



THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN THAILAND

Brief Assessment of the Implementation of the 3rd Cycle UPR Recommendations

As of January 2024, Thailand hosted 3,143,120 regularly registered migrant workers, representing 7.2% of the national workforce and contributing 4.3% to 6.6% of GDP, of whom 44% are women and 56% are men. Total non-Thai residents are estimated at over 5.3 million, primarily from Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam, working predominantly in low-paid, low-skilled sectors. Migrant workers' residence in Thailand is directly tied to their employment through a set of complex administrative procedures; language barriers compound this dependency by preventing many workers from completing registration processes without an agent or employer.

During the 3rd UPR cycle in November 2021, Thailand received three recommendations regarding ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), of which it supported two and noted one, and five recommendations directly addressing migrant workers' rights, all of which it supported, committing to "put in place legislations to protect migrant workers from abuse and exploitation." Thailand has still not ratified the ICRMW, ILO Convention No. 87 or ILO Convention No. 98, nor enacted specific migrant workers' rights legislation. The 2025 CEDAW Concluding Observations called on Thailand to remove legal and administrative barriers restricting migrant workers' access to labour rights.

This assessment shows that Thailand has failed to implement most 3rd cycle UPR recommendations pertaining to migrant workers. The legal status of migrant workers is governed by ad hoc, short-notice Cabinet Resolutions rather than a predictable statutory cycle. The e-WorkPermit system launched on 13 October 2025 has placed over one million migrant workers at risk of undocumented status. The Ministry of Public Health admitted in August 2025 that 200,000 to 300,000 fake medical certificates had been issued to migrant workers, with civil society documenting up to 400,000 affected. Employer document confiscation, debt bondage and structural exclusion from social protection persist. This factsheet focuses on migrant-specific dimensions. (For the general labour framework related to formal and informal workers, please refer to the companion factsheet on Labour Rights in Thailand: Decent Work, Living Wages and Social Protection for All Workers.



3,143,120
regularly registered migrant workers
in Thailand as of January 2024
contributing **4.3%–6.6%** of GDP



1 MILLION+
migrant workers at risk of
undocumented status
following the e-WorkPermit system launched on 13 October 2025

LEGAL FRAMEWORK



SOURCE: Matchon (July 2024)

Migrant workers in Thailand are governed by a distinct legal and administrative framework that links their legal status directly to employment.

Key legislation includes:

- The Emergency Decree on the Management of Foreign Workers' Employment (No. 2) B.E. 2561 (2018);
- Relevant Cabinet Resolutions regulating registration, work permits, and regularisation processes;
- The Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990), which in principle includes migrant workers under certain conditions;
- The Labour Relations Act B.E. 2518 (1975), which restricts migrant workers' rights to form trade unions.



REALITIES ON THE GROUND

Challenges

Case, Facts, and Comments



Challenge 1: Freedom of association denied to migrant workers by nationality-based restrictions on unions and occupations

Thailand has not ratified ILO Convention No. 87 (Freedom of Association) or No. 98 (Collective Bargaining), nor the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW).

Under Section 88 of the Labour Relations Act B.E. 2518 (1975), only Thai nationals may register as founders of a trade union. As a result, migrant workers cannot freely establish their own unions and have limited ability to collectively organise and advocate for their labour rights; they may join an existing Thai-led union but cannot lead it. This restriction extinguishes the leadership dimension of freedom of association for an entire class of persons defined solely by nationality.

Migrant workers are further restricted from working in occupations reserved for Thai nationals under the Ministry of Labour's Notification on the Determination of Occupations Prohibited for Foreigners (21 April 2020), and the Royal Decree Prescribing Occupations Prohibited to Foreigners B.E. 2522 (1979), which confines many to low-paid, low-skilled jobs regardless of their actual skills and qualifications. Migrant workers or their family members who have obtained a professional certificate or degree are unable to apply for or work in these prohibited positions.

Migrant workers are excluded from trade union leadership. Under Sections 88 and 101 of the **Labour Relations Act B.E. 2518 (1975)**, workers must have Thai nationality to establish a trade union or serve on its committee. Migrant workers may join existing unions but cannot lead them. This nationality requirement raises concerns under the rights to freedom of association and equality in Articles 22 and 26 of the ICCPR. Separately, restrictions reserving certain occupations for Thai nationals further limit migrant workers' employment opportunities.

