

Anti-Money Laundering Office
Annual Report 2015

Preface

The Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) prepares this 2015 Annual Report, its 15th issue, in compliance with Section 47 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (1999).

This issue is divided into 3 major parts, namely, Part 1: Overview of the Organization, Part 2: Board and Committee under the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Part 3: AMLO's Performance and Other Activities in Pictures

AMLO sincerely hopes that the 2015 Annual Report will be beneficial to the government/private agencies or organizations relevant to the anti-money laundering efforts and also to the general public.

Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO)

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Message
from
His Excellency General Prayut Chan-o-cha (Ret.)
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand

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I would like to congratulate the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) on the publication of its Annual Report for 2015. This publication will be important for garnering public support for the work of the organization, as well as for understanding the complexities involved with the suppression of international money laundering.

Good governance is based on an obligation to the highest ethics from government officials as well as from responsible and principled citizens. The effective suppression of criminality hinges on cooperation between the government, the private sector, and the people in supporting the institutions that safeguard society against corruption and fraud. Money laundering plays a central role in human trafficking, piracy, international terrorism and other transnational crimes. As such, the Royal Thai Government has given high priority to preventing and suppressing these crimes by amending laws and introducing special measures in relation to financial transactions, taxation, and money laundering. AMLO has thus played a central role in this mission and it is essential for the Thai people to acknowledge and understand the work of the organization, especially as the scale and scope of international money laundering has become increasingly extensive. At the same time, Thailand relishes every opportunity to enhance our cooperation with other nations in international anti-money laundering.

On this occasion, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the officials and staff at the Anti-Money Laundering Office and reaffirm my full support for their efforts. I wish them every success in their endeavours.

General
(Prayut Chan-o-cha)
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand

Message from Mr. Wissanu Krea-ngam
Deputy Prime Minister
Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering Board

Upon taking office and being designated as the Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering Board, I laid down the policy that the Anti-Money Laundering Office shall conduct its duty with honesty and treat offenders with fairness. In particular, the competent officials shall not employ undue power beyond that given by the law. The Office has responded well to this policy. It has also responded to the government policy by expediting the restructuring of the Office and amendment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999) to suit the current circumstances, and be effective in crime suppression. The Office has now been transferred to be under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister and the Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering Board shall be elected from the Board members.

Crime is constantly increasing in magnitude and there are also terrorism and transnational crime with links to money laundering. The global community is well aware of the problems and has given priority to development of measures and mechanisms to deal with them. The problems not only affect political and economic stability, and social and public security, but also reduce confidence and acceptance from the global community. Thus it is of the utmost importance that the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), as the lead agency under the anti-money laundering law and the counter-terrorism financing law, should enhance the capacity of its personnel to effectively and efficiently combat crimes. This is to ensure the global community of Thai capabilities to combat money laundering and terrorism financing, which will lead to the elevation of cooperation in socio-economic and other areas in the future.

(Mr. Wissanu Krea-ngam)
Deputy Prime Minister
Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering Board

Message from Mr. Apisak Tantivorawong
Minister of Finance
Deputy Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering Board

As a member of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), and in line with Financial Action Task Force (FATF)'s recommendations, Thailand has amended the law on anti-money laundering and terrorism financing, as well as implementing other measures with the aim to improve the country's transparency, good governance which, in turn, would contribute the country's economic growth.

In this regard, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), as the agency overseeing the country's fiscal policies, has imposed various measures including the amendment of the Revenue Code to deem tax evasion and tax fraud as predicate offenses under the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542. Furthermore, amendments have been made to the Exchange Control Act B.E. 2485 which introduces more stringent control over cross-border movement instruments and the declaration of Baht cash upon entries into the Kingdom of Thailand.

In conjunction with the aforesaid measures, the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) through consolidating with other related agencies has been successful in applying for court orders to seize any property in connection with predicated offenses as under the Anti-Money Laundering Law. The proceeds arising out of the properties forfeited/seized are then hand over to the Ministry of Finance part of the public Revenue.

It is hoped that these various measures jointly implemented by AMLO, the MOF and the other related agencies will effectively lessen money laundering and financing of terrorist activities as recognized under the recommendations of international practices.

(Mr. Apisak Tantivorawong)
Minister of Finance
Deputy Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering Board

Message from General Paiboon Koomchaya

Minister of Justice

Deputy Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering Board

Current serious crimes that cause nation-wide damage are mostly narcotics, corruption, human trafficking, trespassing and destroying of natural resources and the environment and fraud. Offenders abuse financial institutions or other businesses to make use of proceeds and reuse them for further crime commission. It is a never-ending criminal cycle and hard to suppress. Laundering of these proceeds is a serious problem that undermines economic, political and social security as well as a threat at domestic and international levels.

The Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) is the lead agency in anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) and has been working to eliminate problems in line with the government's policy and in support of the Ministry of Justice to reduce social inequality, prevent and suppress narcotics, corruption in the public sector, special crimes, to develop law and the criminal justice system, as well as preparing for the mutual evaluation under the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)'s Recommendations in 2016. I, as the supervisor for AMLO, have all along emphasized coordination in law enforcement. In this regard, the Cabinet has approved the Strategies for Coordination of Work under the Anti-Money Laundering Law and Counter-Terrorism Financing Law 2013-2015 to be used as guidelines for steering the work of relevant agencies. AMLO also publishes the list of designated persons in accordance with the law on counter-terrorism financing, to be in line with international standards and be accepted internationally, which will lead to being a money-laundering and terrorism-financing risk free country permanently.

This 2015 annual report not only presents information beneficial to agencies and the public, it is another way to scrutinize the work of AMLO, which, in turn, is useful for the development of AMLO's work in the future.

General

(Paiboon Koomchaya)

Minister of Justice

Deputy Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering Board

Message from Police Colonel Seehanat Prayoonrat
Secretary-General of the Anti-Money Laundering Board

Money laundering is a national serious crime, which is constantly expanding in magnitude, affecting political, economic and social security. At the same time, terrorism is becoming a global threat. Terrorism incidents are not targeted only at the security agencies but also innocent people. The Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), as the lead agency for enforcing the law on money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, supports the government's work and cooperates with all sectors, both private and public, to solve money laundering and terrorism-financing problems by targeting at predicate offenders under the anti-money laundering law and other laws, resulting in steadily seizing and freezing of assets of predicate offenders in all predicate crime categories, particularly the serious ones, with an emphasis on cases of a significant social and economic impact. AMLO also proposes to amend laws on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing to be in line with policy and Recommendations issued by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which will enable AMLO to work in accordance with international standards and be prepared for the mutual evaluation that will take place around the end of 2016.

AMLO officials have been working to full capacity and potential, with determination, honesty and integrity. Support and coordination of work among all sectors enable AMLO to carry out its reporting entity supervision and examination work, to seize and freeze assets connected with the commission of predicate offenses with a view to effectively eliminating the criminal cycle.

I thank the Anti-Money Laundering Board, Transaction Committee, Sub-Committees and relevant agencies, both private and public, as well as all AMLO officials who cooperate wholeheartedly, which drives efficiency in combating money laundering and terrorist financing. AMLO will remain part of an important mechanism driving Thailand to be a peaceful society with sustainable development.

Police Colonel

(Seehanat Prayoonrat)

Secretary-General of the Anti-Money Laundering Board

Introduction

The Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) is a government agency not being under the Prime Minister's Office, a ministry or a ministry's equivalent. It has the status of a department under the supervision of the Minister of Justice in accordance with Section 46, paragraph 1(8) in conjunction with paragraph 3 of the Bureaucratic Restructuring Act, 2002. The Office has powers and responsibilities under Section 40 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 1999 (AMLA) and together with the Ministerial Regulation Regarding the Organization of the Anti-Money Laundering Office, 2013. The AMLO has duties on performing works under the resolutions of the Anti-Money Laundering Board and the Transaction Committee under the AMLA; receiving and acknowledging the receipt of transaction reports; receiving or disseminating reports or information concerning the making of transactions; compiling, monitoring, examining, analyzing and producing reports and information of the transactions; gathering evidence for taking legal actions against the offenders; freezing and seizing, managing assets under the AMLA; disseminating knowledge and organizing training courses, helping and supporting other public and private agencies in their dissemination of knowledge and training activities related to the implementation of the AMLA; and acting as the national focal point for cooperation and coordination in sharing information or supporting for the national anti-money laundering endeavors.

AMLO is the key agency responsible for enforcement of the anti-money laundering law and the counter-terrorism financing law. The Office performs its duties as prescribed by laws and is committed to supporting the government policies and providing cooperation to the public, private and civil sectors in dealing with crime problems, as well as maintaining the country's image as a good member of international community against money laundering and the financing of terrorism. This year, the Office is in preparation for the 2016 assessment of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) international standards. We prepared this annual report for Fiscal Year 2015 (1 October 2014 – 30 September 2015) under Section 47 of the AMLA, 1999 that requires the AMLO to make a report of its performance to the Cabinet for forwarding the report together with recommendations to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

We hope this Annual Report reflects our commitments to work throughout the year and it is useful for the public to monitor the AMLO performance.

Part 1: Overview of the Organization

AMLO was established under Section 40¹ of the AMLA, 1999, which became effective on 19 August 1999. At present, AMLO is a government agency not under any ministry. It has the status of a department functioning independently and neutrally under the supervision of the Minister of Justice in accordance with Section 41². The Secretary-General of AMLO, who is directly answerable to the Minister of Justice, is the superior of government officials of the Office, having deputy secretary-generals to assist in giving directions and performing official duties.

1. Authority

1.1 The powers and responsibilities under Section 40 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 1999 are as follows:

(1) Executing the decisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Board (AML Board) and those of the Transaction Committee as well as other administrative work.

(2) Receiving transaction reports required under Chapter 2 and acknowledging the receipt of such reports. This includes transaction reports and related information received by other methods.

(3) Receiving or disseminating reports or information for the execution of this Act or other laws or under an agreement made between domestic or foreign agencies³.

(4) Setting guidelines for supervision, examination and assessment of the reporting entities on implementation of this Act in accordance with rules, procedures and guidance set forth by the Board⁴.

(5) Collecting and compiling information and statistics; examining, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of this Act; analyzing transaction reports or information and assessing money laundering or terrorist financing risks⁵.

¹ Section 40 as amended by the AMLA, 2008 (No. 2)

² Section 41 as amended by the AMLA, 2008 (No. 2)

³ Section 40 (3) as amended by the AMLA, 2013 (No. 4)

⁴ Section 40 (3/1) as amended by the AMLA, 2013 (No. 4)

⁵ Section 40 (4) as amended by the AMLA, 2013 (No. 4)

(6) Gathering evidence for taking legal actions against offenders under this Act.

(7) Conducting knowledge dissemination projects, providing education and training in the fields involving the execution of this Act, or providing assistance or support to both government and private sectors in organizing such projects.

(8) Performing any other acts under this Act or under other laws.

1.2 The powers and responsibilities under the Ministerial Regulation Regarding the Organization of the Anti-Money Laundering Office

AMLO has AML/CFT duties by setting policies and measures, supervising and examining the reporting entities, analyzing and examining transactions reports or information, investigating and gathering witness and evidence to seize assets connected with the commission of an offense and take legal actions against the persons violating the laws. AMLO has the following powers and responsibilities.

1. Conducting work in accordance with the resolutions of the AML Board and the Transaction Committee under the AML law, including the secretarial work of the Board, the Transaction Committee and the sub-committees appointed by the Board, and other administrative work.

2. Receiving transaction reports and acknowledging the receipt of such reports as stipulated in the AML law. This includes transaction reports and related information received by other methods.

3. Receiving or sending transaction reports or information for further actions pursuant to the AML law and other related laws or agreements made with domestic and foreign organizations.

4. Supervising and examining the reporting entities including conducting ML/TF risk assessment.

5. Collecting and compiling information and statistics, examining, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the AML law and other related laws, and analyzing transaction reports or information.

6. Investigating and gathering evidence to seize assets connected with the commission of an offense and take legal actions against the persons violating the AML law and other related laws.

7. Disseminating knowledge and organizing training courses in various fields related to the implementation of the AML law and other related laws, promoting or supporting other public and private agencies to arrange the said knowledge dissemination and training.

8. Acting as the national focal point for cooperation and coordination in AML/CFT.

9. Undertaking legal affairs under the purview of the Office and other relevant work.

10. Conducting any other work as stated by the laws or as assigned by the Minister of Justice or the Cabinet.

2. Executive Officers and Organization Structure of the Anti-Money Laundering Office

Executives



Police Colonel Seehanat Prayoonrat
Secretary-General



Police Captain Suwanee Sawangphol
Deputy Secretary-General
(Operation)



Police Lieutenant Colonel Aimorn
Chaibuadang
Deputy Secretary-General

Senior Specialists



Police Lieutenant Colonel Sunai
Hareunpunch
Senior Specialist in Law



Mr. Sontaya Luangcharoenlarp
Senior Specialist in Law Enforcement Policy



Police Lieutenant Colonel
Teerapong Dulayawijan
Senior Specialist in Financial Investigation

