# THAILAND MIGRATION POLICY AND POPULISM

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### Outline of Presentation

- 1 Immigration Situation and Policy
  - 2 Emigration Situation and Policy
  - 3 Citizenship and local integration

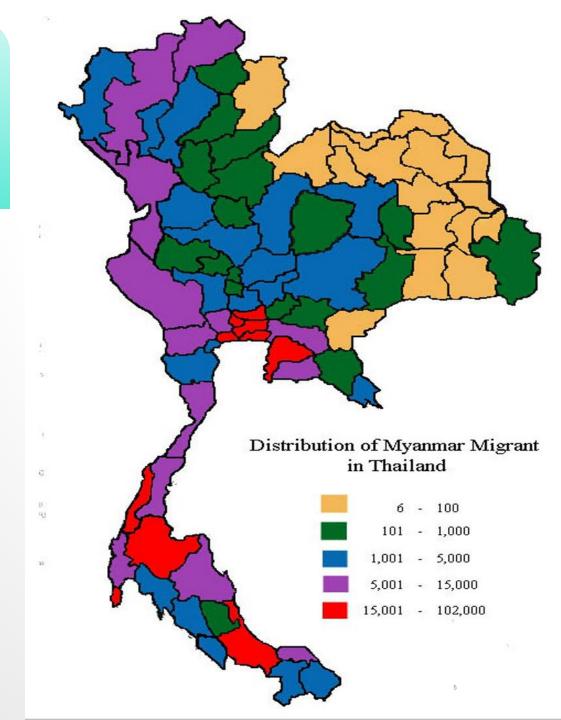
4 Populism and migration in Thailand

#### 1.1 Current situation

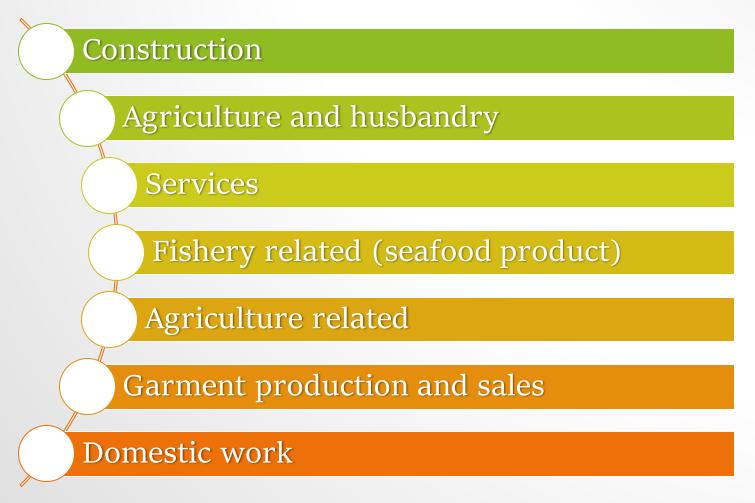
- Labour migration 3 million + + immigrants workers from Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar
- Estimated 1 million from PRC, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Srilanka, Iran, Taiwan, etc.
- 274 countries of origin in 2016

 Registered Migrant Workers from Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar

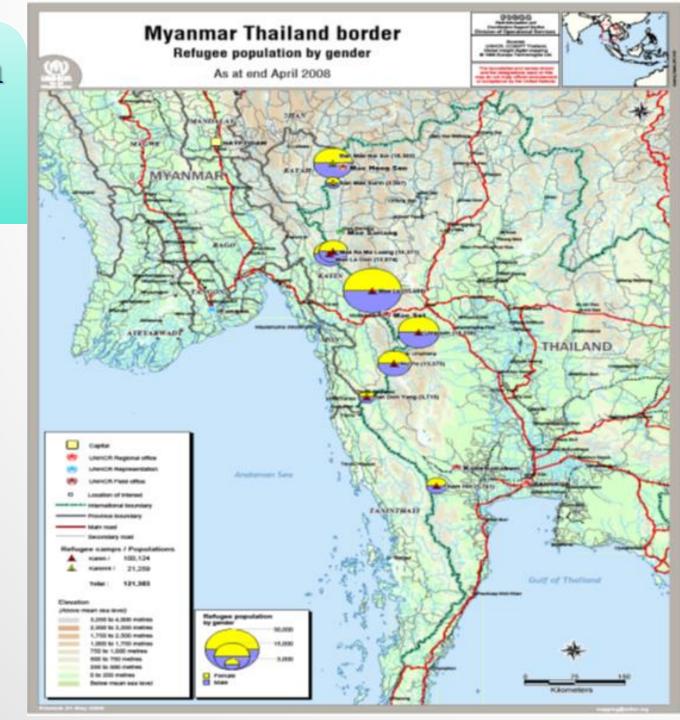
2016 2.68



Major sector of employment



 Refugee and Asylum Seeker



Refugee and Asylum Seeker



Refugee



#### International Tourists

- o 32.5 million tourists in 2016
- o 8.9% increase from 2015

Major countries of origin (million)

| PRC      | 8.75 |
|----------|------|
| Malaysia | 3.53 |
| Laos     | 1.41 |
| India    | 1.19 |

| Japan  | 1.44 |
|--------|------|
| Korea  | 1.46 |
| Russia | 1.09 |
| U.K.   | 1.00 |

Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2016

#### • Immigrant by nationality 2016 (in thousand)

| Myanmar   | 750 <b>.0</b> |
|-----------|---------------|
| India     | 734.5         |
| Russia    | 631 <b>.3</b> |
| U.S.      | 596.7         |
| Vietnam   | 579.7         |
| Singapore | 557.6         |
| Germany   | 513.2         |

| Australia   | 488.9 |
|-------------|-------|
| Hongkong    | 455.9 |
| Indonesia   | 349.7 |
| Philippines | 286.6 |
| Sweden      | 213.1 |
| Italy       | 145.1 |
| Switzerland | 130.3 |

Source: Immigration Bureau, 2017

#### 1.2 Immigration Policy

Different policies for different groups

Positive towards tourist and professional, negative towards refugee and TOC and ambivalent towards less skilled migrant worker

Economic benefits and national security are major drivers of policy

**Tourist** Exemption of visa Visa on arrival Length of stay Target high-end tourist

Foreigners who are being effected by recent flood in the southern of Thailand will not be charge with overstaying fine and penalty if leaving the country by January 31, 2017 in accordance to section 54 of the Immigration Act, B.E. 2522 and the letter No. 0503(ส)/13080 dated 1st August B.E. 2522 of Litigation Division,RTP



Encourage resettlement and repatriation

Limited local integration

Longterm stay and non-regoulement policy

SPRINGER BRIEFS IN ENVIRONMENT, SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE · MIGRATION STUDIES

Supang Chantavanich Aungkana Kamonpetch *Editors* 

### Refugee and Return

Displacement
Along the Thai
Myanmar Border





| Introduction: Background of Protracted Conflict                         |
|---|
| and Displacement in Myanmar Supang Chantavanich and Aungkana Kamonpetch |

- 4 Challenges of Reintegration for Returnees in Myanmar Nwe Ni Win Kyaw and Ni Ni Win
- 5 Analysis and Conclusions on Voluntary Repatriation. .
  Supang Chantavanich and Aungkana Kamonpetch

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The Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) .....

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#### Migrant worker

#### Thailand's immigration policy

| Year                            | Activities   |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Early registration<br>1992      | Permission to hire Myanmar migrants in 4 border provinces  |  |
| 1996                            | National registration of 3 nationalities:<br>Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar  |  |
| Open registration<br>2001       | Setting up Committee on Illegal Migrant workers administration Registration permission in all provinces, all labour jobs |  |
| 2003                            | Signing MOU Thailand-Myanmar on labour issue<br>Revision of yearly registration  |  |
| NV & formal recruitment<br>2004 | Registration of migrant dependents   |  |
| 2009 - present                  | Formal recruitment of Myanmar migrant Nationality verification   |  |

Example of some immigration policies

- Thailand Elite with exclusive benefits, mainly for tourist purpose
  - o Privilege entry visa 5 years
  - Length of stay 1 year
  - Membership fee THB 500,000 (USD 1,700)
  - With family (2 members 800,000 + 300,000







Exceptional Prestige Experience



30 Dec 2016

Privilege News January2017

Sun, Sand, Sea and Sincerity ...