Skill-development obstruction.

Some companies advertise labour skill development programmes for migrant employees, but when they complete the course, they are unable to obtain a certificate and reclaim their skill fee. Even successful applicants face registration fees and the condition that one person can only register for one specific skill.

CEDAW (2025) on migrant women's access to labour protection.

The CEDAW Committee (2025) highlighted barriers faced by migrant women workers, including restrictions in changing employers and limited access to labour protection and social security. Feminisation of migration is documented at 44% of the registered migrant workforce, concentrated in domestic and care work sectors excluded from these protections.



Challenge 2: Legal status precarity, ad hoc Cabinet Resolutions, e-WorkPermit failures and arbitrary detention risk

Migrant workers can lose both their legal status and access to unemployment benefits when they lose their jobs.

Under Section 50 of the Emergency Decree on the Management of Foreign Workers' Employment (No. 2) B.E. 2561 (2018), they must find a new employer within 30 days to maintain their legal status. At the same time, the Social Security Office requires unemployed workers to report their unemployment within eight days to qualify for benefits. Workers must navigate these separate requirements while looking for a new job, often without the employer documents, language support or assistance needed to complete the procedures. Failure to do so can leave them without income and at risk of losing their legal status.

Migrant workers already insured under Section 33 of the Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990) are formally entitled to unemployment benefits when they lose their jobs. Following voluntary resignation, benefits amount to 30% of wages for up to 90 days; following dismissal, the rate increased to 60% of wages for up to 180 days on 28 June 2025. In practice, short timelines, dependence on employers for documents, complex procedures and language barriers prevent many migrant workers from accessing these benefits despite their contributions.

The Ministry of Public Health admitted 200,000-300,000 fake medical certificates in August 2025; MWG documents up to 400,000 affected.

In August 2025, the Ministry of Public Health acknowledged that between 200,000 and 300,000 fake or uncertified medical certificates had been issued to migrant workers nationwide, after investigators found that only 41 of the 82 clinics registered with the Department of Employment actually held the required Ministry of Public Health licence. Migrant Working Group testimonies indicate the true scale reaches closer to 400,000. Public hospitals lack access to the online verification system and no integrated platform exists, undermining disease surveillance and workers' access to treatment.

e-WorkPermit system failures place over one million workers at risk of undocumented status.

The transition to the e-WorkPermit system on 13 October 2025 created major bottlenecks. Migrant workers and employers often cannot access their own data. Long appointment queues make it difficult to meet legal deadlines. Employers face penalties for failing to notify within 15 days; workers risk becoming undocumented if an employer change is not completed within 60 days. Lengthy dual-level verification delays approvals more than 15 days.



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Migrant workers' legal status is governed by successive, short-notice Cabinet Resolutions rather than a stable statutory process.

Since the e-WorkPermit system launched in October 2025, the Department of Employment has repeatedly extended a temporary option to submit work-permit applications manually when technical problems prevent online filing. The deadline moved from **28 January to 28 April, 28 July and then 28 October 2026**. Applicants must provide evidence of the technical problem to use this option.

On 11 November 2025, the Cabinet introduced a time-limited process allowing employers to apply for work permits for eligible workers from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Vietnam who lacked regular legal status. Workers had to complete additional steps, including health checks, insurance and identity documentation. On 14 July 2026, the Cabinet approved an extension for approximately 770,000 workers covered by that process. Those who meet the requirements and apply to renew by 11 December 2026 may remain and work until 11 December 2027. The decision did not open a new registration window for other undocumented workers; documentation requirements and deadlines remain barriers for those it covers.

Cabinet Resolution 2 December 2025: 5 working days for Lao and Vietnamese workers.

Under the 2 December 2025 Cabinet Resolution, Lao and Vietnamese workers were given only 5 working days (7-13 February 2026) to complete health checks, insurance and renewal. Around 900,000 workers from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Vietnam were given only 30 working days under a related resolution. Delays connected to the 8 July 2025 resolution caused missed deadlines, fines and undocumented status for Myanmar workers because of late visa documents.