Directors



Police Captain Pairart Taidparnich
Secretary of the Office



Mr. Witthaya Neetitham
Director of Legal Affairs Division



Mr. Sunpet Sangnetswang
Director of Supervision and



Mr. Theppasu Bavornchotidara
Director of Financial Intelligence



Mr. Noppadol Utain
Director of Litigation Division 1



Mr. Apichat Tanomsap
Director of Litigation Division 2



Mr. Chanchai Pongpassorn
Director of Litigation Division 3



Mr. Suwichuk Tammachaiyord
Director of Litigation Division 4



Ms. Pranee Kaoian
Director of International Cooperation



Mrs. Nualchan Pochuay
Director of Policy and Strategy Division



Ms. Rongrong Klaisuan
Director of Asset Management Division



Mr. Siwat Chawbangngam
Director of
Information Technology Center



Mrs. Pann Wan
Director of Organizational Communication Division

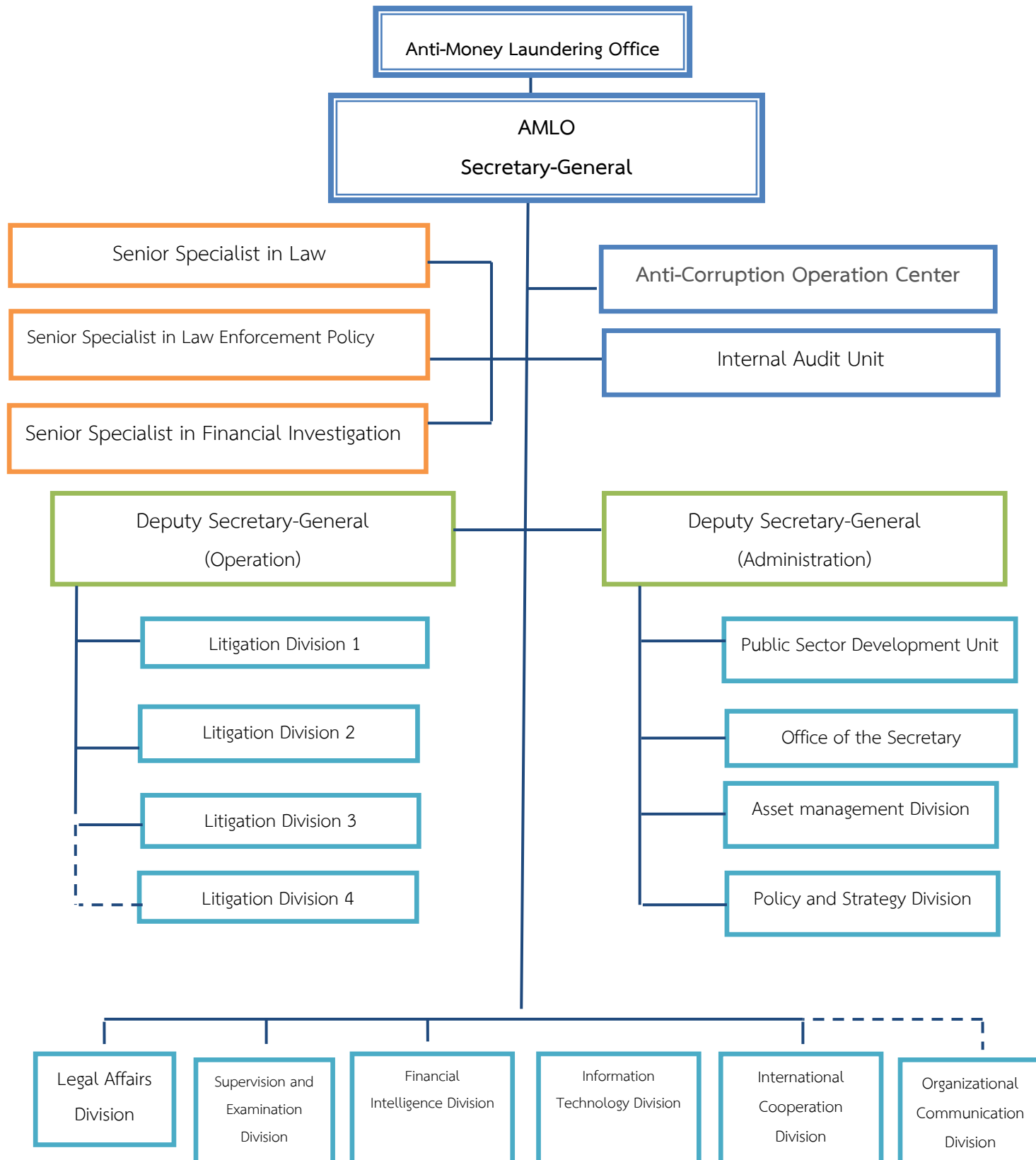


Mrs. Wannapa Photong
Director of Internal Audit Unit

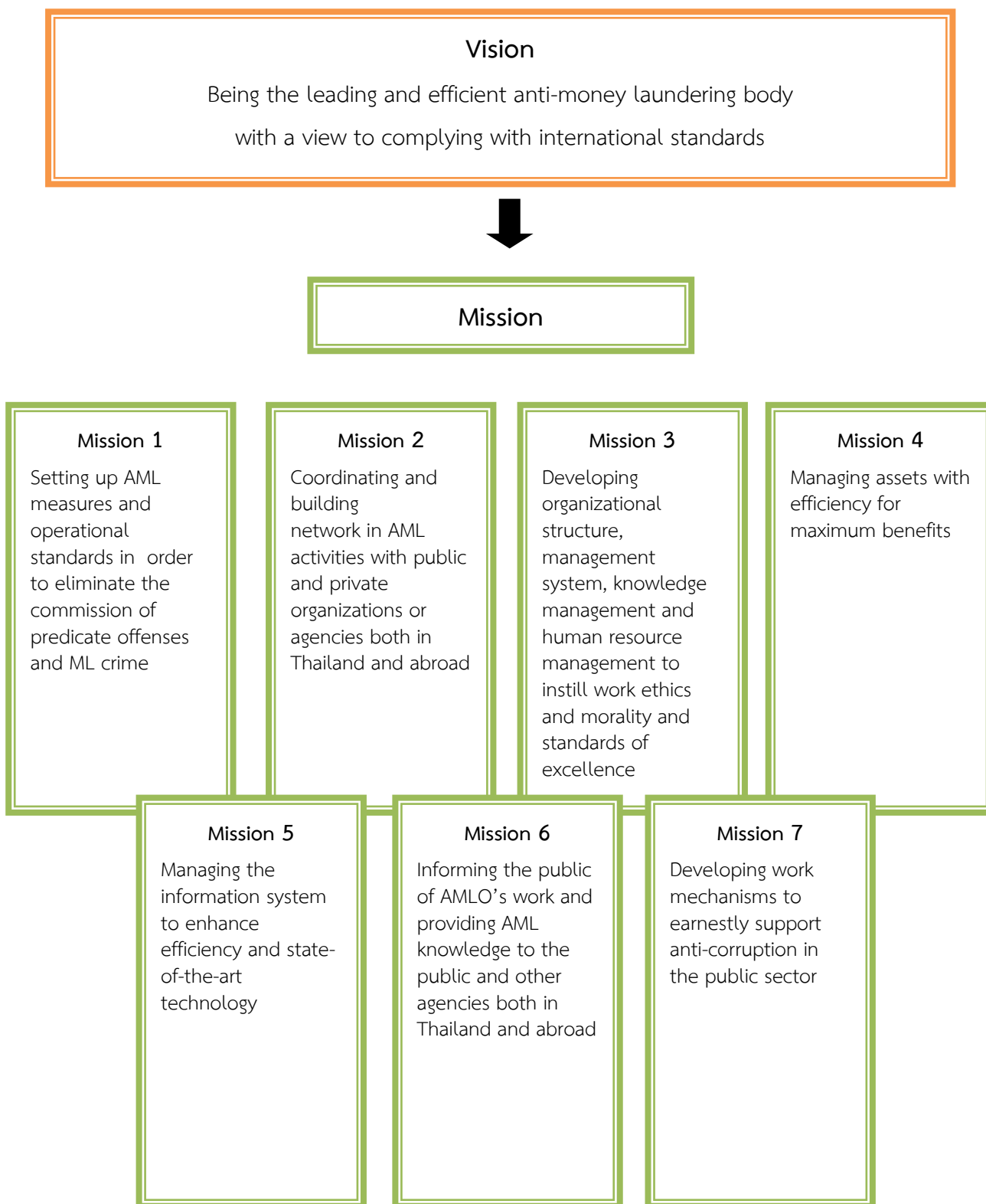


Ms. Suppakarn Harnbang
Director of Public Sector Development

Organization Structure



3. Vision, Missions, Strategic Issues and Goals



Strategies and Strategic Goals

Strategies	Strategic Goals
Strategy 1: Develop AML processes towards international standards	1. Laws are developed in compliance with international standards 2. Law enforcement is effective and efficient 3. Asset management is efficient 4. Be ready for the assessment of international standards
Strategy 2: Build intelligence networks leading to investigation, interrogation, evidence gathering and support other law enforcement agencies	1. Cooperative networks are established so as to support AMLO's operations 2. Financial intelligence analysis has supported operations of law enforcement agencies that leads to prosecution 3. Computer Forensic is utilized for further legal actions
Strategy 3: Disseminate knowledge and enhance understanding to ensure that AML operations are in compliance with international standards	Public, private and civil sectors have gained knowledge and understanding about AML operations in line with international standards
Strategy 4: Increase capability of human resource, management system, database and information technology	1. Staff members have competencies suitable for their assignments 2. Management system is efficient and modern 3. Database and information system support the operations and promote a learning organization towards international standards
Strategy 5: Enhance good governance, transparency and earnestly prevent malfeasance in office	AMLO has good image and gains public trust and confidence

4. Core values

Bravery, determination, honesty, efficiency and justice

- Bravery means performing duties without fear of any influences
- Determination means having goals and objectives directed to eliminate criminal networks so that anti-money laundering efforts have yielded results in accordance with the intent of the laws
- Honesty means all officials uphold uprightness to themselves, to their duties and to other people
- Efficiency means performing duties at one's best, at highest speed, at lowest costs
- Justice means all citizens are treated equally and fairly

5. Ultimate goals

5.1 Amend the laws in compliance with international standards

5.2 Asset Proceedings are carried out in line with international standards

5.3 Improve the financial intelligence unit in compliance with international standards

5.4 Enhance AML knowledge and understanding as well as cooperation among the government agencies, private sector and general public

6. Manpower

AMLO has 369 government officer positions in total. Of these, 324 positions have been filled; 45 positions are vacant. The Office also employs 30 government employees as shown below. Of these, 28 positions have been filled; 2 positions are vacant.

6.1 Government Officers

Classified by Positions	Male	Female	Total
1. Executive	1	2	3
2. Senior Specialist in Law Enforcement Policy	1	-	1
3. Senior Specialist in Financial Investigation	1	-	1
4. Senior Specialist in Law	1	-	1
5. Director (High Level)	7	3	10
6. Director (Primary Level)	1	-	1
7. Investigator	86	81	167
8. Legal Affairs Officer	26	32	58
9. Plan and Policy Analyst	10	26	36
10. Computer Technical Officer	7	4	11
11. General Administration Officer	3	8	11
12. Personnel Officer	3	4	7
13. Finance and Accounting Officer	1	5	6
14. Supply Officer	3	3	6
15. Internal Auditor	-	1	1
16. Clerical Officer	1	3	4
Total	152	172	324

6.2 Government Employees

Positions	Male	Female	Total
1. Plan and Policy Analyst	2	14	16
2. General Administration Officer	-	2	2
3. Clerical Officer	1	4	5
4. Data Entering Officer	-	5	5
Total	3	25	28

As of 30 September 2015

Part 2: Committees under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 1999

Under Anti-Money Laundering Act, 1999 (AMLA), four committees were set up for the purpose of implementing this act. These four bodies have the following composition and mandate:

1. The Anti-Money Laundering Board

In line with the intent of the AMLA, the Anti-Money Laundering Board (AML Board) was set up as a mechanism to prescribe policies, control and balance powers in enforcing the AML law which contains certain provisions that restrict right and liberty of persons. Under Section 24⁶ of the AMLA, the AML Board consists of 26 members with the following powers and responsibilities under the provisions of Section 25⁷.

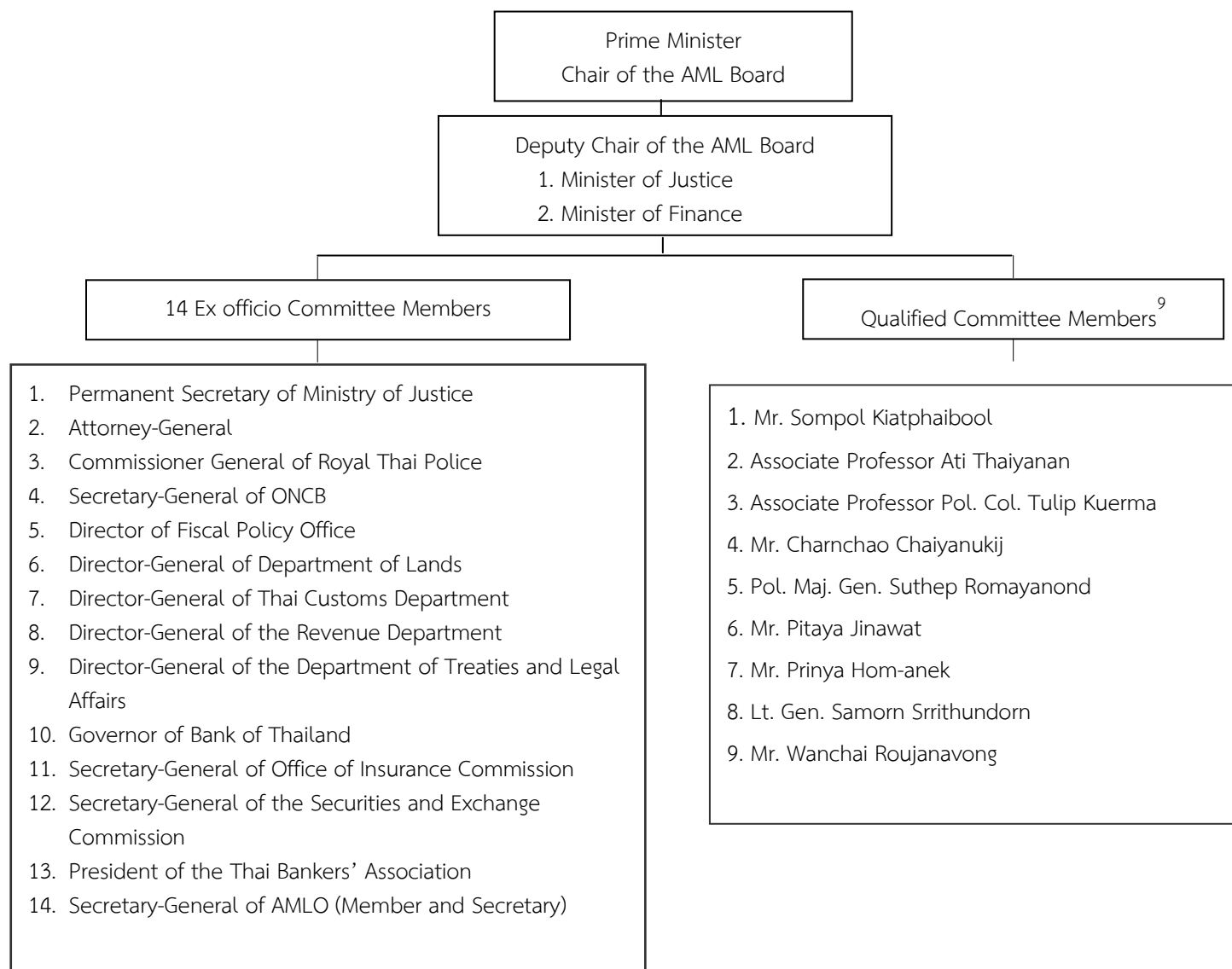
- (1) to propose AML measures to the Cabinet;
- (2) to set criteria and procedures for assessing ML risks that may occur from transactions made by government agencies or certain types of entities which are exempt from reporting obligation under this Act as well as to set forth guidance for risks mitigation⁸;
- (3) to consider and suggest to the Minister regarding the issuance of ministerial regulations, rules and notifications for the execution of this Act;
- (4) to set rules for returning assets to owners in accordance with Section 49 and Section 51/1, retention, sale by public auction, utilization of assets, and damage and depreciation costs assessment under Section 57 and set rules pertaining to the Fund in accordance with Section 59/1, Section 59/4, Section 59/5 and Section 59/6;
- (5) to promote public cooperation in sharing information for anti-money laundering and set rules for the using of information or document as evidence in the execution of this Act;
- (6) to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the execution of this Act;
- (7) to perform any other functions prescribed in this Act or other laws or any other regulations in the execution of this Act.

