and among its staff. The executives should clearly inform the staff of the organization's direction and operation, personnel development methods, performance evaluation, motivation and morale boosting process, and career progression opportunity. The DSI's executives should also give the staff at all levels opportunities to express their opinions or reflect on the problem and obstacle to work.

4) The DSI should speed up its case proceedings under lawful and thorough procedures, and provide justice in the case proceeding or explore new strategy to case management and procedures in case management investigations for gaining confidence of the public.

5) The DSI should reconsider the nature of cases regarded as its special cases. Its special cases should be complicated and difficult cases unable to handle by other organizations. The special case types should not be various as they may overlap with the cases handled by other organizations affecting its case management. Its excess number of cases also cause problems in term of the number of officials handling the case and other resources, the development of its officials' skill and their commitment in case investigations, and the public's misconceptions about the DSI's work.



DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities



On March 10, 2017, Pol.Col. Songsak Raksaksakul, the Deputy Director-General of the DSI, witnessed the destruction of over 300 tons of exhibits in 2,600 copyright infringement cases of 2017 valued at over 1,700 million baht, hosted by the Department of Intellectual Property and chaired by Gen.Prawit Wongsuwan, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Security Affairs and Minister of Defence at the 11th Infantry Regiment, King's Guard, Bang Khen District, Bangkok.



DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities

On March 22, 2017, the Director-General Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang, his deputy and officials attended the DSI's social event including lunch feast for underprivileged children, tree planting, and fish breeding held at the Baan Sangsan Dek, Foundation for the Better Life of Children (FBLC), in Lam Luk Ka District, Pathum Thani Province. This event was a part of the activities arranged for celebrating the 126th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of Justice.



On March 31, 2017, Pol.Maj.Niti Samritdetkhachon, the Head of the Information Center, Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center, and Pol.Maj.Sompit Achathongsuk, the Head of the Case Administration Division, Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime, received the certificates and pin badges for Excellent Government Officials of 2016 in the 2017 Civil Service Day Celebration (April 1, 2017) at the Thai Government House Santi Maitri Building.



On May 8, 2017, at the DSI, under its project for educational promotion and support, the Director-General Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang awarded the DSI's scholarships to 79 students who are children of the government officials and employees of the DSI.





On May 26, 2017, Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul (the DSI's Deputy Director-General) and 71 officials planted 27 trees in Suankaew Temple, Bang Yai District, Nonthaburi Province and donated 26,000 baht in cash, clothes, and books to Suankaew Foundation.



On June 21, 2017, Mrs.Achara Preeyachit, the DSI's Special Case Expert, participated in a Buddhist ritual and gave preserved food to monks on the occasion of Thai Guide Day held at the Tourism Department, Bangkok.



On July 18, 2017, Pol.Maj.Suriya Singhakamon, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, presided over the DSI's blood donation activity, on the occasion of H.R.H. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn's 65th birthday anniversary on July 28, 2017, at the DSI with its donation of 54,900 milliliters of blood from 122 officials to the Pranungkao Hospital in Nonthaburi Province.



On July 26, 2017, DSI's officials jointly made funeral flowers for the Royal Cremation Ceremony of the late King Rama IX at the Government Complex, Building A, Chaeng Wattana Road, Bangkok.



On July 28, 2017, Pol.Maj.Suriya Singhakamon, the Deputy Director-General, and the officials of the DSI offered food to the monks for sacrificing the merits for the late King Rama IX, the Queen Sirikit, and H.R.H. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn's 65th birthday anniversary at the Dusit Palace Plaza, Bangkok.



On July 27, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Wichit Upala, the Special Case Expert as the representative of DSI, partook in the project "DJOP Table-Tennis for Change 2017" hosted by the Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection at the College of Sports Science and Technology (CSST), Mahidol University in Nakhon Pathom Province.

The DSI launched its activity called “DSI Campus Tour Season 1” to build its positive image, to provide knowledge and understanding about its roles, missions, duties, and its service, process and raise public awareness of various nature of offences, and to give legal advice to and share its work experience with the students of King Mongkut’s University, Chulalongkorn University, and Thammasat University on August 18, August 21, and August 23, 2017 respectively.



On August 20-21, 2017, under the Ministry of Justice’s project called “Bring Justice to Village and Render Government Service to People”, phase 6 of the fiscal year 2017, Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul, the DSI’s Deputy Director-General, and other executives of the Ministry of Justice visited Khoaphrik Agri-industrial Prison in Khlong Phai Sub-district, Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province.



DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities

On August 18, 2017, Pol.Maj.Suriya Singhakamon, the DSI's Deputy Director-General presided at the academic seminar "Innovation for Crime Combatting Conference and Contest 2017" with the cooperation from lecturers of King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok.



On August 28, 2017, the Director-General Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang presided over an event for announcing its Network's performance and presenting the DSI's excellent Network Awards of the fiscal year 2017 to the winners held at the Centra Government Complex Hotel & Convention Centre, Chaeng Wattana, Bangkok.



DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities

On August 29, 2017, the DSI's Director-General Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang addressed at the opening ceremony of the DSI's 3-day workshop on preparing its work and personnel for the Thailand 4.0 held during August 29 and 31, 2017 at the Centra Government Complex Hotel & Convention Centre, Chaeng Wattana, Bangkok.



On September 1, 2017, the DSI's Director-General Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang and his executives visited the Central Institute of Forensic Science (CIFS) to foster work integration between the DSI and the CIFS.





On September 5, 2017, the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Lt.Col.Prawut Wongseenin presided over a meeting to present and hear feedback on research results on "Nature, Patterns and Value of Charging on Special Cases", at the Centra Government Complex Hotel & Convention Centre, Bangkok attended by representatives from each department under the Ministry of Justice, experts on special cases and justice system, economists, sociologists, social workers, and legal officials.



On September 6, 2017, the DSI's Special Case Expert Pol.Lt.Col.Patana Sugarasut, together with the DSI's officials, visited the Electronic Transactions Development Agency (Public Organization) to observe their training management process and quality assurance, at the 9th Towers Grand Rama IX, Bangkok.

DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities

On September 18, 2017, the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Lt.Col.Korawat Pamprapakorn and executives of the DSI joined the Ministry of Justice's activity for talking to the locals and finding resolutions to their problems. Under the project of visiting and following up on work of Justice Provincial Offices and Community Justice Centers in the fiscal year 2017, the DSI's team led by the



Justice Minister Mr.Suwapan Thanyuvhadhana visited officials working for the Ministry of Justice in the area of Sing Buri Province. There was a booth displayed the DSI's roles, missions and crime notification at Tha Kam Subdistrict Administrative Organization in Sing Buri Province, while the DSI's team gave advice in matters of law to the people in Sing Buri Province and nearby provinces.



On October 15, 2017, at the Government Complex, Building A, Bangkok, the DSI's officials participated in the Ministry of Justice's activity to enhance morals and ethics of personnel in the fiscal year 2018 for their good consciousness in performing duties and good relationships with officials in the Ministry.



On November 1, 2017, the Deputy Director-General Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul as the DSI's spokesperson gave an interview to the Sapacafae Coffee Talk broadcast on News 1 Channel, ASTV to warn people about the gangs of fraudsters known as Call Center gangs.



On November 4, 2017, the DSI's officials disseminated information about the DSI's special case investigation law, its authorities and special cases, and gave legal advice to students and the public in the law exhibition "Niti Nitas" held by the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University.



On November 10, 2017, the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong gave an interview to the Thailand Today TV program in order to warn the public about the threats of phone frauds or call center scams.



On November 14, 2017, the DSI's Help Center for Unfairly-Treated Debtors and Victims together with the Ministry of Justice and co-organized a meeting for seeking measures and ways to help farmer debtors affected from the eviction and losing their lands from unfair contracts of sale with the right of redemption, mortgage, hire-purchase and loan with local capitalists in Khon Kaen, Mahasarakham and Kalasin Provinces.



On November 24, 2017, the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Maj.Suriya Singhakamol attended the meeting to announce the results of integrating operations under the money laundering law between the DSI, the Anti-Money Laundering Office and the Royal Thai Police.



On November 26, 2017, the Ministry of Justice's Permanent Secretary Mr.Wisit Wisitsora-At together with his executives and the DSI's executives led by the Director-General inspected the operations of local government officials and gave proper understanding of governmental operations and cooperation from every sector in Satun Province as a part of the 2nd Phase of the Ministry's project to bring justice to village and render government service to people in the fiscal year 2018.



DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities

On November 30, 2017, the DSI organized a friendship football match between the executives of the DSI and the Office of the Attorney General at the Thailand Post football field on Chaeng Watthana Road, Bangkok.





