



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 December 2021

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Forty-ninth session

28 February–1 April 2022

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Thailand

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-ninth session from 1 to 12 November 2021. The review of Thailand was held at the 13th meeting, on 10 November 2021. The delegation of Thailand was headed by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thani Thongphakdi. At its 15th meeting, held on 12 November 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Thailand.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Thailand: Bulgaria, China and Côte d'Ivoire.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Thailand:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Liechtenstein, Panama, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Thailand through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation expressed appreciation to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the troika for the hard work, good coordination and facilitation that had made it possible for Thailand to present its national report despite the many challenges posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.
6. Even in the current hybrid format, the universal periodic review process continued to be unique and valuable, as it provided a good opportunity for Thailand to engage in a dialogue on human rights with representatives of countries and civil society.
7. The delegation consisted of representatives of various government agencies, and prior consultations had been conducted in five regions of the country during 2020 and 2021 to engage various stakeholders and members of civil society. In addition, six focus group discussions on a wide range of issues, involving line ministries, had been held.
8. Sustainable development was one of the main guiding principles in the human rights policy of Thailand. Sustainability was possible when everyone and every sector was empowered and could participate meaningfully in society and governance. That led Thailand to take a comprehensive perspective of human rights and prioritize concrete measures to assist those most vulnerable in society.
9. During the spread of COVID-19, Thailand had expanded social safety nets and had created new schemes to support people in vulnerable situations. The country's universal health-care system currently covered 99.8 per cent of the population. Thailand remained committed to further strengthening the health-care system, working in cooperation with various partners to enhance global-pandemic preparedness and response.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/THA/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/39/THA/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/THA/3](#).

10. Thailand had made progress in protecting and promoting children's rights through a multidisciplinary approach. Legislative updates and amendments had helped ensure food for infants and young children, modernized the child protection system and helped prevent new forms of violence against children, including child labour and pornography. The Government had also developed a child support scheme with monthly subsidies for children in poverty.

11. Advancement of women's rights was at the heart of the country's gender-equality policy, which included gender-responsive budgeting and additional measures to prevent and tackle sexual harassment in the workplace. In Thailand, 24 per cent of the highest positions of power in business were held by women, which was higher than the average for the Asia-Pacific region and for the world. The Government intended to continue to push for more women in political leadership, including at the local administration level.

12. In order to promote the rights of LGBTI+ persons, the committee on the empowerment of families had amended its definition of families to include same-sex couples.

13. Managing an ageing society had become part of the national agenda, with the preparation of the third national plan for older persons focusing on the realization of active-ageing goals. Beyond economic empowerment, additional measures had been introduced to assist abused and exploited older persons.

14. With respect to persons with disabilities, in 2019, Thailand had become a party to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled. Thailand was further endeavouring to ensure full access for persons with disabilities and to help them live independently as part of the Fifth National Plan on the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.

15. Thailand had made proactive efforts to protect the way of life and culture of ethnic groups while enhancing understanding of cultural differences. The ongoing development of the first draft act on the protection and promotion of the way of life of ethnic groups was aimed at further advancing principles and guidelines for the protection of ethnic groups and building a clear and effective system for their participation. In that regard, the delegation emphasized that Thailand did not use the term "indigenous persons", as the context was not applicable to Thailand. However, Thailand provided for legal recognition of and non-discriminatory treatment for all 62 ethnic groups in the country.

16. With regard to civil and political rights, Thailand continued to respect freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of peaceful assembly, while noting that there remained some challenges in implementation. Thailand recognized the importance of including young people's voices. As such, it intended to continue to promote intergenerational dialogue in order to create a constructive and conducive environment for national development. Thailand had been working on draft legislation on the prevention and suppression of torture and enforced disappearance.

17. The visit of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises had led to the adoption of a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. Thailand had been the first Asia-Pacific country to take such a step, and was expanding cooperation with various partners, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in that matter.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 106 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-

Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia and Hungary made recommendations. The complete versions of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

20. In response to the questions raised during the interactive dialogue and advance questions relating to section 112 of the Penal Code, the delegation clarified that the law offered protection against defamation of and attacks and threats directed towards the monarch. The law reflected the culture and history of Thailand, where the monarch was one of the main pillars of the nation and was highly revered by the majority of the Thai people.

21. With respect to freedom of expression, Thailand upheld its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, the Government had to ensure that the exercise of freedom of expression was balanced and practised with respect to others and within the boundary of the law.

22. With regard to young people and children, in addition to sending youth delegates to sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, following the Prime Minister's participation at the twenty-sixth United Nations Climate Change Conference and his meeting with Thai youth on the issue of climate change, relevant agencies were considering the possibility of joining the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action.