⁶ Section 24, paragraph 1 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

⁷ Section 25 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

⁸ Section 25 (1/1) amended by the AMLA, 2013 (No. 4)

Composition of the Anti-Money Laundering Board



According to Section 32¹⁰ of the AMLA, 1999, a committee called the Transaction Committee was set up by the AML Board in order to screen and to guarantee justice for people whose assets are dealt with under the AMLA. The Transaction Committee consists of five committee members that the AML Board appointed from persons nominated one each by the Judicial Commission, the State Audit Commission, the National Human Rights

⁹Notification of the Prime Minister's Office Re: Appointment of Qualified Committee Members of the Anti-Money Laundering Board, issued on 6 March 2015

¹⁰Section 32 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

Commission, and the Public Prosecutor Commission. If any of the said committees could not designate a person from the respective committee to be a Transaction Committee member within 45 days from the date notified by AMLO, AML Board shall appoint an appropriate person as a Transaction Committee member instead. A Chairman is elected from among the designated committee members and the Secretary-General of AMLO is a member and secretary of the Committee. The Transaction Committee is entrusted with the following powers and mandate by virtue of the AMLA, Section 34¹¹

- (1) to examine transactions or assets connected with the commission of an offense;
- (2) to give an order withholding transactions under Section 35¹² or Section 36¹³
- (3) to carry out the acts under Section 48;
- (4) to submit a report on the results of the execution of AML law to the AML Board and the National Anti-Corruption Commission;
- (5) to supervise the independence and neutrality of the Office and the Secretary-General;
- (6) to perform any other acts as assigned by the AML Board.

2. Transaction Committee

According to Section 32¹⁴ of the AMLA, 1999, the AML Board set up a committee called the Transaction Committee in order to review and to secure justice for people whose assets are dealt with under the AMLA. The Transaction Committee consists of five committee members that the AML Board appointed from persons nominated one each by the Judiciary Commission, the State Audit Committee, the National Human Rights Commission, and the Committee of Public Prosecutors. If any of the said committees could not nominate any person for appointment as a Transaction Committee member within 45 days from the date of notification by AMLO, other person's name shall be proposed to the AML Board for appointment in place of such committee. A Chairman is elected from among the

¹¹Section 34 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

¹²Section 35 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

¹³Section 36 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

¹⁴Section 32 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

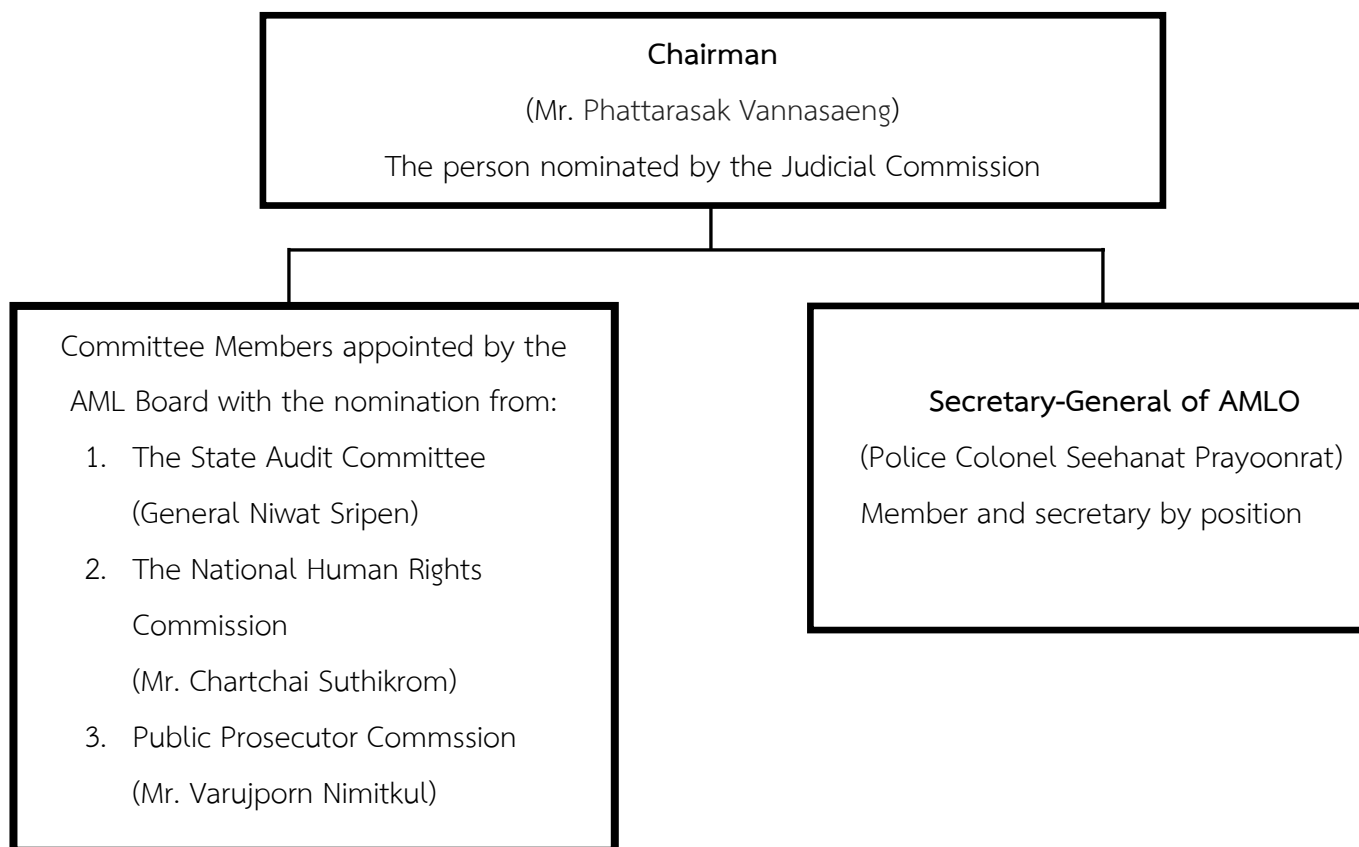
designated committee members and the Secretary-General of AMLO is a member and the secretary of the Committee. The Transaction Committee is entrusted with the following powers and responsibilities by virtue of the AMLA, Section 34¹⁵

- (1) to examine transactions or assets connected with the commission of an offense;
- (2) to give an order restraining transactions under Section 35¹⁶ or Section 36¹⁷
- (3) to carry out the acts under Section 48;
- (4) to submit performance report pursuant to the AML law to the AML

Board and the National Anti-Corruption Commission;

- (5) to observe independence and neutrality of the Office and the Secretary-General;
- (6) to perform any other acts as assigned by the AML Board.

Composition of the Transaction Committee



¹⁵Section 34 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

¹⁶Section 35 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

¹⁷Section 36 amended by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

3. Sub-Committee under the Anti-Money Laundering Board

By virtue of Section 30 of the AMLA, the AML Board may appoint sub-committees for considering and recommending on any particular matters or performing any particular acts on its behalf to ensure Board's efficiencies. Details of the 9 sub-committees are as follows:

3.1 Legal Advisory Sub-Committee has power and responsibility of considering and recommending to the AML Board concerning the following matters.

- 1) to propose AML measures;
- 2) to recommend amendments of legislation, ministerial regulations, rules, notifications and orders issued by virtue of the AML law;
- 3) to act as an adviser or recommend on legal issues about the AMLO work;
- 4) to summon representatives from agencies or related persons to give facts or recommendations for the benefits of the Sub-committee's work;
- 5) to conduct other legal work as assigned by the AML Board.

3.2 Asset Management Sub-Committee has power and responsibility of considering and recommending to the AML Board concerning the following matters.

- 1) to study and analyze of asset management under the AMLA, 1999;
- 2) to set out regulations or guidelines for asset management, to officially use of assets in the interests of the government, to permit stakeholders to maintain and use the assets, to rent the assets and to appoint the asset manager, to arrange asset auctions, to assess damage or depreciation costs, to assess value of assets and to return the assets, and to transfer the property devolved on the state;
- 3) to develop and improve asset management work according to the AMLA, 1999;
- 4) to appraise asset value after the Transaction Committee's issuance of seizure or restraint orders for further asset management;
- 5) to be an adviser to AMLO in asset management work;
- 6) to summon representatives from agencies or related persons to give facts or provide knowledge, recommendations or opinions with regard to asset management;
- 7) to conduct any other asset management work as assigned by the AML Board.

3.3 Adjudication Sub-Committee has power and responsibility of considering and recommending or making judgments and advising the AML Board regarding the following matters.

1) to advise to the AML Board in case of disagreement under Section 49 of the AMLA, 1999 in support of the AML Board's ruling;

2) to give recommendations concerning the studies and analyses, development or improvement of proceedings against assets in accordance with AMLA, 1999;

3) to advise legal issues arising from the implementation of AMLA, 1999, particularly in compelling necessary case where delay may cause damage to the work of AMLO. In this regard, it is the duty of AMLO's officials to submit the matter to the Sub-Committee;

4) to summon representatives from agencies or related persons to give facts or provide knowledge, recommendations or opinions in aid of the Sub-Committee's judgments;

5) to act as an adviser to AMLO in undertaking civil forfeiture proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the AMLA, 1999;

6) to conduct any other work regarding the inquiries or judgments as assigned by the AML Board.

3.4 Sub-Committee on Promotion and Coordination of People's Cooperation

has power and responsibility of considering and recommending to the AML Board concerning the following matters.

1) to study and analyze, as well as to consider and recommend to the AML Board about the promotion and coordination of public cooperation in anti-money laundering;

2) to set procedures or guidelines for the promotion of people's cooperation, public relations, dissemination of knowledge in anti-money laundering to public, private and civil sectors;

3) to act as an adviser to the AMLO relating to the promotion of people's cooperation;

4) to conduct any other work regarding the promotion and cooperation with the civil sector as assigned by the AML Board.

3.5 Sub-Committee on Supervision and Examination of Financial Institutions, Businesses and Professions under the Law on Anti-Money Laundering has power and responsibility of considering and recommending to the AML Board concerning the following matters.

1) to recommend about improvements and development of laws, regulations and guidelines for supervision and examination of financial institutions, businesses and professions under the AML law;

2) to promote, support, coordinate and monitor the results of law enforcement and compliance;

3) to summon representatives from agencies or related persons to give facts, information or documents, knowledge, recommendations or opinions with regard to enforcement or compliance with the law;

4) to summon information or documents for consideration as per 1) – 3);

5) to appoint working groups to perform any other tasks in accordance with the Sub-Committee's powers and responsibilities;

6) to conduct any other work as assigned by the AML Board.

3.6 Sub-Committee on Steering the National Anti-Money Laundering Strategy and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Strategy 2010 - 2015 has power and responsibility of considering and recommending to the AML Board concerning the following matters.

1) to steer the National Anti-Money Laundering Strategy and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Strategy 2010 - 2015 to ensure efficient implementation and to achieve strategic objectives;

2) to give guidance for implementation of the National Strategy;

3) to monitor and evaluate the achievement of the implementation of the National Strategy;

4) to appoint working groups or select agencies or persons to perform any task as appropriate, or summon representatives from agencies or related persons to give facts or opinions for the benefits of the performing of duties of the Sub-Committee;

5) to conduct any other work as assigned by the AML Board.

3.7 Sub-Committee on Coordination of Work under the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 1999 has power and responsibility of considering and recommending to the AML Board concerning the following matters.

1) to set guidelines or measures for coordination of the implementation of AMLA;

2) to coordinate among agencies related to proceeding in predicate offense cases, money laundering cases, and civil asset forfeiture proceedings under the AML law in

collaboration with other agencies which provide information, intelligence and security matters to enhance the Office's work efficiency and effectiveness;

3) to act in any ways to enable flexibility and facilitation among agencies concerning data and information or intelligence exchange, as well as promote mutual support to ensure effective and efficient civil forfeiture proceedings of concerned agencies;

4) to make mutual agreements to increase effectiveness in accordance with the intent of the law, for instance, conduct of work under Section 58 of the AMLA and any other actions related to the coordination for implementing this law or other laws or ministerial regulations, rules, notifications or any other relevant orders;

5) to act as an adviser to AMLO on investigation and cases;

6) to conduct any other work related to legal affairs as assigned by the AML Board.

3.8 Sub-Committee on Steering the Strategy for Coordination of the Enforcement of the Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Counter-Terrorism Financing Law 2013 - 2015 has power and responsibility of considering and recommending to the AML Board concerning the following matters.

1) to supervise the implementation of the Strategy for Coordination of the Enforcement of the Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Counter-Terrorism Financing Law 2013 - 2015 to ensure efficient implementation and to achieve strategic objectives;

2) to give recommendations for implementation of the Strategy for Coordination of the Enforcement of the Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Counter-Terrorism Financing Law 2013 - 2015;

3) to monitor and evaluate outcomes of the Strategy for Coordination of the Enforcement of the Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Counter-Terrorism Financing Law for 2013 – 2015;

4) to appoint working groups or select agencies or persons to perform any task as appropriate, or summon representatives from agencies or related persons to give facts or opinions for the benefits of the performing of duties of the Sub-Committee;

5) to conduct any other work as assigned by the AML Board.

3.9 Sub-committee on Preparation for Thailand for Assessment of Observance of International Standards on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism has power and responsibility of considering and recommending to the AML Board concerning the following matters.

- 1) to act as the main coordinator among AML/CFT related agencies in the preparation for AML/CFT mutual evaluation;
- 2) to lay down work plan, framework and timeline of the preparation process;
- 3) to give recommendations, opinions and make Thailand's AML/CFT self-assessment report by providing relevant data, information, statistics, operational results, and reviewing the answers to the assessors' questionnaires so as to demonstrate effectiveness of Thailand AML/CFT regime, as well as to undertake any tasks related to the evaluation;
- 4) to appoint working groups or select agencies or persons to perform any task as appropriate or summon representatives from agencies or related persons to give facts or opinions for the benefits of the performing of duties of the Sub-Committee;
- 5) to conduct any other work as assigned by the AML Board.

4. Settling Committee under the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 1999

In accordance with Section 64/1¹⁸ of the AMLA, 1999, the AML Board appointed a settling committee, i.e. the "Settling Committee under the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 1999" of which the Secretary-General was assigned as chairman, and three representatives from other government agencies as members, and three officials of AMLO assigned by the Secretary-General to be committee member and secretary and assistant secretaries. The Settling Committee has power in settling offenses to persons who fail to comply with the laws, or commit an offense relating to reporting obligations, or provide false information or conceal facts subject to reporting to the competent officials, or refuse to give verbal or written testimony, or exhibit documents or evidence related with the commission of offense under the AMLA, 1999.

¹⁸ Section 64/1 amended by the AMLA (No. 4), 2013

Part 3: AMLO's Performance

AMLO performs its AML/CFT duties under the anti-money laundering law and the counter-terrorism financing law. The Office also conducts other related tasks to ensure that Thailand is not a safe haven for money laundering as detailed below.

1. Suppression of Money Laundering

1.1 Receiving of transaction reports

Section 13 of the AMLA, 1999 obliges financial institutions to report the following transactions to AMLO.

(1) Cash transactions under Section 13(1) in amount of two million baht or above or transactions related to money transfer or electronic payment in amount of one hundred thousand baht or above;

(2) Asset transactions under Section 13(2) worth five million baht or above or transactions related to money transfer or electronic payment in amount of seven hundred thousand baht or above;

(3) Suspicious transactions regardless of values specified under (1) or (2).

Section 15 obliges Bangkok Metropolis Land Office, Provincial Land Office, Branch Land Office and District Land Office to report to the AMLO when there is application for registration of rights and juristic act in real estate where financial institution is not a party as follows:

(1) Payment made in cash in amount of two million baht or above;

(2) Real estate having an appraised value for collecting registration fees in amount of five million baht or above;

(3) Being a suspicious transaction.