On December 29, 2017, Air Chief Marshall Prajin Juntong, the Minister of Justice, visited the DSI and laid down the policy on the DSI's work. The Justice Minister ordered the DSI to accelerate its actions and focused on the cases that affect the public, in particular the cases of loaning money from financial institutions by using forged documents, loaning money from loan

sharks, and pyramid scheme, which the public are fooled and exploited. The case should be finished within 6 months in order to quickly aid the victims.



The DSI should educate the public about the Special Case Investigation Act and increasingly inform them of crime threats. The Justice Minister also emphasized the importance of actions taken to provide justice, reduce disparity, eliminate suffering, and generate public unity. The policies on urgent fights against narcotics, corruption, and human-trafficking for maintaining virtue and liberty and creating sustainable justice system were also stated by the Justice Minister, who gave moral support to the DSI's officers to have confidence and pride in their work and encouraged them to do their best.



On January 1, 2017, the DSI's Director-General, Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang accompanied Mr.Suwaphan Tanyuvaradhana (the Minister of Justice) Mr.Charnchao Chaiyanukij (the Permanent Secretary), Mr.Thawatchai Thaikhiew (the Deputy Permanent Secretary) to jointly sign a blessing book to honor H.M. the King at the Grand Palace, Bangkok.



On January 20, 2017, the executives and government officials under the Ministry of Justice including the DSI attended a sermon and merit making ceremony in dedication to the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej on the 100th day of his Passing at Phra Phrom Mangkhalachan's 100 Years Sermon Hall, Wat Chonprathan Rangsarit in Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province.



DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities

On March 31, 2017, the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Col.Songsak Raksaksakul, and his officials, as the Ministry of Justice's representatives, participated in the ceremony to pay homage and express gratitude to the King Rama III in commemoration of the King Rama III at the King Rama III Memorial, Wat Ratchanatdaram, Bangkok.



On July 27, 2017, the DSI's officials participated in the blessing ceremony for H.R.H. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn's 65th birthday anniversary at the DSI headquarters.



On July 28, 2017, the DSI's Director-General and his personnel accompanied the Ministry of Justice's executives to sign the blessing book for H.R.H. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn's 65th birthday anniversary at the Grand Palace, Bangkok.



On August 7, 2560, Mr.Thongchai Sombutjiraporn, the DSI's Deputy Director of Bureau of Intellectual Property, and officials placed a wreath on the Rapee Day in commemoration of the benevolence of H.R.H Kromluang Ratchaburi Direkrit (the Father of Thai laws) at the Thai Bar under the Royal Patronage, Bangkok.



On August 11, 2017, Pol.Col.Paisit Wongmuang, the DSI's Director-General, partook in the ceremony of casting the statue of Phra Sumputtakodom organized by the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister Office, at the chapel of Wat Phrasrirattana Sasadaram in the Grand Palace, Bangkok.





On August 11, 2017, the DSI's officials participated in the blessing ceremony for Her Majesty the Queen of King Rama IX on her 85th birthday anniversary at the DSI's headquarters.

On the 85th birthday anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen of King Rama IX, August 12, 2017, the DSI's executives and officials signed the blessing book at the Grand Palace gave food to monks and joined the worship parade to express their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen of King Rama IX at the Dusit Palace Plaza, Bangkok.



On September 5, 2017, the DSI's Special Case Expert Pol.Lt.Col.Patana Sugarasut accompanied by DSI's officials attended the funeral chanting rites for the late King Rama IX at the Temple of Emerald Buddha, Bangkok.

On the Thai Technology Day, August 19, 2017, the DSI's officials as the representatives of the Ministry of Justice attended the ceremony in commemoration of the King Rama IV, the "Father of Thai Technology" at his statue in the Ministry of Science and Technology, Bangkok.



On October 21, 2017, the DSI's officials led by Pol.Lt.Col.Sukit Joysamphao, the DSI's Deputy Director of Technology and Cyber Crime, attended the ceremony in commemoration of Somdet Phra Srinagarindra Boromarajajonani's birthday at the Border Patrol Police Region 1 in Pathum Thani Province.

On October 26, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Korawat Panprapakorn, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, and executives attended the Royal Cremation Ceremony of the Late King Rama IX at the Government Complex, Building B, Bangkok.