Administrative delays can put migrant workers at risk of detention and deportation. Workers who cannot find a new employer within the 30-day re-employment period, or whose registration is delayed by conflicting deadlines and government digital-system backlogs, may lose their lawful status despite taking steps to comply. Thailand should ensure that workers are not penalised for delays beyond their control and provide an accessible way to restore or correct their status. Before deporting a worker, authorities should allow them to explain the circumstances and challenge the decision before a competent authority, with the opportunity to be represented, as required by Article 13 of the ICCPR where the worker's lawful stay is established or disputed. Any immigration detention must also be individually justified as necessary and proportionate under Article 9 of the ICCPR.

Challenge 3: Forced labour, debt bondage through broker networks, document confiscation and lack of effective remedy



Migrant workers depend on their employers to hold and manage core documents such as work permits and labour registration, creating a power imbalance that makes it harder to change employers or report violations without risking status.

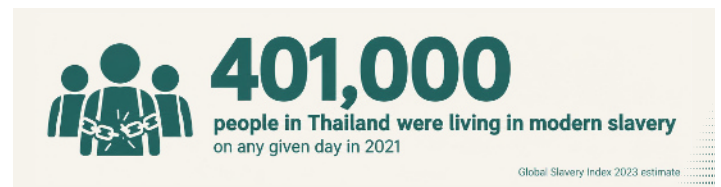
Some employers unlawfully confiscate migrant workers' identity documents specifically to prevent them from changing jobs.

Because work permit procedures are complex, many workers rely on brokers to arrange employment and travel.

This exposes them to excessive fees, debt, and situations that can amount to labour trafficking or forced labour. Whilst the Royal Ordinance concerning the Management of Migrant Workers B.E. 2560 (2017) prohibits Thailand-based recruitment agencies from charging service fees to migrant workers, it does not prevent equivalent "brokerage fees" from being charged in workers' countries of origin. In February 2026, the ILO documented excessive recruitment fees and extreme working conditions among migrant workers in Thailand's fishing industry.

Recruitment debt and confiscation of identity documents can expose migrant workers to forced labour.

High broker fees may leave workers owing debts they cannot repay if they change jobs.



Official recruitment remains difficult to access.

According to a 2024 study by Winrock drawing on January 2024 government statistics, only 32% of registered Cambodian migrant workers in Thailand were registered through the bilateral MoU recruitment system; 63.8% had obtained documentation through subsequent verification or regularisation processes. This suggests that many workers reached lawful status through routes other than the formal MoU recruitment channel.

Recruitment debt increases migrant workers' risk of forced labour.

Complex registration procedures, high fees, dependence on employers and reliance on brokers can leave migrant workers owing debts they cannot easily repay or escape. Walk Free documents cases in which inflated recruitment costs have trapped migrant workers in debt bondage. Its Global Slavery Index 2023 estimates that **401,000 people in Thailand were living in modern slavery** on any given day in 2021; this is an estimate across all forms of modern slavery, not a figure for debt bondage or migrant workers alone.

Official fees do not reflect the full cost workers report paying.

In 2023, Myanmar's Ministry of Labour estimated that a specified identity-document process would cost THB 2,940-3,550 per worker.



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When an employer or broker also retains a worker's passport or other identity documents to prevent them from leaving, the worker may have little practical freedom to end the employment relationship. The ILO recognises debt bondage and retention of identity documents as indicators of forced labour. Authorities should investigate such cases and assess whether the worker was compelled to continue working under threat of a penalty, contrary to **Article 8(3) of the ICCPR**.

Lack of effective remedy.

Under **Article 8, read with Article 2(1) of the ICCPR**, Thailand must protect migrant workers from practices by private brokers and employers that may amount to forced labour. **Article 2(3)** also requires an effective means to report alleged violations, have them investigated and obtain a remedy where a violation is established. However, migrant workers report filing complaints with the Department of Employment about abusive brokerage practices without receiving information about any investigation or remedy. Meanwhile, workers unable to complete the documentation process in time may be denied visa endorsements and lose their lawful status, including where delays arise from the registration system itself.



Burmese migrant fishermen have their work permits and other documents checked by a Thai official at Phuket Port.

SOURCE: Luke Duggleby/HaRDstories

Migrant workers from Myanmar, however, report paying THB 8,000-16,000 or more in practice, including payments associated with intermediaries. High costs and complex procedures can discourage use of formal channels.

Registration procedures can make paid brokers a gateway to legal status. In interviews published in July 2025, Myanmar nationals in Mae Sot described relying on brokers to navigate registration and paying fees they could not always identify or afford. Human Rights Watch reported that its interviewees applying for or renewing documents had used paid intermediaries. Complex procedures and employer dependence expose migrant workers to exploitation.