In addition, Section 16 requires reporting of transactions by the following 9 groups of professions i.e. (1) investment advisors (2) dealers in precious stones (3) car sellers or hire-purchasers (4) broker or an agent in buying or selling immovable property (5) antiques trader (6) professions relating to personal loan (7) professions relating to electronic money card (8) professions relating to credit card that are not a financial institution, and (9) professions relating to electronic payment.¹⁹

¹⁹Section 16, paragraph 1 amended by the AMLA (No. 3), 2009

(1) Professions under Section 16, paragraph one (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) and (8) shall report any cash transaction valuing over two million baht;

(2) Professions under Section 16, paragraph one (6) shall report any cash transaction valuing over 500,000 baht;

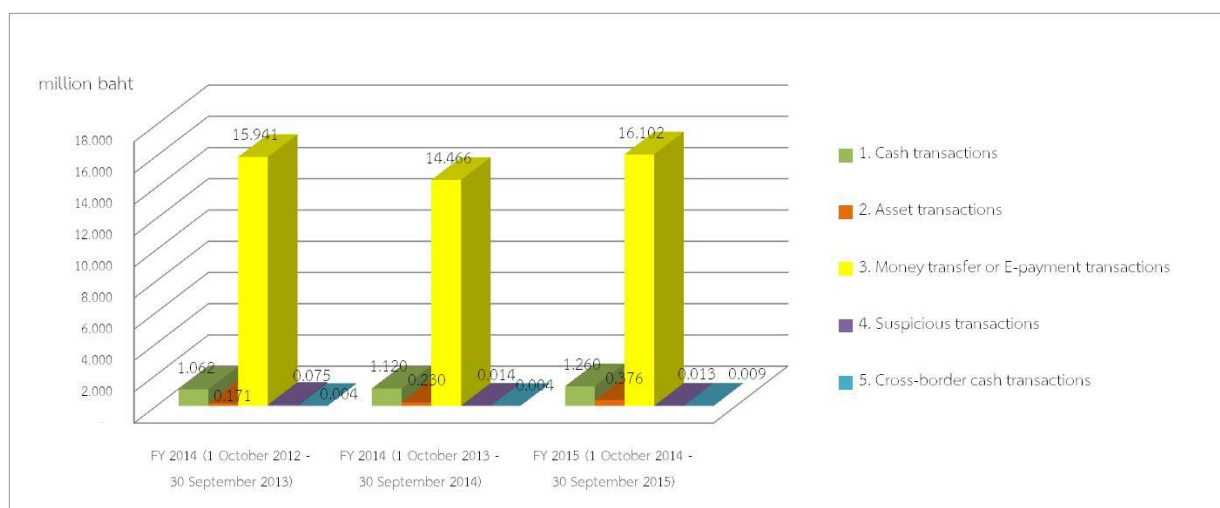
(3) Professions under Section 16, paragraph one (7) and (9) shall report any cash transaction valuing over 100,000 baht.

In FY 2015 (1 October 2014 - 30 September 2015) AMLO received a total of 17,759,685 transaction reports, divided into 1,259,728 cash transactions, 375,861 asset transactions, 16,102,196 money transfer or E-payment transactions, 12,920 suspicious transactions and 8,953 cross-border cash transactions as summarized in the table below.

Categories	Number of Transactions		
	FY 2013 (1 October 2012 - 30 September 2013)	FY 2014 (1 October 2013 - 30 September 2014)	FY 2015 (1 October 2014 - 30 September 2015)
1. Cash transactions	1,062,020	1,120,059	1,259,728
2. Asset transactions	171,340	229,659	375,861
3. Money transfer or E-payment transactions	15,941,448	14,466,400	16,102,196
4. Suspicious transactions	74,596	13,963	12,920
5. Cross-border cash transactions	4,329	4,457	8,953
Total	17,253,733	15,834,538	17,759,685

Remark: Suspicious transaction reports (STRs) received from 2013 – 2014 had reduced significantly because the AMLO rechecked the STRs received from those reporting entities. Any incomplete reports as required by laws would be sent back for respective reporting entities' revision. By this way, most reporting entities have now taken more caution in their reporting as required by laws.

Chart: Number of transaction reports received
(compared between FY 2013 – 2015)



1.2 Analyzing of transaction reports²⁰

Upon receiving transaction reports, i.e. cash transactions, property transactions, money transfer or E-payment transactions and suspicious transactions, AMLO will review and analyze these transactions concerning suspicious financial activities that may be related to the commission of predicate offense or offenses under other laws. The analyses will be disseminated to other authorities both within AMLO and other authorities for further action. In 2015, 374 cases were reviewed and analyzed for further action as detailed below.

Year	Cases disseminated to internal agencies within AMLO			Cases disseminated to other authorities		
	Proactive case	Request information	Total	Proactive case	Request information	Total
2013	1	32	33	2	94	96
2014	19	115	134	3	83	86
2015	33	155	188	33	153	186
Total	53	302	355	38	330	368

²⁰ Data and information collected in calendar year (for reporting to FATF)

Regarding the reviews and analyses of transactions concerning suspicious financial activities that may be related to the commission of predicate offense or offenses under other laws, in FY 2015, a total of 144,227 transactions were analyzed as detailed below.

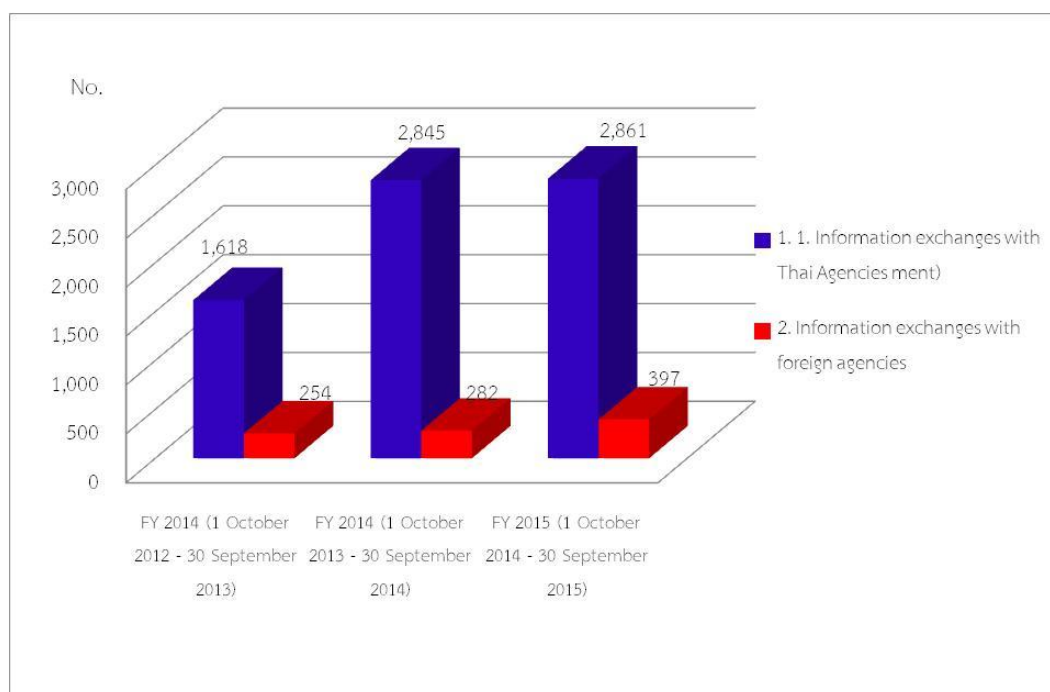
Year	Analysis of financial transaction (Number)					Total
	Cash transaction	Property transaction	Suspicious transaction	Money transfer or E-payment	International fund transfer	
2013	5,754	2,188	969	3,595	26	12,532
2014	18,564	2,433	4,718	35,432	20	61,167
2015	15,778	4,415	16,592	102,919	4,523	144,227
Total	40,096	9,036	22,279	141,946	4,569	217,926

1.3 Information exchanges with Thai and foreign agencies

In FY 2015, AMLO conducted a total of 3,258 information exchanges with Thai and foreign agencies divided into 2,861 exchanges with Thai agencies (banks/government agencies) and 397 exchanges with foreign agencies as summarized in the table below.

Type of Exchanges	Number of Exchanges		
	FY 2013 (1 October 2012 - 30 September 2013)	FY 2014 (1 October 2013 - 30 September 2014)	FY 2015 (1 October 2014 - 30 September 2015)
1. Information exchanges with Thai Agencies (Banks/government)	1,618	2,845	2,861
2. Information exchanges with foreign agencies	254	282	397
Total	1,872	3,127	3,258

Chart: Information exchanges with Thai and foreign agencies
(compared between FY 2013 – 2015)

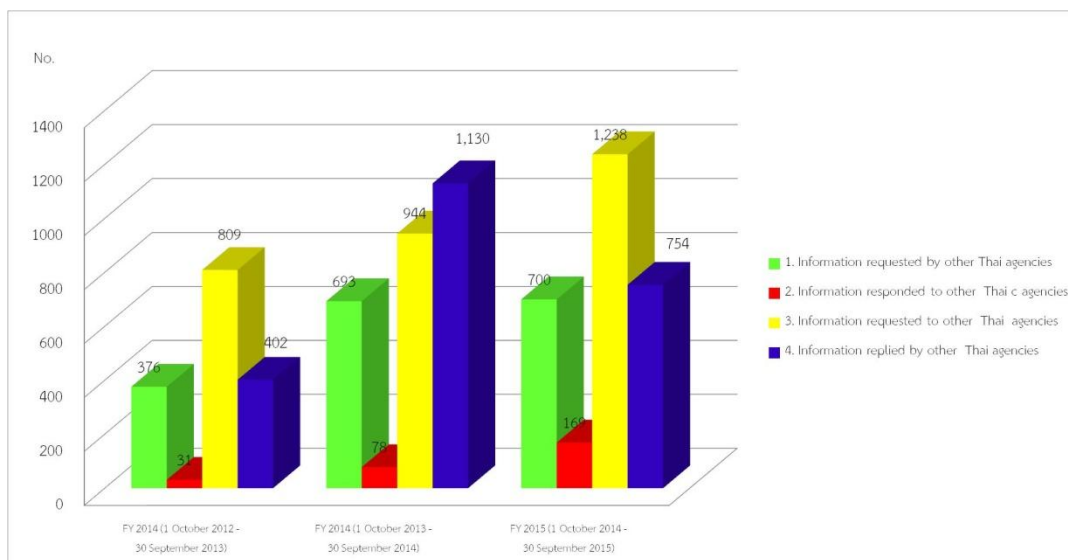


1.3.1 Information exchanges with domestic agencies

In FY 2015, AMLO conducted 2,861 information exchanges with other Thai agencies which can be classified by types of actions taken as follows:

Type of Actions	Number of Exchanges		
	FY 2013 (1 October 2012 - 30 September 2013)	FY 2014 (1 October 2013 - 30 September 2014)	FY 2015 (1 October 2014 - 30 September 2015)
1. Information requested by other Thai agencies	376	693	700
2. Information responded to other Thai agencies	31	78	169
3. Information requested to other Thai agencies	809	944	1,238
4. Information replied by other Thai agencies	402	1,130	754
Total	1,618	2,845	2,861

Chart: Information exchanges with domestic agencies
(compared between FY 2013 – 2015)

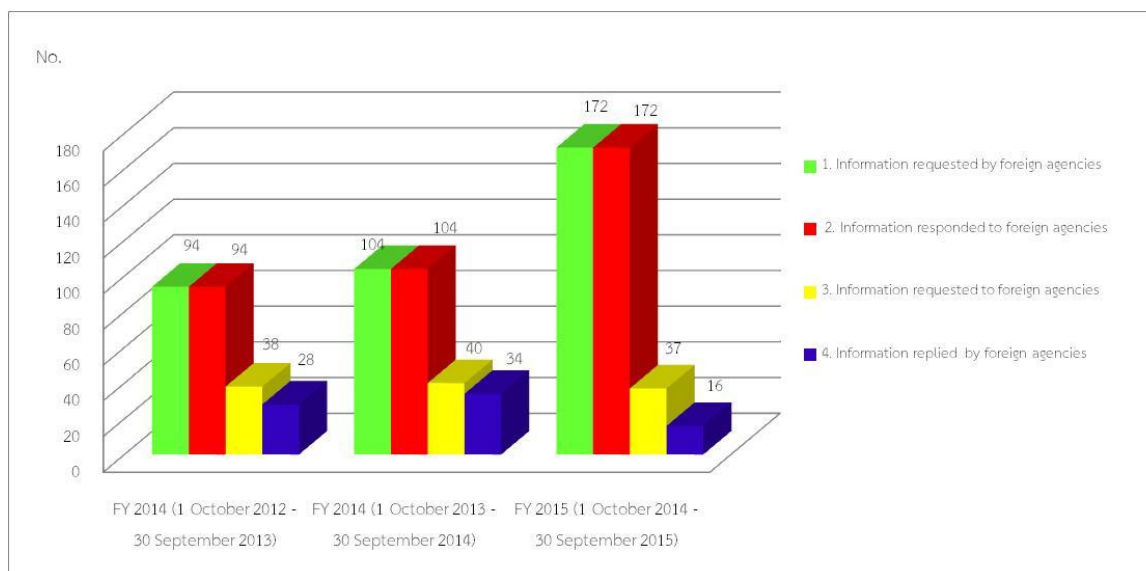


1.3.2 Information exchanges with foreign agencies

In FY 2015, AMLO conducted 397 information exchanges with foreign agencies which can be classified by types of actions taken as follows:

Type of Actions	Number of Exchanges		
	FY 2013 (1 October 2012 - 30 September 2013)	FY 2014 (1 October 2013 - 30 September 2014)	FY 2014 (1 October 2014 - 30 September 2015)
1. Information requested by foreign agencies	94	104	172
2. Information responded to foreign agencies	94	104	172
3. Information requested to foreign agencies	38	40	37
4. Information replied by foreign agencies	28	34	16
Total	254	282	397

Chart: Information exchanges with foreign agencies
(compared between FY 2013 – 2015)



1.4 Asset forfeiture/ seizure case pursuant to the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 1999

AMLO analyzed, investigated, interrogated and collected evidence to seize or restrain assets of persons involved with predicate offenses as prescribed in the AMLA and other laws. In FY 2015, the Transaction Committee issued 543 orders assigning competent officers to examine transactions or assets connected with the commission of offenses, one order withholding the transaction with a total asset value of 43,126,661.72 baht, 221 orders seizing or restraining assets with a total asset value of 12,000,412,549.34 baht, 36 orders revoking the seizure or the restraint of assets with a total asset value of 8,106,920,121.68 baht. The Committee also decided on 25 cases for damaged persons' right protection with a total asset value of 1,827,298,833.57 baht and endorsed competent officers to file 175 cases in total to the public prosecutor with a total asset value of 4,411,857,898.10 baht.

Public prosecutor then filed the petitions requesting for the property to devolve on the state to the court. In FY 2015, there were 164 cases with a total value of 3,610,631,748.01 baht. Of these, court of first instance ordered that the assets dealing with 141 cases be vested with the state with a total value of 298,692,149.93 baht and ordered the revocation of 3 cases with a total value of 6,592,665.65 baht as detailed below.