On October 30, 2017, the DSI's executives and officials attended the ceremony of presenting robes from the King to the Buddhist monks at the Khruera Wan Worawihan Temple in Bangkok hosted by the Ministry of Justice and presided by the Justice Minister.



On November 14, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Phayao Thongsen, the Director of the Bureau of Illegal Financial Business Crime, and the DSI's officials attended the ceremony in commemoration of the Late King Rama IX, the "Father of Royal Artificial Rain", at the Government Complex, Building A, Bangkok.



On November 25, 2017, the DSI's officials headed by Pol.Lt.Col. Bantoon Chimgra, the DSI's Director of Bureau of Crime Relating to Submission of Bids to Government Agencies, attended the ceremony in commemoration of the King Rama VI at his statue in front of the Thai Bar under the Royal Patronage, Bangkok.



On December 1, 2017, Mr.Pipat Penpark, the DSI's Special Case Expert, and officials laid a wreath in commemoration of HRH Prince Damrong Rajanubhab, the first Interior Minister, at his statue in front of the Ministry of Interior's Administration Pavilion, Bangkok.

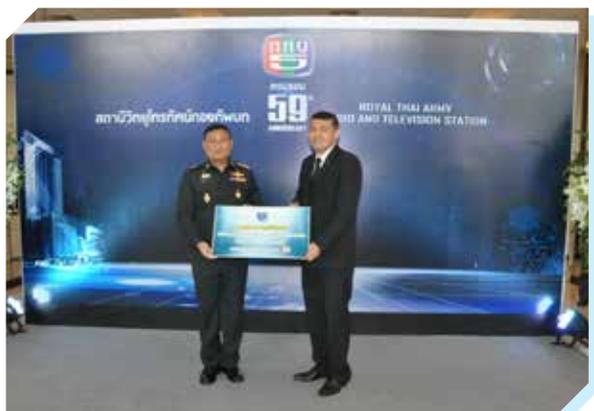


On January 9, 2017, the DSI's Director-General congratulated and donated money to the Dr.Kowit Worrapiat's Knowledge Sharing Foundation on its 40th establishment anniversary of Matichon Newspaper.

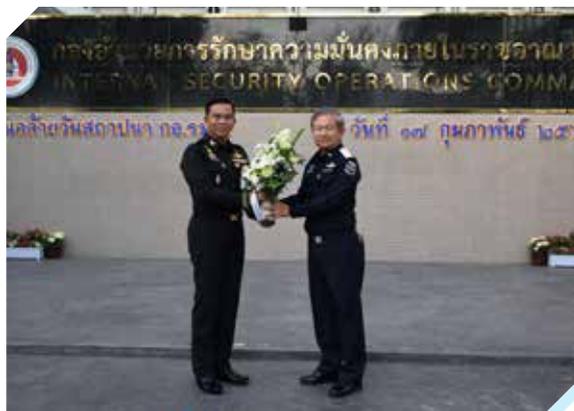


On January 16, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Prawut Wongseenin, the DSI' Deputy Director-General, congratulated and donated money to the Thai Public Broadcasting Service (Thai PBS) foundation on its 10th establishment anniversary of Thai PBS.

On January 25, 2017, The DSI's Director-General, Pol.col.Paisit Wongmuang, and the DSI's officials congratulated and donated money to support the soldiers who safeguarded the sovereignty in the 59th anniversary of the founding of Royal Thai Army Radio and Television Station (RTA Channel 5).



On February 14, 2017, the DSI's Director-General received a pin badge of honor in the 25th anniversary ceremony of Narcotics Suppression Bureau of the Royal Thai Police at the Narcotics Suppression Bureau in Bangkok.



On February 17, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Tirapol Pinmuangngarm, the Director of the Bureau of Security Crime, congratulated the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) on its 9th anniversary of establishment.

On February 28, 2017, Mr. Peerapat Inpongpan, the Director of the Bureau of Central Administration, congratulated the Spring News TV on its 7th anniversary of establishment.



On March 15, 2017, Mrs.Adchara Preeyajit, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Department of Probation on its 25th anniversary of establishment.



On March 22, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Montree Bunyayothin, the Director of the Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment Crime, congratulated Naewna Newspaper on its 36th anniversary of establishment.