23. The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand reflected diverse types of expertise and a move towards gender parity. It was further continuing its efforts to ensure compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

24. With respect to visits by special procedures, Thailand reaffirmed its commitment to cooperating with those mechanisms by reiterating its standing invitation to them.

25. Regarding the ratification of additional human rights treaties, the Government intended to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance once the bill on prevention and suppression of torture and enforced disappearances had been enacted. The Prime Minister had set up a national committee for managing cases relating to torture and enforced disappearance, with four subcommittees working to screen and follow up on cases, provide remediation to victims and develop measures to prevent torture and enforced disappearance. As a result of those efforts, Thailand had successfully clarified 12 cases from the list of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.

26. As indicated in previous National Human Rights Plans, the Government was committed to moving towards the abolition of the death penalty. Although recent public hearings showed that the majority of citizens were still in favour of the death penalty, there had been some positive developments, as the death penalty had been dropped in one offence related to corruption and had also recently been removed for two other offences.

27. Since 2013, the Ministry of Justice had been pushing for the enactment of the civil partnership bill, aimed at allowing same-sex couples to register as life partners and legalize their relationship and ensuring, among other things, their right to property and inheritance. A study on the situation of transgender inmates had been followed by proposed recommendations for the Department of Corrections. Training for law enforcement officers had been organized to promote understanding of the specific needs and rights of LGBTI+ persons.

⁴ See <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1n/k1nvjctwz>.

28. To detect and deter violations of labour rights and other human rights, and human trafficking, regular labour inspections were conducted at workplaces and in vessels. In 2020 alone, more than 90,000 workplaces and vessels had been inspected, covering 1.9 million workers. Moreover, labour inspectors received regular training to update their knowledge and skills to identify incidents and victims of forced labour and human trafficking.

29. The delegation acknowledged the concerns of the international community regarding the invocation of the Emergency Decree on Public Administration in Emergency Situations (2005) in the southern border provinces of Thailand and the issue of impunity. In that regard, the delegation clarified that the Emergency Decree had been in place only so far as it was necessary to maintain peace and ensure the safety of ordinary citizens, and an action plan had been approved in September for the gradual lifting of the decree.

30. A subcommittee had been established to explore the possibility of becoming a party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

31. With regard to conditions in immigration detention centres and alternatives to detention, the Immigration Bureau had been working with international organizations and other partners to upgrade and improve the conditions of immigration detention centres nationwide. A new facility was being constructed to provide more space and reduce congestion. In addition, a mother-and-child admission centre had been set up to accommodate the specific needs of women and children during pre-screening or pending referral.

32. Thailand was preparing the rules and procedures necessary for the operationalization of the National Screening Mechanism, which would be used to help identify people in need of protection and grant them legal status, temporary stay in the country and access to basic services.

33. Thailand was drafting a law governing the operation of non-profit organizations, to create greater transparency and a more comprehensive oversight and promotional framework for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The consideration of the draft law was still at a preliminary stage.

34. The delegation reiterated that with regard to cooperation with special procedures, Thailand had successfully welcomed the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises in 2018. However, during the past two years, COVID-19 restrictions had precluded full country visits.

35. In response to questions regarding the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the amendments thereto on the crime of aggression, the delegation stated that Thailand had followed developments in the International Criminal Court closely. It saw a trend of withdrawals from the Statute, which affected the Court's universality. However, Thailand was committed to strengthening its international cooperation in criminal matters and was ready to consider requests from all States and international organizations, including the Court.

36. In follow-up on recommendations received in previous universal periodic review cycles, the Government had set up an ad hoc subcommittee to consider the possibility of withdrawing the reservation to article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security had cooperated with the International Organization for Migration and UNDP in establishing a national referral mechanism to standardize and promote more effective protection measures for victims of trafficking.

37. Thailand had established an electronic database system for anti-human trafficking and launched the Protect-U application as another channel of contact for those seeking protection and assistance.

38. Thailand had adopted the National Strategy to Promote and Protect Children and Youth in the Use of Online Media for 2017–2021. Moreover, in 2020 the Thailand Internet Crimes against Children Task Force had been upgraded as a permanent agency for combating cybercrimes against children.

39. Thailand was committed to continuing its efforts to protect women from violence, discrimination and sexual harassment and was reviewing the act on the protection of victims of domestic violence. Thailand had also concluded a memorandum of understanding on

cooperation in preventing and resolving violence against children, women and families with 27 partners, including public agencies and NGOs.

40. Thailand was in the process of proposing a draft law to increase the minimum age for marriage from 17 to 18. In addition, a draft law had been proposed to amend the Penal Code to designate 12 years as the minimum age of criminal responsibility.