Status	Predicate Offenses	Number of Orders/ Cases	Value (Baht)
1. Transaction Committee			
1. 1.1 Issuing orders assigning competent officers to examine transaction or assets connected with the commission of offenses		543	-
	Narcotics S.3 (1)	271	-
	Women and children trafficking S.3 (2)	7	-
	Public fraud S.3 (3)	77	-
	Misappropriation or fraud (Financial institutions) S.3 (4)	3	-
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)	23	-
	Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)	10	-
	Terrorism S.3 (8)	2	-
	Gambling S.3 (9)	4	-
	Counterfeiting or violating the intellectual property rights S.3 (13)	19	-
	Forging a document of right, electronic cards or passports S.3 (14)	1	-
	Illegal exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	56	-
	Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	27	-
	Unfair securities trading practice S.3 (20)	2	-
	Human trafficking (under other law)	11	-
	Narcotics S.3 (1) / Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)	1	-
	Narcotics S.3 (1) / exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	3	-
	Narcotics S.3 (1)/ Theft, extortion,	2	-

Status	Predicate Offenses	Number of Orders/ Cases	Value (Baht)
	blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)		
	Women and children trafficking S.3 (2)/ Human trafficking (under other law)	1	-
	Public fraud S.3 (3)/exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	1	-
	Public fraud S.3 (3)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	12	-
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Forging a document of right, electronic cards or passports S.3 (14)	1	-
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	1	-
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Restraining or confining a person S.3 (17)	1	-
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	1	-
	Extortion or blackmail committed by claiming an influence of a secret society or criminal association S.3 (6), being a member of a racketeering group or participating in an organized criminal group S.3 (10)	1	-
	Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)/ exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	1	-
	Smuggling under the customs law S. 3 (7)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery,	2	-

Status	Predicate Offenses	Number of Orders/ Cases	Value (Baht)
	gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)		
	Receiving stolen property S. 3 (11)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	1	-
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)/ gambling S. 3 (9)/ exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)/ money laundering S. 5	1	-
1.2 Issuing orders withholding transaction	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)	1	43,126,661.72
1.3 Issuing seizure or restraint orders		221	12,000,412,549.34
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)	103	146,090,464.18
	Public fraud S. 3 (3)	30	573,528,222.49
	Misappropriation or fraud (Financial institutions) S.3 (4)	3	210,001,262.42
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)	4	440,968,075.47
	Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)	4	27,115,889.02
	Terrorism S. 3 (8)	1	22,910.51
	Gambling S. 3 (9)	5	1,105,052,873.66
	Counterfeiting or violating the intellectual property rights S.3 (13)	1	2,968,750.00
	Exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	14	34,293,336.81
	Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	13	8,313,475,495.08
	Human trafficking (under other law)	8	183,581,035.04

Status	Predicate Offenses	Number of Orders/ Cases	Value (Baht)
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)	3	28,633,292.00
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ money laundering S. 5	1	104,933,975.00
	Women and children trafficking S. 3 (2)/ Human trafficking (under other law)	2	3,598,319.06
	Public fraud S. 3 (3)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	2	22,433,727.00
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ gambling S. 3 (9)/ money laundering S. 5	9	386,027,494.85
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	16	129,897,620.81
	Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)/ exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	1	61,644,020.94
	Gambling S. 3 (9)/ money laundering S.5	1	226,145,785.00
1.4 Issuing orders revoking the seizing or restraint of assets		36	8,106,920,121.68
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)	5	1,485,943.21
	Public fraud S. 3 (3)	2	40,000.00
	Misappropriation or fraud (Financial institutions) S.3 (4)	1	200,000.00
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)	2	13,795,260.44
	Gambling S. 3 (9)	1	7,662.33
	Exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	4	847,781,480.06
	Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or	7	7,060,635,589.24

Status	Predicate Offenses	Number of Orders/ Cases	Value (Baht)
	misappropriation S.3 (18)		
	Human trafficking (under other law)	4	4,612,597.10
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	4	22,818,426.90
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ gambling S. 3 (9)/ money laundering S. 5	6	155,543,162.40
1.5 Damaged persons' right protection		25	1,827,298,833.57
	Public fraud S. 3 (3)	18	87,454,328.71
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)	1	220,806.48
	Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	5	1,739,577,092.81
	Public fraud S. 3 (3)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	1	46,605.57
1.6 Cases decided by Transaction Committee to endorse competent officers' filing of petition to the public prosecutor		175	4,411,857,898.10
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)	113	486,743,730.56
	Public fraud S. 3 (3)	7	648,443,521.18
	Misappropriation or fraud (Financial institutions) S.3 (4)	3	411,445,645.82
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)	7	972,245,629.44
	Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)	1	707,624.39
	Terrorist act S. 3 (8)	1	22,911.00
	Gambling S. 3 (9)	3	1,088,138,304.49
	Exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	15	68,512,851.99

Status	Predicate Offenses	Number of Orders/ Cases	Value (Baht)
	Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	9	69,779,465.31
	Human trafficking (under other law)	5	132,409,000.03
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)	1	848,819.89
	Women and children trafficking S. 3 (2)/ Human trafficking (under other law)	2	3,892,029.06
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Gambling S.3 (9)	3	287,836,470.50
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	5	240,831,894.44
2. Public prosecutor			
Filing petitions to the Court		164	3,610,631,748.01
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)	111	370,673,537.21
	Public fraud S. 3 (3)	4	277,808,443.68
	Misappropriation or fraud (Financial institutions) S.3 (4)	4	208,371,173.85
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)	2	415,593,889.64
	Gambling S. 3 (9)	5	1,332,152,812.69
	Counterfeiting or violating the intellectual property rights S.3 (13)	1	2,868,750.00
	Exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	13	46,424,177.37

Status	Predicate Offenses	Number of Orders/ Cases	Value (Baht)
	Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	7	31,561,125.95
	Human trafficking (under other law)	4	98,827,658.59
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)	2	19,304,748.10
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	1	210,003.23
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ Human trafficking (under other law)	1	3,317,629.06
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Gambling S. 3 (9)	5	539,829,691.22
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	4	263,688,107.42
3. Court			
3.1 Court of First Instance ordered the property to devolve on the State		141	298,692,149.93
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)	125	142,666,035.39
	Public fraud S. 3 (3)	1	3,395,192.50
	Misappropriation or fraud (Financial institutions) S.3 (4)	2	7,438,025.00
	Exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	1	3,265,212.56
	Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	5	138,186,527.33
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ women and children trafficking S. 3 (2)/	1	34,237.00

Status	Predicate Offenses	Number of Orders/ Cases	Value (Baht)
	Human trafficking (under other law)		
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ Smuggling under the customs law S.3 (7)	1	848,819.89
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ Gambling S. 3 (9)	2	2,133,787.95
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)/ exploitation of natural resources S.3 (15)	1	210,003.23
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Receiving stolen property S. 3 (11)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	1	409,309.08
	Malfeasance in office S.3 (5)/ Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery, gang-robbery, fraud or misappropriation S.3 (18)	1	105,000.00
3.2 Court of First Instance ordered the revocation		3	6,592,665.65
	Narcotics S. 3 (1)	3	6,592,665.65

1.5 Management of seized or frozen assets

Under Section 57 of the AMLA, AMLO shall retain and manage the assets seized or frozen by an order of the Transaction Committee or the Secretary-General or the Court, as the case may be, in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the AML Board. Hence, having received the seized or frozen assets connected with the commission of offense, AMLO will classify types of those assets and choose appropriate management methods for retention and management in accordance with the Regulation of the Anti-Money Laundering Board Regarding Retention and Management of Seized or Frozen Assets, 1999 and its amendment. For instance, if the seized or frozen asset is cash, it will be deposited into Krung Thai Bank; immovable and movable assets may be managed as appropriate such as permission of stakeholders to take the asset for retention and utilization, appointment of asset manager to manage the assets to raise revenues, renting out, etc. In the case that asset retention will result in depreciation or become a burden, the AMLO will sell the asset

by public auction and deposit the money from public auction into the Government Saving Bank. Once Court orders the property to devolve on the State, the money will be transferred to the Ministry of Finance. In the case that Court orders the authority to return the assets to owner, AMLO will transfer the money from public auction to the owner. Results of asset management in FY 2015 are as follows:

1.5.1 Managing the asset

Upon the issuance of the Transaction Committee's seizure or restraint order and receiving the assets from competent officers, AMLO has the duty to manage the assets appropriate with each asset type as prescribed by related regulation, such as by allowing stakeholders to manage and utilize the assets, renting out through asset managers and renting out by AMLO itself, granting permission for other government agencies to utilize the assets and collecting revenue from right claims. Upon court final decision that the property be devolved on the State, AMLO will transfer revenue derived from asset management to the state; or upon court decision that the assets be returned to owner, AMLO will transmit such revenue to the owner. From the start to the present (December 2000 – 30 September 2015), AMLO has managed seized or frozen assets valuing 76,210,401.71 baht. In FY 2015, AMLO raised revenues from asset management in amount of 5,939,754.14 baht. as detailed below.

Types of Asset Management	FY 2015		
	No. of Items	Guarantee (Baht)	Revenue (Baht)
1. Allowing stakeholders to manage and utilize the assets ²¹	52	2,475,000.00	-
2. Renting out			
2.1 Through asset managers	92	-	3,926,370.06
2.2 Through AMLO	43	-	1,389,886.48
3. Permitting utilization by other	1	-	-

²¹Stakeholders are allowed to manage and utilize assets including both immovable and movable assets

Types of Asset Management	FY 2015		
	No. of Items	Guarantee (Baht)	Revenue (Baht)
government agencies			
4. Right claims	8	-	478,035.95
5. Others	2	-	145,461.65
Total	198	2,475,000.00	5,939,754.14

1.5.2 Keeping seized and/or frozen assets in the custody

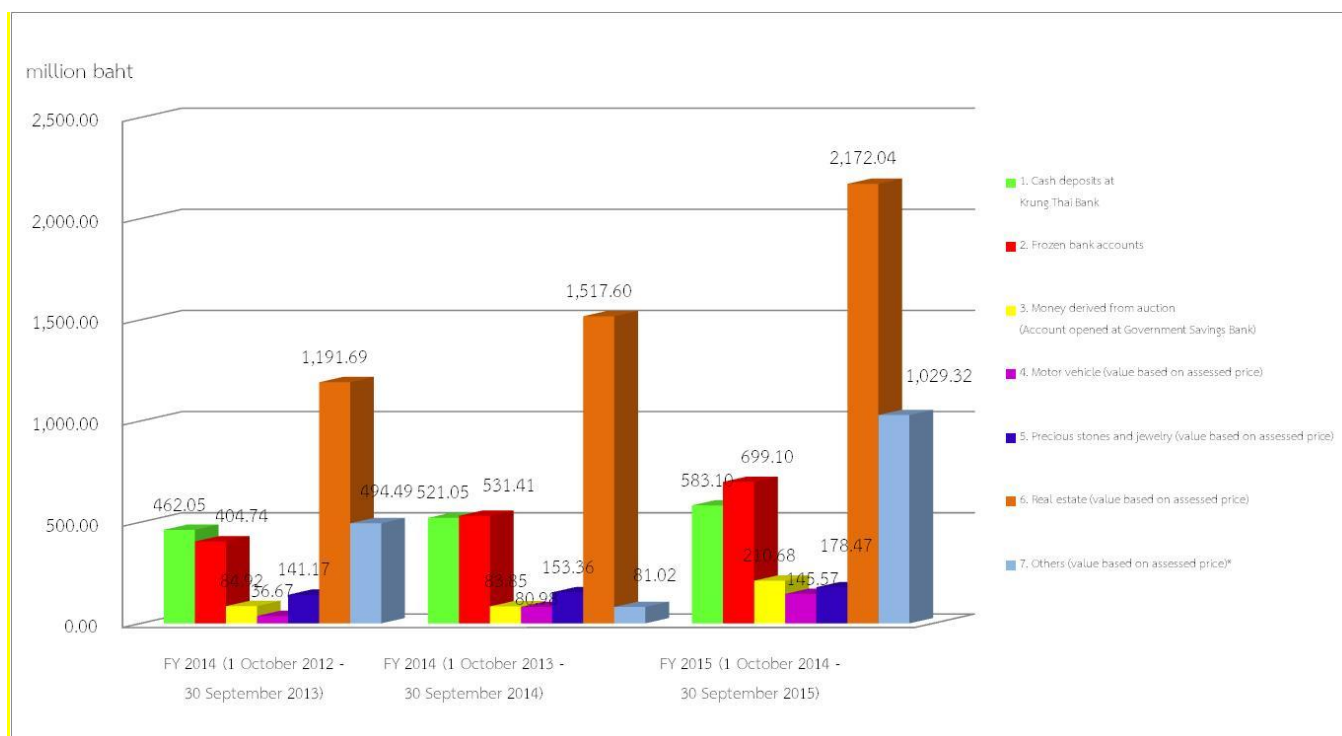
Upon receiving assets seized or frozen, the AMLO has the duty to manage them. If the Office finds that the asset is not possible or not suitable to manage, the asset will be kept as prescribed by related regulation. As of 30 September 2015, AMLO kept assets valuing 5,018,272,412.60 baht as shown in the following table:

Asset Type	Asset Value (Baht)		
	As at 30 September 2013	As at 30 September 2014	As at 30 September 2015
1. Cash deposits at Krung Thai Bank	462,053,831.25	521,051,681.83	583,104,715.09
2. Frozen bank accounts	404,737,728.41	531,414,543.69	699,096,452.84
3. Money derived from public auction (Account opened at Government Savings Bank)	84,921,586.69	83,849,976.65	210,682,065.04
4. Motor vehicle (value based on assessed price)	36,668,200.00	80,979,200.00	145,565,477.00
5. Precious stones and jewelry (value based on assessed price)	141,167,290.95	153,358,353.70	178,467,914.70
6. Real estate (value based on assessed price)	1,191,692,986.74	1,517,597,822.53	2,172,035,362.17
7. Others (value based on	494,490,538.32	81,017,541.52	1,029,320,425.76

Asset Type	Asset Value (Baht)		
	As at 30 September 2013	As at 30 September 2014	As at 30 September 2015
assessed price)*			
Total asset value	2,815,732,162.36	2,969,269,119.92	5,018,272,412.60

*Others are communication device, computer, mobile phone, bullets, claim right, shares, insurance policy, Government Savings Bank's lottery, steam boats and electronic appliances, etc.