Read more

24 Jan 2017

Happy Chinese New Year

Example of some immigration policies

 Personal Identification and Blacklist Information Control System (PIBICS) by Immigration Police

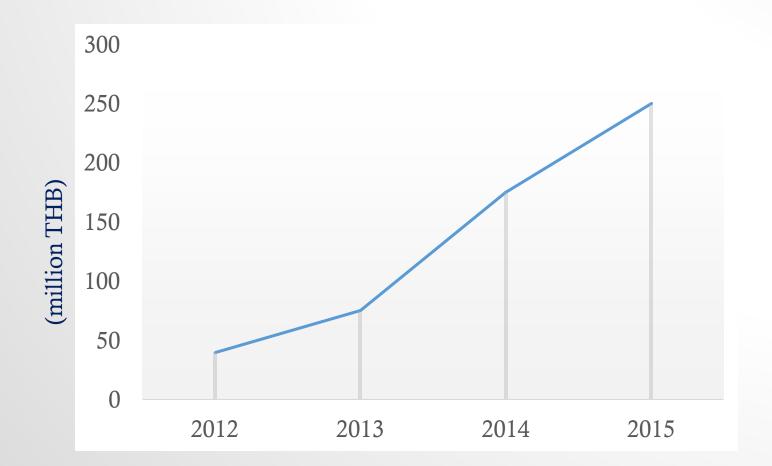


#### Example of some immigration policies

Expansion of nationality: hiring
 Vietnamese migrant workers in the sea
 fisheries sector

#### Example of some immigration policies

Migrant workers access to social security: use of benefits



#### Example of some immigration policies

Major benefits claimed



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#### Example of Medical Services for Foreigners

| Sex change                    | 1,625 us\$               |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Orchiectomy                   | 125 us\$                 |
| Tummy tuck                    | 1,250 us\$               |
| Breast enlargement            | 1,125 us\$               |
| (Mammoplasty with Mentor/ES p | rosthesises included     |
| Liposuction                   | 625 us\$                 |
| Facelift (Rhytidectomy)       | 875 us\$                 |
| Browlift (Forehead lift)      | 625 us\$                 |
| <b>Eyelids surgery</b>        | 200 us\$                 |
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(1 US\$ = 40 Bht) Prices vary with daily exchange rate All prices include medicine, anesthesia etc. Foreigners are charged as same as Thais

#### 2.1 Current situation

Thai tourists abroad by destination (2015)

|   | (Million)    |
|---|--------------|
| 1. East Asia (ASEAN mainly Laos & Malaysia) | 5.71<br>3.60 |
| 2. Europe                                   | 0.54         |
| 3. North America                            | 0.06         |
| 4. South Asia                               | 0.13         |
| Total                                       | 6.79         |

Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2016

#### 2.1 Current situation

Flows of Thai Migrant Workers by Destinations (2016)

| 1. Gulf countries                       | 8,455  |
|---|--------|
| 2. Asia (Korea, Singapore)              | 46,311 |
| 3. Europe and North America             | 10,886 |
| 4. Australia, Oceania and South America | 2,765  |
| 5. Africa                               |        |
| Total Total                             | 68,417 |

Source: Thailand Overseas Employment Administration (TOEA)

#### 2.1 Current situation

• **Remittances** (in million THB)

| 2016 | 114,581 |
|------|---------|
| 2015 | 100,480 |
| 2014 | 117,466 |
| 2013 | 116,223 |
| 2012 | 116,719 |

Source: MOL, 2016

#### 2.2 Emigration Policy

No major policy to send workers abroad, but facilitate migration and seek new labour market