On March 25, 2017, the DSI's Director-General and officials jointly celebrated the Ministry of Justice's 126th anniversary of establishment and attended the groundbreaking ceremony of the construction of a new Ministry of Justice Office Building, chaired by Mr.Suwapan Tanyuwattana, the Minister of Justice.



On March 28, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Anurak Rojananirankit, the Director of the Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center, congratulated the Daily News Newspaper on its 53th anniversary of establishment and donated money and books under the project

“DSI’s Dream Weaving, Book Sharing, and Fulfilling the Wish of the Late King Rama IX” to Saeng-Saikee Hetrakul Foundation at the Daily News Office, Vibhavadi-Rangsit Road, Bangkok.



On March 30, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Pornthip L.Veerapak, the Special Case Expert, attended the opening ceremony of a shop named Dream Weaver Shop held by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security at the CentralWorld, Bangkok.

On April 5, 2017, the DSI’s Director-General accompanied by the Director of the Bureau of Financial and Banking Crime and a special case inquiry official from the Bureau of Technology and Information Inspection Center, congratulated the Thai Government Lottery Office on its 78th anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI’s money for public service activities.



On April 24, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Shane Kanchanapach, the DSI's Expert on Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime, congratulated the Joint Staff College of the Royal Thai Armed Forces on its 61st anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI's money to the college's 58th class students for their public service activities.



On April 24, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Benjapol Chanthawan, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Thairath TV its 4th anniversary of establishment.

On May 3, 2017, Pol.Maj.Yutthana Praedam, the Director of the Bureau of Taxation Crime, congratulated the Public Relations Department on its 84th anniversary of establishment and joined the donation to the Rachawadee Home for Persons with Disabilities Protection and Development (for boys), Nonthaburi Province.



On May 15, 2017, Pol.Capt. Wisanu Chimtrakul, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Royal Thai Police's Police Communications Division on its 65th anniversary of establishment.



On May 23, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Monchai Watcharabut, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Treasury Department on its 84th anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI's money to the Ramathibodi Foundation.

On June 1, 2017, Mr.Chaowalit Kontong, the Expert on Taxation Crime, congratulated the Nation TV on its 17th anniversary of establishment.



On June 23, 2017, Pol.Maj.Jirakorn Areerattananakorn, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Siamrath Newspaper on its 67th anniversary of establishment.

On June 29, 2017, Pol.Maj. Nathaphol Disayatham, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Voice TV on its 8th anniversary of establishment.



On July 3, 2017, Pol.Col. Akarapol Punyopashtambha, the Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Crime, congratulated the Nation Multimedia Group on its 47th anniversary of establishment.

On July 11, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Paisith Sungkahapong, the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime, congratulated the National Broadcasting Services of Thailand on its 29th anniversary of establishment and contributed the DSI's money to the Rachawadee Home for Persons with Disabilities Protection and Development (for girls).



On August 1, 2017, Pol.Maj. Yuthana Paredum, the Director of the Bureau of Taxation Crime, congratulated Bangkok Post Newspaper on its 71st anniversary of establishment.



On August 4, 2017, Pol.Maj. Worranan Srilum, the Director of the Bureau of Special Case Management, congratulated Thews on its 10th anniversary of establishment and joined donations for flood victims in Sakon Nakhon Province.

On August 15, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Bantoon Chimgra, the Director of the Bureau of Special Crime 2, congratulated Thailandpost Co.,Ltd. on its 15th anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI's money to the Siriraj Foundation for Nawamintarabopit Building.



On September 1, 2017, the DSI's Special Case Expert Pol.Lt.Col.Monchai Watcharaboot congratulated the Revenue Department on its 102nd anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI's money to the Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Foundation.

On September 4, 2017, Mr. Chaowalit Gonethong, the Expert on Taxation crime, congratulated the JS100 Radio on its 26th anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI's money to the "Wheelchair Donation Project".



On September 5, 2017, Mr. Nikom Suwanrungruang, the Director of the Bureau of Policy and Strategy, congratulated the King Prajadipok's Institute on its 19th anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI's money to a fundraising campaign project for medical devices and supplies of Maharat Nakhon Ratchasima Hospital.

On September 14, 2017, Pol. Maj. Natthaphol Ditsayatham, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the TNN24 on its 10th anniversary of establishment.



On October 6, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Amorn Hongsrithong, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Comptroller General's Department on its 127th anniversary of establishment and joined donations to charities and foundations.



On October 6, 2017, Mrs.Adchara Preeyajit, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Bangkok Business News on its 31st anniversary of establishment.