Chart: Keeping seized and/or frozen assets in the custody
(A comparison of asset value as at 30 September 2013 – 2015)

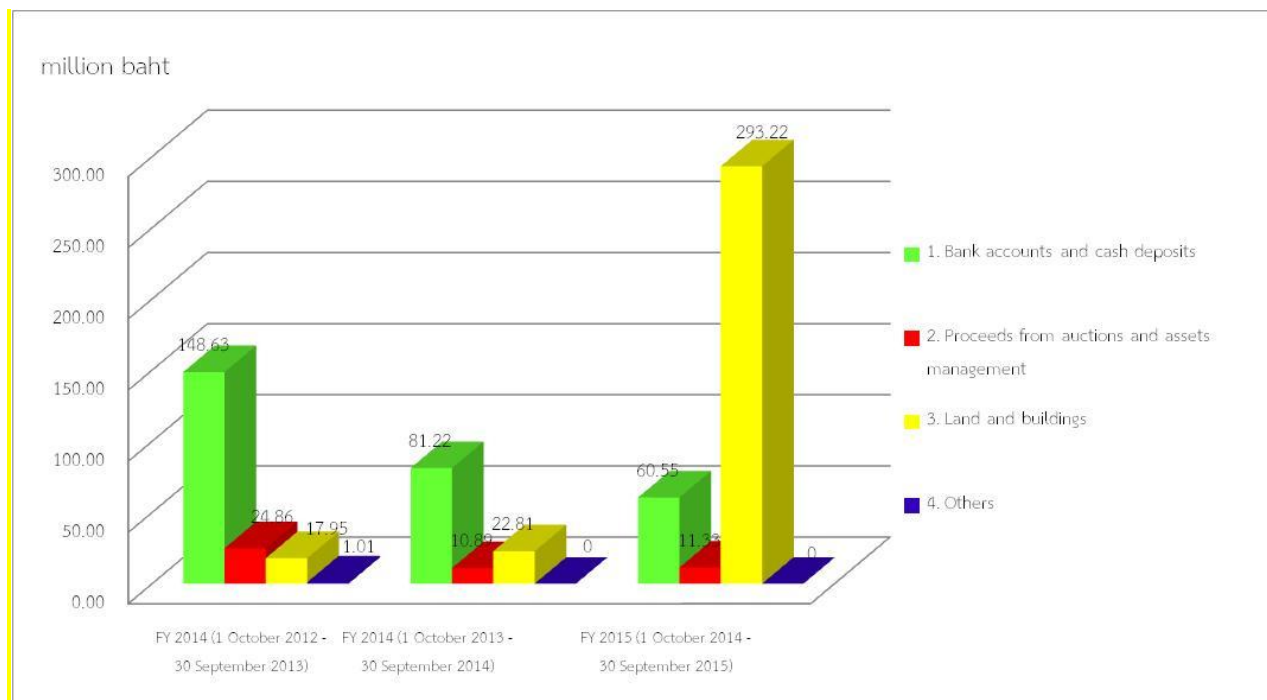


1.5.3 Transfer of forfeited asset to the Ministry of Finance

Once the Transaction Committee had examined the transactions or assets connected with the commission of offense and found sufficient evidence to believe that such assets are the proceeds of crime, the Secretary-General of AMLO would forward the case to the public prosecutor to file a petition with the Court for forfeiture order. In FY 2015, AMLO transferred the forfeited assets to the Ministry of Finance valuing 365,098,753.09 baht; and from the start of operation to this reporting period (12 September 2001 – 30 September 2015) valuing 1,283,465,450.56 baht classified by asset types as follows:

Asset Type	Value of Transferred Asset (Baht)			
	FY 2013 (1 October 2012 - 30 September 2013)	FY 2014 (1 October 2013 - 30 September 2014)	FY 2014 (1 October 2014 - 30 September 2015)	From the start (12 September 2001 – 30 September 2015)
1. Bank accounts and cash deposits	148,626,430.95	81,223,169.53	60,554,693.14	649,755,625.93
2. Proceeds from auctions and assets management	24,855,339.05	10,894,761.62	11,327,882.95	94,993,728.91
3. Land and buildings	17,945,805.00	22,808,653.00	293,216,177.00	533,309,049.00
4. Others	1,006,921.72	-	-	5,407,046.72
Total	192,434,496.72	114,926,584.15	365,098,753.09	1,283,465,450.56

Chart: Value of confiscated assets which were transferred to Finance Ministry
(compared between 2013 – 2015)



1.5.4 Return of assets to rightful owners

Assets seized and/or frozen by AMLO may be returned to the owner when it is proven in Court of real ownership and that the assets are not connected with the commission of an offense as stipulated in Section 50, 51 and 53 of the AMLA, 1999. In FY 2015, AMLO returned assets worth 30,762,047.46 baht to the owners.

1.5.5 Management of burdensome assets

In the case where the seized or frozen assets are inappropriate for the Office to store, the AMLO will sell these assets by public auction in accordance with the Regulation of the Anti-Money Laundering Board Regarding Selling Assets by Public Auction, 2001 and its amendment. In FY 2015, AMLO arranged 12 asset auctions, selling 4,053 items of assets worth 145,702,245 baht and earning 85,107,050 baht higher than the initial price as detailed below.

Item	FY		
	2013	2014	2015
Number of Auctions	14	14	12
Number of Sold Items	417	282	4,053
Sale Value (Baht)	38,424,990	47,434,360	145,702,245
Value Higher Than Initial Price (Baht)	5,647,340	11,344,260	85,107,050

Asset auction



1.5.6 Fund management

Section 59/1²² of the AMLA, 1999 provides the establishment of an Anti-Money Laundering Fund within the AMLO for use in anti-money laundering activities. In FY 2015, assets transmitted to the Fund are valuing 50,012,321.75 baht. On 16 July 2012, the Fund opened an account named “Anti-Money Laundering Fund” from which the Office can deposit and withdraw money through the Ministry of Finance’s GFMS system. From 11 October 2012 – 30 September 2015, a total of Fund’s assets valuing 154,100,861.29 baht had been deposited with the Ministry of Finance.

1.6 Results of the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Financing Act, 2013

Pursuant to the promulgation of the Counter-Terrorism Financing Act, 2013 (CTF Act) which took effect on 2 February 2013, AMLO has diligently implemented in accordance with the provisions of the law, i.e. announcement of designated persons under Section 4 (UN Sanction List) and Section 5 (Thailand Sanction List) as detailed below.

²² Section 59/1 added by the AMLA (No. 2), 2008

1.6.1 Designated persons under Section 4 (UN Sanction List)

Section 4 of the CTF Act provides that upon the issuance of a resolution or notification under the United Nations Security Council designating persons, groups of persons, legal persons or entities related with terrorist acts, and the Office deems that the resolution or notification is not contrary to the Constitution and Thai laws, notification of such designated persons shall be made accordingly. In FY 2015, 29 designation orders were issued, 24 of which were issued by Minister of Justice, and 5 by the AMLO²³. Of these, 299 - 314 names and 138 – 140 names are related with Al-Qaida and Taliban respectively.

1.6.2 Designated persons under Section 5 (Thailand Sanction List)

Section 5 of the CTF Act provides that in the case where there is reasonable grounds to suspect that any person is connected with the commission of terrorist act or terrorist financing or acts on behalf of or under the direction or the control of such a person, the Office, with the consent of the Transaction Committee shall consider referring the names of such person to the public prosecutor for consideration of filing an ex parte petition to the Court for an order to designate such person.

AMLO conducted investigation into groups of persons that are related to terrorist acts or terrorist financing and proposed their names to the Transaction Committee. With the consent of the Committee, this name list will be submitted to the public prosecutor for filing an ex parte petition to the Court for an order to designate such person. In FY 2015, 95 cases concerning the designation had been pursued. Of these, 60 cases (60 persons) had been designated as detailed below.

Details of the execution on the part of AMLO in the designation of persons under Section 5 (THAILAND Sanction List) are shown in the table below.

²³ Amended by the CTF Act (No. 2), 2015

Ordering No.	Execution classified by stages	Number (Name List/Case)
1	Designation of person by Court's order	60
2	Completed witness hearing; pending Civil Court's order	-
3	Cases filed to the public prosecutor; under preparation by the public prosecutor for filing a petition to the Civil Court	-
4	Cases where the Transaction Committee decided to revoke AMLO's application and keep the names in database (including a case where the Committee changed its decision not to pursue)	21
5	Cases where the Transaction Committee decided to refer the cases to the public prosecutor for filing an ex-parte petition to the Civil Court; competent officers are under preparation (including 6 cases where the prosecutor filed a petition to the Civil Court for delisting)	14

2. Prevention of Money Laundering

In FY 2015, AMLO carried out several AML projects to foster cooperation both with the civil sector and foreign agencies. The Office launched public relations campaigns, disseminated knowledge on the AML law and CTF law as well as organized capacity-building program for AMLO and relevant agencies involved in the operations under the AMLA, 1999. The outcomes of these activities are summarized as follows:

2.1 Promotion and cooperation with civil sector

AMLO gives great importance to cooperation with public and private sector, financial institutions, relevant authorities and the general public. It is also a center for coordination of assistance and cooperation in anti-money laundering as summarized below.

2.1.1 AMLO Informants Project

AMLO Informants Project has been initiated to promote people's cooperation by ways of sharing information beneficial to anti-money laundering efforts. In FY 2015, 107 applicants joined the project, making up a total of 75,282 informants since the start of the project (from 2003 to 30 September 2015) as detailed below.

Number of Applicants (Persons)		
FY 2013 (1 October 2012 – 30 September 2013)	FY 2014 (1 October 2013 – 30 September 2014)	FY 2015 (1 October 2014 – 30 September 2015)
108	47	107

2.1.2 Cooperation with civil sector

Cooperation with civil sector aims to increase public knowledge and understanding about the AML law and the CTF law, broaden civil sector's participation in AMLO's work by providing opinions, recommendations or policy guidance, or working in collaboration with the Office, including building people's network in implementing the AML law. In FY 2015, AMLO organized a series of training program in AML law and CTF law targeted at the people's network, 4 sessions in Bangkok and one each in Nonthaburi and Chonburi.

These activities resulted in raising knowledge and understanding about the AML law and CTF law among people, youth and people's network by 92.72%.

Knowledge Dissemination Project on Anti-Money Laundering Law and Counter-Terrorism
Financing Law On 9 November 2014 At Ampawan Temple, Nonthaburi



Knowledge Dissemination Project on Anti-Money Laundering Law and Counter-Terrorism
Financing Law On 26 November 2014 At Burapa University, Chonburi



Knowledge Dissemination Project on Anti-Money Laundering Law and Counter-Terrorism
Financing Law On 23 December 2014 At Kannayao District Office, Bangkok



2.2 Cooperation with other Thai agencies

AMLO signed MoU with other domestic agencies for the benefit of coordination and litigation pursuant to the AML law. Starting from 2001 – 30 September 2015, AMLO signed 34 MoUs and a new MoU in the FY 2015 (replacing the MoU signed on 25 May 2011).

MoU Title	Counterpart Agencies	Signing Date
(1) Memorandum of Agreement Regarding the Use of Central Registration Database's Personal Information	Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior	22 Nov. 2001
(2) Memorandum of Agreement on the Providing of Online Tax Return Information	Revenue Department	25 June 2007
(3) Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Cooperation in providing Support for the Work under Direct Sale and Direct Marketing Act, 2002	Office of the Consumer Protection Board	6 Dec. 2007
(4) Memorandum of Cooperative Agreement in Implementation of Pilot Project for a Model of Information Technology System of the Justice Process and Related Agencies	Department of Provincial Administration, Department of Probation, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, Department of Corrections, Office of Justice Affairs, Office of Narcotic Control Board, Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Justice,	27 Mar. 2009

MoU Title	Counterpart Agencies	Signing Date
	Office of the Attorney General	
(5) Memorandum of Cooperative Agreement on the Project for Development and Services in Information System to Support Financial Institutions, Businesses and Professions in Implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Law	Government Information Technology Services	28 Oct. 2009
(6) Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Cooperation in the Supervision of Brokerage Business for the Purposes of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism	Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission	23 Sept. 2010
(7) Memorandum of Agreement Regarding the Connection and the Use of Emigration and Immigration Data	Immigration Bureau, Royal Thai Police	30 Sept. 2010
(8) Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Cooperation in the Supervision of Insurance Business for the Purposes of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism	Office of Insurance Commission	26 April 2011
(9) Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Cooperation in the Supervision of Institutions under the Bank of Thailand's Mandate Business for the Purposes of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism	Bank of Thailand	25 May 2011
(10) – (29) Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Guidelines for Compliance with Anti-Money Laundering Law	- Thai Bankers' Association - Association of	19 Aug. 2011

MoU Title	Counterpart Agencies	Signing Date
	International Banks	
	- Jeweller Association	
	- The Thai Life	
	Assurance	
	- Thai General	
	Insurance Association	
	- Gold Traders	
	Association	
	-Thai Real Estate	
	Broker	
	Association	
	- Used Engine and	
	Spare Parts Trader	
	Association	
	- Association of Future	
	Trading Broker	
	- Association of Thai	
	Securities Companies	
	- Association of	
	Investment	
	Management	
	Companies	
	- Thai Hire Purchase	
	Association	
	- Thai Gem and	
	Jewelry Traders	
	Association	
	- Credit Card Club	
	- SME Bank	
	- EXIM Bank	

MoU Title	Counterpart Agencies	Signing Date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Savings Bank - Government Housing Bank - Islamic Bank of Thailand - Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives 	
(30) Memorandum of Agreement on Locating Land Parcels for Seizure or Freezing under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 1999 and 2003	Department of Lands	4 June 2013
(31) Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Coordination on Asset Case Filing	Department of Special Litigation, Special Case Division 3, Office of the Attorney General	19 Aug. 2013
(32) Agreement of Operations in Cases among State Organizations in line with the Anti-Participation in Transnational Organized Crime Act, 2013	Office of the Attorney General, Royal Thai Police, Department of Special Investigation, Department of Provincial Administration, Office of Narcotic Control Board, Office of National Anti-Corruption Commission	24 Sept. 2013

MoU Title	Counterpart Agencies	Signing Date
(33) Memorandum of Agreement on Coordination for Filing a Petition to the Court for an Order to Designate Person(s) and Review of Designated List under the Counter-Terrorism Financing Act, 2013	Department of Special Litigation, Special Case Division 3, Office of the Attorney General	16 Dec. 2013
(34) Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Cooperation in the Supervision of Institutions under the Bank of Thailand's Mandate for the Purposes of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism	Bank of Thailand	10 April 2015

2.3 International cooperation

AMLO is recognized by international bodies, i.e. the Asia/ Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, for its commitments to counter money laundering. In FY 2015, AMLO enhanced its cooperation and coordination with the regional and international organizations as follows:

2.3.1 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) Concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Financial Intelligence Related to Money Laundering

AMLO enhanced its cooperation and coordination with regional and international bodies by signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Financial Intelligence Related to Money Laundering which aims to eliminate problems and obstacles in mutual exchange of information. The draft MoU was based on the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units' model and the Secretary-General had signatory power by consent of the Cabinet. Over the years up until the FY 2015, AMLO signed 47 MoUs with its 45 partner countries as listed below:

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) | Kingdom of Belgium | April 24, 2002 |
| (2) | Federal Republic of Brazil | January 29, 2003 |
| (3) | Republic of Lebanon | February 25, 2003 |
| (4) | Republic of Indonesia | March 24, 2003 |

(5)	Romania	March 24, 2003
(6)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 11, 2003
(7)	Republic of Finland	April 22, 2004
(8)	Republic of Korea	June 16, 2004
(9)	Commonwealth of Australia (AUSTRAC)	June 23, 2004
(10)	Republic of Portugal	June 28, 2004
(11)	Principality of Andorra	July 23, 2004
(12)	Republic of Italy	October 7, 2004
(13)	Republic of Estonia	October 26, 2004
(14)	Republic of the Philippines	October 26, 2004
(15)	Republic of Poland	October 26, 2004
(16)	Republic of Mauritius	October 28, 2004
(17)	Kingdom of the Netherlands	February 21, 2005
(18)	Republic of Georgia	March 10, 2005
(19)	Principality of Monaco	April 4, 2005
(20)	Malaysia	April 18, 2005
(21)	Republic of Bulgaria	June 13, 2005
(22)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	July 10, 2005
(23)	Ukraine	July 19, 2005
(24)	Republic of the Union of Myanmar	July 30, 2005
(25)	Federal Republic of Nigeria	April 24, 2006
(26)	Japan	May 15, 2006
(27)	Republic of Ireland	June 14, 2006
(28)	Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	February 26, 2007
(29)	Cayman Islands	February 28, 2007
(30)	Kingdom of Sweden	May 28, 2007
(31)	Bermuda	May 28, 2007
(32)	Republic of Palau	July 17, 2007
(33)	Republic of Chile	May 29, 2008
(34)	Russian Federation	May 29, 2008
(35)	People's Republic of China	June 30, 2008
(36)	Canada	August 13, 2008

(37)	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal	July 12, 2010
(38)	Australian Federal Police	July 15, 2010
(39)	People's Republic of Bangladesh	August 12, 2010
(40)	Republic of Armenia	November 29, 2010
(41)	Macau Special Administrative Region	July 1, 2011
(42)	Republic of Fiji	October 25, 2011
(43)	Kingdom of Norway	November 4, 2011
(44)	Republic of Madagascar	October 23, 2012
(45)	Republic of India	May 30, 2013
(46)	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	July 22, 2013
(47)	Kingdom of Cambodia	January 30, 2014

2.3.2 International and regional cooperation

AMLO joins international bodies with the objectives to increase cooperation in information exchange and enhance capabilities of its staff and agencies concerned with anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). Details are as follows:

(1) The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units is a global cooperation among the “financial intelligence units” (FIUs) to facilitate the exchange of financial information for AML/CFT purpose, including to build staff members’ expertise, assist and support the application of new technology. The Egmont Group holds the committee and working group meetings annually as a mechanism to advance its cooperation. AMLO attended the meetings in January 2015 in Berlin, Germany.