Challenge 4: Exclusion from social protection with disproportionate gendered impact

Migrant workers face unequal access to social security and benefits.

Article 26 of the ICCPR requires Thailand to ensure that distinctions in laws and benefit schemes are reasonable and objectively justified, even where the benefit itself is not guaranteed by the ICCPR. Migrant domestic workers remain excluded from mandatory social-security coverage because of how domestic work is classified. Migrant workers also report barriers to caregiver certification and to receiving old-age benefits linked to contributions they have paid. Thailand should review these rules and their effects, remove unjustified barriers, and ensure that workers can claim benefits earned through their contributions.

Migrant workers also struggle to access old-age benefits under Section 76 of the Social Security Act. Although they contribute to the old-age fund, the 2017 Ministerial Regulation on the Payment of Old-Age Benefits to Insured Persons without Thai Nationality restricts withdrawal of the old-age gratuity on return to their home country to nationals of countries with a bilateral social security agreement with Thailand. Thailand currently has no such agreements in place, effectively preventing many contributing workers from ever accessing their own contributions.

Migrant workers who become unable to work due to disability face immediate loss of legal status once their work permit expires, which strips them of social security access and other protections.

Migrant domestic workers remain excluded from mandatory social security coverage. Under the **Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990)**, Section 33 provides insured employees with benefits including sickness, maternity, disability, child support, old age and unemployment. Domestic workers employed by private households are excluded from that mandatory scheme.



Exclusion from protection and training has a disproportionate impact on migrant women. According to the Thailand Migration Report 2024, women account for 44% of registered migrant workers in Thailand, and many work in domestic and care roles. Migrant workers caring for bedridden patients report that nationality-based eligibility rules prevent them from entering caregiver certification programmes, despite their practical experience. Exclusion from social protection and opportunities to certify their skills therefore has a particular impact on migrant women and raises concerns about equal protection under **Article 26 of the ICCPR**.

Women migrant workers face heightened risks of labor exploitation due to structural and systemic vulnerabilities.

Women migrant domestic workers, in particular, endure excessively long working hours without overtime pay and often have little to no access to paid leave, including sick leave. Pregnant Women Migrant Workers are especially vulnerable, often being forced to leave their jobs without pay and relying on family support throughout pregnancy and childbirth. This results in prolonged periods of income loss, often exceeding a year, without any form of state protection or compensation.



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Thai domestic workers may enrol voluntarily under Section 40, a more limited scheme funded by workers' own contributions, but migrant domestic workers generally lack an equivalent route to social security coverage. Following the Social Security Board's support for reform in 2024, the Cabinet **approved in principle a draft Royal Decree on 25 August 2026** to bring employees of private households, including domestic workers, into Section 33. The government stated that eligible migrant workers would be included. **The decree remains a draft**, so this decision has not yet delivered Section 33 coverage to migrant domestic workers.

CEDAW (2025) on intersecting discrimination against migrant women. The CEDAW Committee (2025) called on Thailand to address intersecting forms of discrimination affecting women, including migrant women, and highlighted persistent gender pay gaps and unequal working conditions affecting migrant women workers, particularly in low-paid sectors.

Women Migrant Workers face additional administrative requirements when accessing the child allowance under the Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990). To receive the monthly 1,000-baht benefit, they must verify every year that their child is still alive by submitting a certification document confirmed and signed by their employer, creating a recurring burden dependent on employer cooperation.

For Women migrant workers, complaint and remediation mechanisms remain largely inaccessible without support from civil society. Irregular status or informal employment often deters them from seeking justice due to fear of arrest, detention, or deportation. Domestic workers, in particular, face isolation, surveillance by employers, and limited knowledge of their rights, making it difficult to report abuse without retaliation. Even those with regular status face obstacles, as their legal and financial reliance on employers discourages action. When Women migrant workers access the Labour Court, they encounter barriers such as lack of legal aid, difficulty enforcing judgments and lengthy procedures that clash with short-term immigration status.



Challenge 5: Migrant children's right to education, protection and non-discrimination

Section 10 of the National Education Act B.E. 2542 (1999), together with a 2005 Cabinet Resolution, entitles all children in Thailand to basic education regardless of nationality or legal status. In practice, migrant children still face barriers: some schools are reluctant to enroll them, and instruction is conducted mainly in Thai without support for migrant children's mother languages.