On October 16, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col. Wichit Upala, the Special Case Expert, congratulated the Kom Chad Luk Newspaper on its 16th anniversary of establishment.



On November 7, 2017, Pol.Col. Akarapol Punyopashtambha, the DSI's Expert on Human Trafficking and Narcotics Crime, congratulated the Manager Daily on its 10th anniversary of establishment.

On November 16, 2017, the Director of the Bureau of Taxation Crime Pol.Maj.Yutthana Praedam congratulated the Office of the Narcotics Control Board on its 41st anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI's money to the fund for drug rehabilitation.



On November 17, 2017, the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Col. Songsak Raksaksakul congratulated the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission on its 18th anniversary of establishment and donated the DSI's money to the Chaipattana Foundation and the Chonprathan Hospital.

On December 27, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Shane Kanchanapach, the Director of the Bureau of Regional Operation, congratulated the Thairath Newspaper on its 68th anniversary of establishment and contributed the DSI's money to the Thairath Foundation.



In February, 2017, the executives and officials from the Nepali Commission of the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA), paid a study visit to the DSI and discussed with Pol.Maj.Woranan Srilam, the Head of the Special Case Management Center, and officials from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime on

the issues of investigations into corruption and misconduct of the government officials, and the coordination among the DSI, the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) and the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC) against corruption.



On April 28, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Prawut Wongseenin, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, welcomed 40 participants in the 49th class of the course for air force intelligence officers on their visit to learn the DSI's prevention, suppression, and investigations at the DSI headquarters.



On June 20, 2017, at the DSI, Pol.Lt.Col.Paisith Sungkahapong, the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Transnational Crime, welcomed 20 delegates from the Nepali Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) on their study visit to learn about the structure of the DSI structure, its case management, complaint acceptance process, and past performance in general.



On July 17, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Shane Kanchanapach, the Director of the Bureau of Regional Operation, welcomed 25 officials from the Secretariat of the Senate on their visit for learning the DSI's measures to classify and manage confidential information.



On the same day, Pol.Lt.Col.Shane Kanchanapach received another group of 34 students and lecturers from the Faculty of Law, Surattani Rajabhat University on their visit to acquire knowledge of the laws related to special case investigations.



On July 20, 2017, Pol.Maj.Woranun Srilum, the Director of Bureau of Special Case Management, welcomed 40 judges and interns from the Central Bankruptcy Court on their study visit.



DSI's Special Occasions & Social Activities

On August 1, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Korawat Panprapakom, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, received members of the Surveillance and Rapid Response Team from the Internal Security Operations Command led by Lt.Gen.Phumpipat Chaweepat, the Director of Situation Monitoring Center, on their study visit for learning the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle: UAV (Drone) and communicative tools in the DSI's operations.



On August 31, 2017, Pol.Maj. Woranun Srilum, the Director of Bureau of Special Case Management, welcomed a group of 68 students and lecturers from the Faculty of Management Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya Nakorn Sri Thammarat Campus on their visit for acquiring knowledge about special case-related laws, special case management system, operations of the DSI Map, and Drone applications, at the DSI Headquarters.



On November 7, 2017, the DSI's Deputy Director-General Pol.Lt.Col. Prawut Wongseenin welcomed a group of 47 students and lecturers from the Faculty of Law, Roi Et Rajabhat University on their visit for acquiring knowledge about the role and authority of a special case inquiry official in investigations.





On November 17, 2017, Pol.Lt.Col.Shane Kanchanapach, the Director of the Bureau of Regional Operation, welcomed and lectured 20 cadets from the Royal Police Cadet Academy on the DSI's organizational structure, power and authority, missions, the use of the DSI MAP in special case investigations and cyber-crime investigations.



Pol.Maj.Suriya Singhakamol, the DSI's Deputy Director-General, welcomed Maj.Gen.Rithee Inthrawut (the Director of Army Cyber Center) and members of 19 military personnel on their study visit, and assigned Pol.Capt.Surawut Rangasai (the Deputy Director of the Bureau of Technology and Cyber Crime) and Mr.Wasawat Chawalitthamrong (the Head of Technology and Cyber Crime Division



1) to lecture them on the DSI's missions, scope of case proceedings and the operations that support its joint operation with the Royal Thai Army and the related authorities under the Computer-Related Crime Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) in summary.



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