(2) Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) is a regional body established to improve compliance of APG members with the international AML/CFT standards as well as to improve capabilities of authorities concerned. The APG holds an annual plenary meeting to discuss strategic plan, budgets, membership status, progress report on AML activities of each member. AMLO attended the 18th Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering Annual Meeting and Technical Assistance Forum hosted by New Zealand in July 2015.

(3) Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the AML/CFT standards setter. Although Thailand is not a FATF member, it is obliged to report the progress of implementation in compliance with AML/CFT international standards, including removal of AML/CFT deficiencies. AMLO participated in FATF Plenary and Working Group meeting in October 2014 and February 2015 held in France and in June 2015 in Brisbane, Australia.

2.3.3 Trainings/study visits

AMLO increases its officials' knowledge and ability through training programs under foreign technical cooperation programs. In FY 2015, AMLO staff members joined various training courses, for instance:

- (1) Joint FATF/EAG Evaluators' Training Program
- (2) Asian Region Law Enforcement Management Program (ARLEMP)
- (3) Risk based supervision of designated non-financial businesses & professions (DNFBPs) in Thailand
- (4) Sub-regional Workshop on Examining the Risks of Money Laundering and Bulk Cash Smuggling Associated with Border Casinos
- (5) Workshop on Collection and Analysis of International Funds Transfer Instruction (IFTI)

2.3.4 Computer-based Anti-money Laundering Training Center

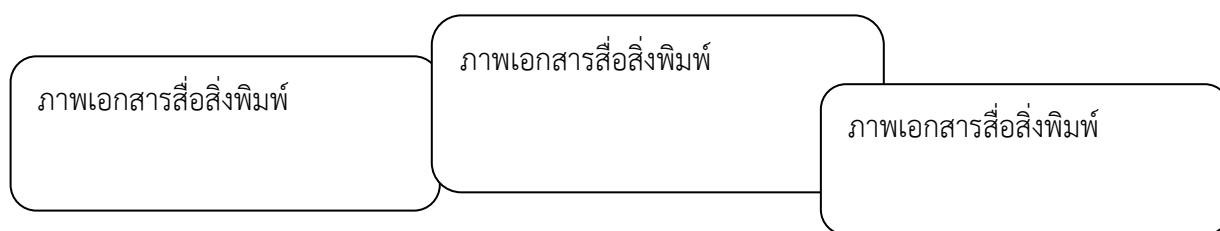
AMLO established the computer-based training center with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) and the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) Project on 23 November 2005. The Center provides training for Thai officials concerned with anti-money laundering to enhance their knowledge through computer-based training system. This program also fosters cooperation among law enforcement, supervisory agencies, reporting entities including agencies relevant to the implementation of the AMLA, 1999. In FY 2015, 177 trainees completed their training, making up a total of 3,756 from the start of operation since 2005 – 30 September 2015.

2.4 Public relations and knowledge dissemination

AMLO conducted public relations and dissemination of knowledge about the AML and CTF law to the government and private agencies including the general public. The Office also publicized its policies, directions and achievements to foster a good understanding and cooperation in AML/CTF. Its FY 2015 activities are detailed as follows:

2.4.1 Publications

AMLO produced a number of publications aimed at providing public knowledge about the AML law, i.e. peoples' handbooks, including a cartoon version and compendium of AML law and regulations which contain basic knowledge of the AML law and other useful reference. In addition, AMLO produced stickers and received financial institutions' assistance in posting the stickers on their ATMs to warn people about telephone fraud. The Office also advertised its contact in case people wish to notify about offenders of the AML law and CTF law.



2.4.2 Radio, television and newspapers

AMLO has provided knowledge on the AML and CTF law and used newspapers and radio/television broadcast to inform the public of its past achievements as outlined below.

- (1) Executives' interviews with the press, i.e. television, radio and newspapers, about the AML activities
- (2) Spot radio broadcasts in honor of His Majesty the King, spot warning the public, and a broadcast through cable TV to educate the public about AML law and CTF law
- (3) Spot radio broadcasts to alert the public about fraudulent gangs claiming and impersonating AMLO officials

2.4.3 Trainers

Apart from the dissemination of knowledge through publications, radio and television broadcasts and newspapers, AMLO officials have continued to provide knowledge to relevant agencies' staff in several topics in order to enhance knowledge and understanding in the implementation of the law efficiently.

(1) AML law presented to Department of Local Administration, the Judge Advocate Academy, Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy and Department of Provincial Administration

(2) Implementation problems and eradication of forest encroachment presented to the Royal Thai Police

(3) Enforcement of AML law in human trafficking case for Phra Prachabodi Institute, Immigration Bureau and Internal Security Operations Command

(4) Financial Investigation for Narcotic Control Management Center, Royal Thai Army and National Intelligence Agency

(5) Asset tracking using information technology for the Office of National Anti-corruption Commission

(6) Inter-agency cooperation in deterring wildlife trafficking along Thailand - Cambodia – Laos borders for the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

(7) Situations of illegal financial business, prevention measures and cooperation for more efficient implementation of Emergency Decree on Obtaining Loans Amounting to Public Cheating and Fraud, 1984, presented to the Fiscal Policy Office

(8) Knowing direct sale business: How to prevent Pyramid Scheme, presented to the Office of the Consumer Protection Board

(9) Coordination and cooperation of role and mission in narcotic suppression of agencies under the Ministry of Justice presented to the Permanent Secretary Office of the Ministry of Justice

(10) Training to enhance attitude and awareness for government officials and entrepreneur to know of threats and impacts from foreign workers, illegal migrants and human trafficking for Internal Security Operations Command

(11) Presentation to provide knowledge in complying with AML and CTF law and other related laws for financial institutions and reporting entities in various topics such as:

- Customer identification before making transaction for customer due diligence
- Arrangement for customer recording of facts relating to the carrying out of transactions and record keeping
- License renewal for investment (securities/futures trade) advisors

2.5 Handling of complaint and spontaneous information

On 4 April 2013, AMLO set up a centralized office to receive complaints, grievance and information relating to ML and FT offenses by allocating a 4-digit telephone number – “AMLO Hot Line 1710” for convenience and easy recognition by general people. The service opens during weekday from 08.30 – 16.30 Hrs. There are also other channels for lodging complaints, grievance and information relating to persons involved in the commission of offenses. In FY 2015, the Center received 2,051 complaints or information, making up a total of 3,476 from the start of its operation (4 April 2013 – 30 September 2015).

Channels of Receiving Complaints or Information	No.		
	FY 2014	FY 2015	From the Start of Operation (4 April 2013 – 30 September 2015)
1. Letter	230	697	1,070
2. By hand	65	163	279
3. Hot Line AMLO 1710	182	89	413
4. Website and e-mail	104	96	259
5. Post box 559	8	10	26
6. Newspapers	-	22	22
7. Other government agencies;	433	962	1,391
Other organizations	-	12	16
Total	1,022	2,051	3,476

The complaints, grievance and spontaneous information received from 4 April 2013 – 30 September 2015 classified by predicate offense under the AMLA, 1999 are shown below.

No.	Number Received			
	Types of Predicate Offense	FY 2014	FY 2015	From the Start of Operation (4 April 2013 – 30 September 2015)
1	Narcotics	239	483	772
2	Trafficking of women and children	19	35	60
3	Public fraud	68	242	398
4	Misappropriation or fraud (financial institutions)	5	10	16
5	Malfeasance in office	122	294	468
6	Extortion or blackmail committed by claiming an influence of a secret society or criminal association	6	3	9
7	Smuggling under the Customs law	14	26	47
8	Terrorism	-	13	13
9	Gambling	62	153	264
10	Being a member of a racketeering group	-	2	2
11	Counterfeiting or violating the intellectual property rights	4	30	37
12	Forging document of right, electronic cards or passports	3	11	17
13	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	121	146	267
14	Murder and grievous bodily	2	-	2

No.	Number Received			
	Types of Predicate Offense	FY 2014	FY 2015	From the Start of Operation (4 April 2013 – 30 September 2015)
	injury			
15	Restraining or confining a person	-	-	1
16	Theft, extortion, blackmailing, robbery	155	182	367
17	Unfair securities trading practice	-	3	3
18	Arms or arms equipment trading	-	1	1
19	Human trafficking (under other law)	12	75	87
20	Financing of terrorism (under the CTF law)	3	-	3
21	Transnational organized crime (under other law)	2	4	6
22	Not a predicate offense	185	338	636
Total		1,022	2,051	3,476

2.6 Organizational development

AMLO emphasizes on human resource development beneficial to its officers as well as other agencies concerned with the implementation of the AMLA, 1999. The following programs were carried out to promote and develop the staff members' potentiality to ensure that they have knowledge, skills, morality and ethics appropriate for the performing of their duties.

2.6.1 Training for enhancement of personnel capability

AMLO officials have participated in several training programs to enhance their ability such as:

- Information technology, e.g. training courses in money laundering through E-currency and evidence, use of ADLab application, computer forensics, Accessdata Boot Camp, Applied Decryption & Macintosh Forensics, X - ways Training and cyber and communication security, and training for competent officials under the Computer Crime Act (2007) series 1 and 2.

- Law enforcement, e.g. training courses on the performing duties of state agencies in accordance with the rule of law under the constitution of 2007, inspector course, enhancing efficiency in financial investigation in narcotic drug cases, improvement of court of justice in proofing facts to provide justice for people according to the intent of law on right protection of injured person under the criminal justice process, anti-corruption in ASEAN, rule of law: providing justice to eliminate social inequality.

- Management system development, e.g. training course in development of systematic thinking and creative thinking for modern organization, strategic plan, success, holistic thinking: building organization's success by creating strategic plan and holistic thinking, PMQA: tools for international standard quality management, Thailand human resource development: readiness for opportunities/challenges of the ASEAN Community after 2015.

- Others, e.g. train-the-trainers under the Learning Course Development in Pursuit of HM The King's Policies: Self-sufficiency Economy, and training for increasing knowledge about financial products and services of businesses and financial institutions, other laws, etc.

To participate in these training courses, AMLO officials can apply knowledge for working in collaboration with relevant agencies and perform their duties effectively and efficiently.

2.6.2 Training/conference/seminar programs for AMLO officials

AMLO recognizes the importance of personnel capacity development. Several training programs were oriented towards improvement of the staff's knowledge and expertise in order to perform their duties efficiently, and preparation for new staff members, particularly, to gain knowledge in the AML law and CTF law. The activities in FY 2015 included:

(1) Training course on the laws related to predicate offenses under the AMLA for FY 2015



(2) Orientation training workshop for new AMLO officials for FY 2015



(3) Seminar workshop to increase knowledge and understanding about the provisions of the AMLA and the CTF law and its 2015 amendment



2.6.3 Training/seminar for other agencies

To increase knowledge and understanding of relevant agencies in collaborative implementation of the AML and CTF law and other relevant laws efficiently, as well as to exchange information, views, problems and obstacles and suggestions in order to strengthen cooperation in efficient performing of work, AMLO arranged the following training and seminar programs.

(1) Executive level seminar/workshop for work collaboration with agencies related to suppression of predicate offences under the AMLA, 1999: this workshop is aimed at increasing AML standard in preparation for AML/CFT mutual evaluation in 2016, making the executives understand better about their roles and duties in this respect, exchanging information, recommendations and opinions regarding the implementation of the AMLA. The workshop evaluation showed that 100% of the participants gained better understanding about the law and its compliance.



(2) Collaboration of work among agencies responsible for human trafficking cases under the AMLA, 1999: this workshop is aimed at increasing knowledge and understanding and setting procedures for working collaboratively with all agencies concerned with the prevention and suppression of human trafficking offense, particularly providing operational officials with clear procedures in pursuing criminal cases and asset forfeiture, exchanging experience, problems and obstacles, as well as finding elimination approach for the benefit of the operations which aim to increase efficiency in investigation and prosecution of the offenders in human trafficking cases. The workshop evaluation showed that 100% of the participants gained better understanding about the working procedures and how to combat money laundering related to human trafficking.



(3) Seminar/workshop on “Collaborative Implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Counter-Terrorism Financing Law” with government agencies in the lower Northeast, Upper North, Upper South, Upper Northeastern Region and Bangkok: this workshop is aimed at increasing knowledge and understanding about the AMLA, CTF and other related laws, exchanging information, opinions, problems and obstacles and recommendations for improving the work responsive to the intent of the AMLA, monitoring of each sector’s work outcomes, and building collaborative network for coordinated efforts in implementing the AMLA. Five sessions had been organized, i.e. in Ubonratchathani, Chiang mai, Suratthani, Khon Kaen and Bangkok. The workshop evaluation showed that 97.54% of the participants gained better understanding about how to increase efficiency and effectiveness in working in collaboration among relevant agencies.



1st Seminar/workshop on “Collaborative Implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Counter-Terrorism Financing Law with government agencies in Lower Northeastern Region”
10 -12 November 2014
at Sunee Grand Hotel and Convention Center
Muang District, Ubonratchathani



Seminar/workshop on “Collaborative Implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Counter-Terrorism Financing Law with Office of the Attorney General”
22 May 2015
At Chao Phraya Park Hotel, Bangkok

(4) Seminar project on dissemination of knowledge about amendment of the AMLA and CTF law for relevant agencies: this seminar is aimed at increasing knowledge and understanding about the AMLA, 1999 and CTF law, 2013 and its amendment in 2015, and building collaborative network for coordinated efforts among relevant agencies, exchanging intelligence information, opinions, problems and obstacles and recommendations for improving the work responsive to the intent of the laws, as well as raising understanding about the procedures/methods/guidance in the assessment of international standard in preparation for Thailand to perform satisfactorily at the 2016 mutual evaluation. Three sessions had been organized, i.e. in Songkhla, Chonburi, and Bangkok. From the workshop outcome, 91% of the participants gained better understanding.