On 30 January 2026, the Ministry of Education issued a regulation requiring all schools under its supervision to admit children regardless of nationality or civil registration status using the "G Code" identifier. Whilst representing progress on paper, the reform applies only to schools under the Ministry of Education and does not extend legal recognition to migrant learning centres, which continue to operate outside any stable legal framework.

Learning centres established specifically for migrant children play an important role in filling the education gap, but they lack clear legal recognition. Most cannot register under the Private School Act B.E. 2550 (2007) because of strict regulatory requirements. As a result, these centres operate without legal protection and face constant uncertainty.

Migrant children's access to education remains uncertain in practice. Thailand's education policy allows children to attend school regardless of nationality or legal status. Yet migrant learning centres, which provide education to many migrant children, continue to face barriers to registration, while students' learning may not be formally recognised. This gap raises concerns under **Articles 24 and 26 of the ICCPR**, which protect children and guarantee equality before the law, and **Articles 2 and 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**, which require access to education without discrimination, including on the basis of a child's or parents' migration status. Thailand should establish accessible registration pathways for migrant learning centres and recognise students' learning so they can continue their education.



SOURCE:

The Migrant Working Group estimates 300,000 migrant children in need of education.

Migrant workers' children usually lack access to education systems in practice, despite the formal statutory entitlement. The Migrant Working Group estimated that 300,000 migrant workers' children in Thailand are in need of education.

Language, transport and parents' working hours limit migrant children's access to education. Although migrant children are entitled to attend school, language barriers, transport costs and routes, and school hours that do not fit parents' long working days can make regular attendance difficult. Limited childcare adds to these pressures. Thailand should address these practical barriers so that migrant children can enjoy education on an equal basis, consistent with Articles 24 and 26 of the ICCPR and Articles 2 and 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Migrant learning centres face insecurity despite children's formal right to education. Human Rights Watch reported in July 2025 that Myanmar children whose families feared immigration enforcement relied on these centres for schooling. It documented centres facing closures and staff facing immigration-related prosecution. Migrant children may have a right to enrol in school while the centres educating them lack secure legal recognition.



RECOMMENDATIONS



1. On Challenge 1: Guarantee freedom of association and equal occupational rights

1.1

Amend Sections 88 and 101 of the Labour Relations Act B.E. 2518 (1975) to remove Thai nationality requirements for founding a trade union and serving on its committee, so migrant workers can establish and lead unions.

1.2

Ratify ILO Conventions No. 87 (Freedom of Association) and No. 98 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining) without further delay, setting a fixed public date rather than continuing successive “feasibility studies”, as the current pattern amounts to indefinite deferral inconsistent with State obligations.

1.3

Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW).

1.4

Review the Ministry of Labour Notification on the Determination of Occupations Prohibited for Foreigners (21 April 2020) and the Royal Decree Prescribing Occupations Prohibited to Foreigners B.E. 2522 (1979) to ensure that any remaining restriction is narrowly tailored to a legitimate, demonstrable purpose rather than a blanket nationality bar, and repeal any restriction for which no such justification can be provided.

1.5

Amend regulations restricting skilled labour registration for migrant workers, and ensure migrant workers can apply for occupations matching their skills and qualifications, with fair access to skill certification.



2. On Challenge 2: Replace ad hoc governance with predictable legal status framework

2.1

Establish clear, publicly accessible rules and sufficient advance notice for migrant work-permit renewal, replacing reliance on short-notice Cabinet Resolutions and repeated emergency extensions. Ensure that workers retain lawful status while applications are delayed by administrative or e-WorkPermit system failures.

2.2

Extend the Social Security Office’s eight-day unemployment-reporting period to at least 30 days, aligning it with the period migrant workers have to find a new employer under Section 50 of the Emergency Decree on the Management of Foreign Workers’ Employment (No. 2) B.E. 2561 (2018). Ensure that migrant workers can claim unemployment benefits while seeking new employment without losing lawful status or benefits because of conflicting deadlines.

2.3

Establish a permanent procedure for workers affected by e-WorkPermit failures to submit applications through an accessible alternative channel, retain lawful status while their applications are processed, and correct errors without penalties or employer intervention.