Emphasis on protection at pre-departure and during overseas employment

Create formal recruitment through government and IOM mechanisms (Korea and Israel)

Role of private recruitment agencies (deception and overcharge)

Encourage Thai tourists to travel more locally

Facilitate remittance transfer

2.2 Emigration Policy



### 3. Citizenship: Migration and local integration

Law on citizenship (B.E. 2508) and Ministerial Decree implemented by M01

Foreign spouse of Thai national can apply for citizenship

Children born from Thai and foreign parents can apply

Foreign national with Thai household registration can apply

### Citizenship: Migration and local integration

#### **Immigration, Nation – State and Citizenship**

#### Naturalization 1995

| Australia | 114,757 | 74 per 1,000 foreign population |
|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Canada    | 227,720 | n.a.                            |
| U.S.A.    | 445,853 | n.a.                            |
| Japan     | 14,104  | 10/1,000                        |
| Germany   | 31,885  | 5/1,000                         |

Source: Castles and Miller, 1998 p. 239.

### Citizenship: Migration and local integration

#### Immigration, Nation – State and Citizenship

#### **Naturalization Thailand 2015**

- Total 177 persons
- Nationality of origin (18+1 stateless)
  - 1) Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam
  - 2) Philippines, Indonesia
  - 3) People's Republic of China, Taiwan, India, Pakistan, Japan, Iran
  - 4) Finland, France, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Canada
- People's Republic of China highest number

Source: Ministry of Interior, 2015

Rise of Populism and Right Wing Politics

Xenophobia against immigrant in Western societies

Factors: economic insecurity and cultural backlash (Inglehart and Norris 2016. American Political Science Association)

Cases of Brexit and Trump

#### economic insecurity

- Workforce transformation in post-industrial economies due to influx of labour migration
- Unemployment and deprivation among locals
- Blaming on immigrants

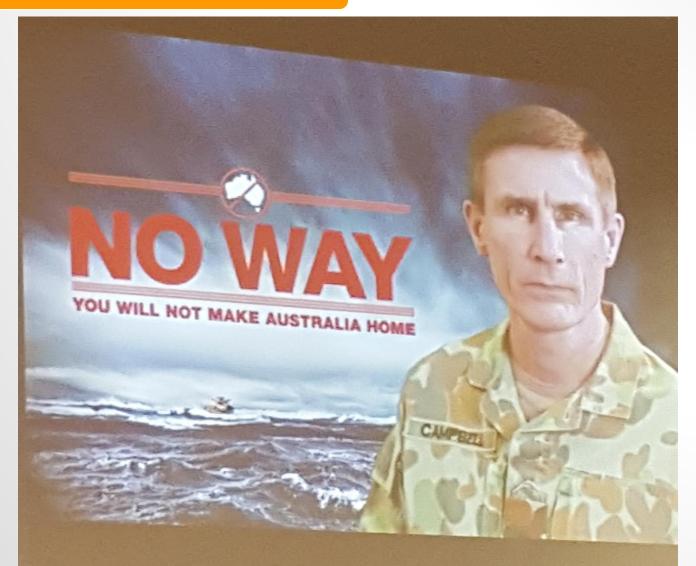
#### Cultural backlash

- Progressive values among young population
- Conservative reaction from older generation, leading to preference for Right-wing politics
- Xenophobia against Islamism

#### Populism in Thailand

- None of the populist factors is applicable to Thailand immigration and emigration policy.
- Prevalence of discontentment against some tourists
- Local politics: from elected government to military
  - Same policy direction
  - Increase emphasis on security and law enforcement against irregular migration
- Role of CSO: strong and helpful to immigrant and emigrant
- Social security especially healthcare and education will be challenges in the future (cf. Obama Care)

#### Populism in Thailand



#### Populism in Thailand (cont.)

- Negative opinion against migrant worker and refugee according to ILO survey
- Employment sectors in bad needs of migrant worker are sea fisheries, agriculture, construction
- Transformation of migrant status

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tourist — migrant worker refugee — migrant worker migrant worker — refugee leading to "mixed flows"
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