Seminar project on dissemination of knowledge for relevant agencies in implementing the AMLA, 1999 and CTF law, 2015” 14 -16 September 2015
At Garden Cliff Resort and Spa, Pattaya, Chonburi



Seminar project “Preparation for the assessment of AML/CFT international standard” for relevant agencies
25 September 2015
At Asia Hotel, Bangkok

2.6.4 Dissemination of information, knowledge and understanding for financial institutions and reporting entities

In FY 2015, AMLO organized seminar programs for enhancing knowledge and understanding on supervision of reporting entities in accordance with the AMLA and CTF law targeted at reporting entities and relevant government agencies as follows:

1. Professions relating to trading or hire-purchase of cars under Section 16 (3) and trading of antiques under the law governing selling by auction and trading of antiques under Section 16 (5)
2. Group of Bangkok Metropolis land offices, provincial land offices, branch land offices and district land offices, i.e. Department of Lands, land offices in Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Pathumthani, Samutprakarn, Samutsakhon, Southern Region, Central Region and Northeastern Region

3. Group of finance company and credit foncier company under the law on the undertaking of finance business, securities business and credit foncier business and group of asset management company under the law on of asset management company

4. Group of legal person permitted to operate payment business under the exchange control law

5. Group of the Association of International Bank and foreign banks' officers

6. Group of Thai Bankers' Association and Thai banks' officers

7. Group of derivatives agents and brokers for agricultural commodity futures

8. Group of cooperatives under the cooperatives law

9. Group of professions relating to electronic money card that are not a financial institution, professions relating to credit card that are not a financial institution, and professions relating to electronic payment

10. Group of professions relating to personal loan under supervision for businesses that are not a financial institution

11. Group of legal person permitted to operate foreign exchange business under the exchange control law



Seminar for enhancing knowledge
and understanding on supervision
of reporting entities in accordance
with the AMLA and CTF law

27 August 2015

At AMLO

3. Supervision and examination of financial institutions

3.1 Research and development on supervision policy, measure and guidelines

In FY 2015, AMLO issued guidelines on supervision and evaluation of financial institutions' performance under the AMLA as follows;

3.1.1 Issuance of 14 guidelines on supervision and evaluation of reporting entities' performance under the AMLA

3.1.2 Project for formulation of 15 guidelines on supervision and evaluation of reporting entities' performance under the CTF law

3.2 Assessment of risks of money laundering and terrorist financing of reporting entities

In FY 2015, AMLO conducted ML/TF risk assessment of reporting entities as follows:

1) Circulate assessment of work performance under the AMLA and CTF law to 1,436 offices of the professions acting as broker or agent in buying or selling immovable property (members of association only) under Section 16(4) and dealers of precious stones, jewelry, or gold under Section 16(2)

2) Perform risk assessment in respect of performance of duties under the AMLA and CTF law of 549 reporting entities, i.e. 36 banks, 388 currency exchanges, 39 securities companies, 24 fund management companies and 62 insurance companies

3) Conduct onsite visit to assess ML/FT risks of 27 financial institutions

4. Results of work performance of the committees under the AMLA, 1999

4.1 The Anti-Money Laundering Board

By virtue of the AMLA, 1999, the AML Board has been established as a mechanism to set forth policies, control and balance powers in enforcing the AML law. In FY 2015, the AML Board convened meetings to consider AML/CFT guidance, measures, regulations, notifications and other tasks as entrusted, e.g.

(1) Amendment to the Counter-Terrorism Financing Act (No. 2) of 2015 given on 8 September 2015 which took effect on 9 September 2015 as follows;

- Criteria and procedures for making notifications, notifying the designated persons, and obligations of the designated persons and related persons to ensure that the

listing is made without delay. Listing and notifying the names is an important part of efficiency in law enforcement.

- Identifying offenses and sanction measures in the case of reporting entities failing to set up risk assessment policy or guidance for the prevention of terrorist financing that may have an effect on the efficiency of law enforcement

- Establishing certain offenses under the CTF law as the offenses that can be settled by competent officials to increase efficiency and flexibility in law enforcement. This measure is seen as an attempt to comply with AML/CFT international standard and to prepare Thailand for the 2016 AML/CFT assessment.

(2) Amendment to the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No. ...) as follows;

- Designating business or entity with high ML/FT risk as a reporting entity
- Adding the section for the special powers to investigate and gather evidence for the prosecution of offenders under the AMLA and the CTF law, or to take proceedings on asset connected with the commission of offenses. This is aimed at increasing efficiency in investigation and collecting evidence related to complicate cases.

- Improving the provisions for transaction reporting, customer identification and customer due diligence to better comply with AML/CFT international standard.

- Adding the section for protection of a testifying person or a person who gives spontaneous information in accordance with the CTF law to enable the application of protection measure to the CTF law.

- Adding the section for rendering assistance to officials or their aids who have been charged or prosecuted resulting from their performance. This initiative is a means for giving moral support in carrying out official duties and thus increasing efficiency in law enforcement.

In addition, a preparation for the 2016 assessment of compliance with international standard on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism has been pursued. The Board established a sub-committee on preparation for Thailand's assessment of international standard on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism composing of members from all agencies concerned with AML/CFT. The Board also endorsed several matters such as appointment of the transaction committee under the AMLA, 1999; made final decision on two cases regarding the prosecutor filing a petition to the court for ordering that the property devolve on the State by virtue of Section 49 of the AMLA, 1999;

permitted the use of assets by government agencies other than the agencies directly responsible for the suppression of predicate crimes or those giving support to the operations under the AMLA, for instance, permitting the Department of Fine Arts to use 472 items of assets for official benefits.

4.2 The Transaction Committee

During FY 2015, the Transaction Committee convened 17 meetings at which it had the following important decisions.

4.2.1 Performance pursuant to the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 1999

No.	Subject	Number of Orders/Case
1	Assigned competent officers to investigate into transactions or assets connected with a commission of offense	543
2	Seized or restrained assets connected with a commission of offense	221
3	Filed the cases to public prosecutor for filing a petition to the Court requesting for the property to devolve on the State	175
4	Withdrew the seizure or restraint of assets connected with a commission of offense (in part)	36
5	Ordered a right protection for the damaged party	25

4.2.2 Performance pursuant to the Counter-Terrorism Financing Act, 2013

No.	Subject	Number of Orders/Case
1	Endorsed AMLO to referring the name of person to the public prosecutor for filing an ex-parte petition to the Court for an order to designate such person	23
2	Endorsed AMLO to referring the name of person to the public prosecutor for filing an ex-parte petition to the Court for an order to delisting of such persons from the designated list	6
3	Dismissed the cases and kept in AMLO database	1

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คณะกรรมการธุรกรรม

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4.3 The Sub-Committees under the Anti-Money Laundering Board

The AML Board approved an appointment of 9 sub-committees with the duties to consider and propose recommendations or to act on its behalf in an efficient manner. Important work outputs in FY 2015 are as follows:

★ **Adjudication Sub-Committee** determined the conflicting opinions pursuant to Section 49 of the AMLA, 1999 on 2 cases and referred to the AML Board for its ruling.

★ **Sub-Committee on Promotion and Coordination of People's Cooperation** considered the use of public relations for warning the public on criminal gangs luring people to make money transfers on phone call scam

★ **Sub-Committee on Supervision and Examination of Financial Institutions, Businesses and Professions under the Law on Anti-Money Laundering** considered the plan and guidelines for the examination in the assessment of ML/FT risks of reporting entities 2014 – 2015

★ **Sub-Committee on Steering the National Anti-Money Laundering Strategy and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Strategy 2010 - 2015** endorsed the action plan under the strategy. The pending or ongoing activities under the 2010 – 2015 national strategy have been revised and set out as work program for relevant agencies in the revised national strategy for another five years (2016 – 2020). The strategy aims to effectively mitigate ML/FT risks and to have guidance/activities in place in order to improve AML/CFT performance in line with international standard. The Board also requested relevant agencies to provide comments or recommendations on the handbook for collecting AML/CFT statistics which was based on FATF standard. The handbook contains 28 forms for which data and information will be collected on a quarterly basis.

★ **Sub-committee on Preparation for Thailand's Assessment of International Standard on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism** endorsed the framework for compiling self-assessment reports, i.e. report on legislation framework and mechanisms, and effectiveness report.

4.4 Work of the settling committees under the AMLA, 1999

The AML Board appointed a settling committee pursuant to Section 64/1 of the AMLA, 1999. In FY 2015, the Settling Committee dealt with 3 cases. Two cases were found guilty and awarded fines that must be paid within 30 days from the date of receipt of official notification; another case was returned to the officer for further verification of information before proposing for Committee's consideration in the next meeting.

5. Legal Improvement and Issuance of Regulations

In FY 2015, AMLO revised relevant laws and sub-laws, 10 of which have come into force as listed below.

List		Effective Date
Act	Counter-Terrorism Financing Act (No. 2), 2015	9 September 2015
Ordinance	1. The Prime Minister's Office Ordinance Regarding Coordination of Work under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 1999 (No. 2), 2014	9 October 2014
	2. The Anti-Money Laundering Fund Committee Ordinance Regarding Criteria, Procedures and Conditions for Payments from the Anti-Money Laundering Fund, 2014	30 October 2014
	3. The Anti-Money Laundering Board Ordinance Regarding Qualifications, Remunerations, Scope of Powers and Responsibilities of Compliance Adviser under the Ministerial Regulation regarding Customer Due Diligence, 2013 as amended in 2014	19 November 2014
	4. The Anti-Money Laundering Office Ordinance Regarding Appointment of Compliance Adviser under the Ministerial Regulation regarding Customer Due Diligence, 2013 as amended in 2014	16 December 2014
	5. The Anti-Money Laundering Office Ordinance	15 January 2015

List		Effective Date
	Regarding Administration of the Anti-Money Laundering Office (No. 2), 2015	
	6. The Anti-Money Laundering Board Ordinance Regarding Stipend for AMLO Officials Appointed as Competent Officials, 2015	30 April 2015
	7. The Anti-Money Laundering Office Ordinance Regarding Criteria, Reporting, Evaluation of Performance and Standard of Work of the Competent Officials, 2015	30 April 2015
	8. The Anti-Money Laundering Office Ordinance Regarding Protection for A Testifying Person or A Person Who Gives Spontaneous Information Beneficial for the Conduct of the Duty under the Anti-Money Laundering Law, 2015	5 June 2015
Notification	Notification of the AMLO Civil Service Sub-Committee Acting for the Ministerial Civil Service Sub-Committee Regarding Work Experience and Academic Degrees Beneficial for the Conduct of the Duty under the Anti-Money Laundering Law	30 April 2015

Activities in Pictures

1. On 7 December 2014, Pol. Col. Seehanat Prayoonrat, Secretary-General of AMLO and spouse, together with Pol. Capt. Suwanee Sawangphol, Deputy Secretary-General of AMLO (Operation), Pol. Lt. Col. Aimorn Chaibuadang, Deputy Secretary-General of AMLO (Administration) joined the Grand Reception in honour of His Majesty the King's birthday on 5 December 2014 at the Government House, Bangkok

2. On 16 August 2015, Pol. Col. Seehanat Prayoonrat, Secretary-General of AMLO, joined the Cabinet, executives of the Ministry of Justice and people from all sectors in the activity "Bike for Mom" in honour of Her Majesty the Queen at the Dusit Palace Park, Bangkok.

3. On 27 October 2014, Pol. Col. Seehanat Prayoonrat, Secretary-General of AMLO, Pol. Capt. Suwanee Sawangphol, Deputy Secretary-General of AMLO (Operation), Pol. Lt. Col. Aimorn Chaibuadang, Deputy Secretary-General of AMLO (Administration) and directors of AMLO participated in the meeting for the acceleration of the Minister of Justice's urgent policy. The meeting was chaired by Gen. Paiboon Khumchaya, Minister of Justice.

4. On 24 November 2014, Gen. Paiboon Khumchaya, Minister of Justice chaired the opening ceremony of FATF/APG Joint Experts' Meeting on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Typologies which was held to enhance member country's AML policies and measures. Pol. Col. Seehanat Prayoonrat, Secretary-General of AMLO delivered his introductory remarks at Landmark Hotel, Bangkok.

5. On 3 November 2014, at AMLO meeting room 501, Pol. Capt. Suwanee Sawangphol, Deputy Secretary-General of AMLO (Operation), chaired joint meeting between the Royal Thai Police, Liaison Police Officers of the Embassy of China People's Republic and Economic Crime Suppression Police from China PR. The meeting discussed and set approaches for taking legal actions against foreigners who have suspicious activities, organized as a 'pyramid scheme' transnational syndicate to commit fraudulent crime.

6. On 9 January 2015, at AMLO, Pol. Col. Seehanat Prayoonrat, Secretary-General of AMLO, held a press conference to release the results of the freezing and seizing of assets of the gang related in theft of the King Mongkut Institute of Technology, Ladkrabang Campus's assets which involved with 178 items of assets valuing over 100 million baht.

7. On 19 March 2015, Pol. Col. Seehanat Prayoonrat, Secretary-General of AMLO and Pol. Capt. Suwanee Sawangphol, Deputy Secretary-General of AMLO (Operation), led AMLO officials to freeze assets – 30 items of land and bank deposits - worth over 207 million baht from Mr. Krirkkiat Chaleechan and his associates for offenses related to approval of credit to Starluck Footwear (B.V.I.) Ltd.

8. On 12 May 2015, Mr. Chanchai Pongpassorn, Director of Litigation Division 3 and Pol. Gen. Ek Angsananon, Deputy Commissioner of the Royal Thai Police, Chief of operational team against Rohingya human trafficking held a press conference to release the progress of the operations, at Provincial Police Region 9 Operation Center, Had Yai Police Station, Songkhla.

9. On 4 June 2015, Pol. Col. Seehanat Prayoonrat, Secretary-General of AMLO led the competent officials to seize assets of the transnational drugs syndicate, at Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai.

10. Acclamation of Public Accounting Performance to the Anti-Money Laundering Office

Being acclaimed for public accounting performance was quite a boost to the morale of the officials in the finance and accounting field. It has also rendered the executives and all staff members proud and determined to push with all their might for the success of AMLO's work. Thanks are extended to the Comptroller General's Department (CGD) for creating this award and also for ongoing consultation and training provided to officials in the finance and accounting field. The factors in AMLO's award winning success was the concerted efforts of staff who performed their duty in an integrated manner. Being a small agency, AMLO's intra-organization communication is swift, enabling work to be carried out in the same direction, and the executives to learn about problems and to provide counsel for timely solution.

AMLO's organizational management for the future is geared towards adaptability in the face of changes in any area. Therefore, AMLO has the need for adaptation and to use managerial tools in the conduct of its tasks. In particular, the executives need good team

work, streamlining of work procedures and decentralization of authority to retain managerial excellence.

Police Colonel Seehanat Prayoonrat
Secretary-General, the Anti-Money Laundering Board

Police Lieutenant Colonel Aimorn Chaibuadang, Deputy Secretary-General for Administration and Miss Rewadee Tilokviriyakul, Chief of the Finance Section, Office of the Secretary, received the award of acclamation for an organization with excellent financial management at outstanding level, the second event of its kind, in the fiscal year 2015 in the field of public accounting for the fiscal year 2015 from General Prayut Chan-o-cha, the Prime Minister on 9 September 2015 at Santi Maitree Building, the Government House, Bangkok.