RECOMMENDATIONS

2.4

Integrate the health-verification system across public and private providers. The Ministry of Public Health's own August 2025 estimate of 200,000-300,000 affected workers reflects a serious regulatory failure; the higher figure documented by the Migrant Working Group (up to 400,000) indicates monitoring has not captured the full extent.

2.5

Require an individual assessment before placing a migrant worker in immigration detention, and provide workers facing expulsion with an opportunity to explain their circumstances and challenge the decision before a competent authority, with representation, where Article 13 of the ICCPR applies. Do not detain or deport workers solely because State-administered registration delays have interrupted their documentation. Ensure that any deprivation of liberty connected to immigration status is subject to individualised necessity and proportionality assessment, consistent with Article 9 of the ICCPR and General Comment No. 35.



3. On Challenge 3: End forced labour, debt bondage and lack of remedy

3.1

Extend the existing statutory prohibition on recruitment-agency fees under the Royal Ordinance concerning the Management of Migrant Workers B.E. 2560 (2017) to cover brokerage and recruitment-related fees charged in workers' countries of origin, closing the loophole that permits debt bondage to form before a worker enters Thailand, and impose meaningful, consistently enforced sanctions for non-compliance.

3.2

Investigate, without further delay, the specific broker networks and complaints already submitted to the Department of Employment, and report publicly on outcomes.

3.3

Enforce, with effective and consistently applied penalties, the existing prohibition on employer confiscation of migrant workers' identity documents (as documented on 4 June 2025), and establish a proactive monitoring mechanism rather than relying solely on worker complaints.

3.4

Establish a single, decentralised documentation pathway, including mobile or provincial-level services, to reduce migrant workers' structural dependency on brokers.

3.5

Ensure migrant workers who report exploitation by brokers or employers are protected from retaliation, deportation, or loss of status pending investigation.



4. On Challenge 4: Extend equal social protection to migrant workers, with gender-responsive measures

4.1

Finalise and enact the draft Royal Decree approved in principle by the Cabinet on 25 August 2026 to extend mandatory Section 33 social security coverage to domestic workers, including migrant domestic workers. Publish an implementation timetable and ensure that eligible workers can register and receive benefits regardless of language barriers or dependence on employers to complete the process.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.2** | Remove the nationality restriction on caregiver certification for migrant workers caring for bedridden patients.
- 4.3** | Simplify the child allowance certification process to remove the annual employer-signature requirement, replacing it with a verification mechanism that does not make a child's benefit contingent on continued employer cooperation.
- 4.4** | Repeal or amend the bilateral-agreement condition on old-age gratuity withdrawal under the 2017 Ministerial Regulation, so all contributing migrant workers can access their own contributions on return home, regardless of whether Thailand has concluded a bilateral agreement with their country of origin, and negotiate bilateral social security agreements with Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam.
- 4.5** | Guarantee continuity of social security protection for migrant workers who become unable to work due to disability, independent of work-permit renewal status, and ensure that measures addressing these gaps explicitly account for the gendered concentration of migrant women (44% of the workforce) in domestic and care work, consistent with ICCPR Article 3 and the 2025 CEDAW Concluding Observations.



5. On Challenge 5: Guarantee migrant children's right to education, protection and non-discrimination

- 5.1** | Monitor and publicly report on the implementation of the Ministry of Education's 30 January 2026 regulation on school admission of migrant children using the "G Code" identifier, to ensure that the entitlement it creates on paper is not undermined by continued reluctance to enrol at the individual school level.
- 5.2** | Establish a clear legal framework recognising migrant learning centres, distinct from the registration requirements of the Private School Act B.E. 2550 (2007), that reflects their role in delivering education to migrant children who cannot access mainstream schools in practice, notwithstanding the 2026 G Code reform.
- 5.3** | Expand mother-tongue and bilingual instructional support for migrant children enrolled in Thai schools under the G Code system.
- 5.4** | Work with employers and local authorities to align school schedules, transport, and childcare support with the working hours typical of migrant parents' sectors of employment.
- 5.5** | In line with the 2012 CRC and 2015 CESCR Concluding Observations to Thailand, adopt effective policies to ensure every migrant child from birth to school-going age has access to holistic early childhood development, and take necessary legislative and policy measures to protect children in various migration situations from exploitation and forced labour.



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