41. With regard to cyberspace, any attempts to block or remove online content were subjected to investigation by the Computer Data Screening Committee before a final decision was reached. To ensure that the general public received accurate information from reliable sources in cyberspace, the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society had launched the Anti-Fake News Centre in 2019 to verify information published on social media and provide correct information. That body operated in line with the practices of the International Fact-Checking Network.

42. The Government was fully committed to providing education for all, including members of ethnic groups, migrants, those without birth registration, the underprivileged, and persons with disabilities, at all levels. A system had been introduced to develop identification numbers for undocumented or non-Thai students, to ensure their access to education and basic services.

43. The Ministry of the Interior was responsible for supervising nine temporary shelters for displaced persons from Myanmar in Thailand. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, public health agencies conducted regular screening and awareness-raising campaigns, set up separate quarantine quarters, and provided necessary medical treatment free of charge. Vaccination in shelters had started the previous month, facilitated by the Thai Red Cross Society, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other partners. The Ministry was working further to eliminate statelessness. All those who were still without nationality had already been registered in the civil registration system to ensure their legal right to stay and access basic social services.

44. Thailand had continuously invested in and strengthened the country's public health system based on equality, fairness, freedom of choice and maximum efficiency. Moreover, the universal health coverage, introduced in 2002, now encompassed the entire Thai population as well as non-Thai individuals. The Government had allocated a budget of \$40 million to cover medical expenses for groups with status and rights problems during the COVID-19 pandemic, which included vaccination and care, especially in areas with severe outbreaks. It was determined to fully and comprehensively provide COVID-19 vaccinations for foreigners and migrant workers by 2022, regardless of their status. Moreover, great efforts were being made to control the spread of COVID-19 in all prisons and correctional institutions.

45. Regarding migrant workers, the Government aimed to ensure access to health services for registered migrant workers in the formal sector, through the social security scheme, and for migrants in the informal sector and those who are not registered with the initiatives to help migrant workers overcome the language barrier, through the Migrant Health Insurance Scheme.

46. Within the justice system, the Ministry of Justice provided legal advice, mediation, protection and assistance for human rights defenders through the Justice Fund, the Witness Protection Programme and the implementation of an act providing State compensation. New developments included a proposed amendment to the Witness Protection Act, the anti-strategic litigation against public participation bill, which was focused on cases related to corruption and abuse of power, and a joint study by the Ministry and UNDP on measures to protect human rights defenders.

47. Since the adoption of the first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, a number of activities and training courses had been organized. An information technology system had also been created to facilitate implementation and reporting under the Plan, and the Stock Exchange of Thailand had made it an obligation for listed companies to disclose information on human rights annually.

48. The delegation expressed appreciation for the active engagement and constructive dialogue with Thailand. It took due note of the concerns regarding remaining human rights

challenges. Work on overcoming some of those challenges was already in progress. It stressed that overcoming the specific human rights challenges posed by COVID-19 would remain a key part of the country's ongoing efforts.

49. Serious consideration would be given to the recommendations received. It intended to accept as many recommendations made during the current session as possible. In that regard, the delegation announced eight voluntary pledges approved by the Cabinet.

50. The delegation reaffirmed the country's determination to work closely with all stakeholders and partners in the follow-up to the universal periodic review.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

51. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Thailand and enjoy the support of Thailand:**

51.1 **Take action to repeal or amend such legislation to ensure full compliance with its international obligations (New Zealand);**

51.2 **Enhance ongoing efforts to review and bring the legislation into line with the commitment to the international human rights obligations of Thailand (Turkmenistan);**

51.3 **Continue efforts in revising legislation to be in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Bahrain);**

51.4 **Consider reviewing national legislation in line with the international human rights instruments ratified by Thailand (Egypt);**

51.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

51.6 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco);**

51.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica) (Cyprus) (Denmark) (France) (Germany) (Norway) (Portugal) (Switzerland) (Togo) (Turkey);;**

51.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish an independent and well-resourced national preventive mechanism as previously recommended (Czechia);**

51.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and pass legislation criminalizing enforced disappearance and torture (New Zealand);**

51.10 **Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Peru); Consider acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);**

51.11 **Speed up the ratification process of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and other core international human rights conventions (Estonia);**

51.12 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Austria) (France) (Costa Rica) (Germany) (Japan) (Mexico) (Senegal) (Slovakia) (Togo) (Yemen);**

- 51.13 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and accelerate the enactment of the Act on Torture and Enforced Disappearance (Norway);**
- 51.14 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);**
- 51.15 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and advance the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);**
- 51.16 **Consider ratifying the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Sierra Leone);**
- 51.17 **Strengthen and align its legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, especially regarding access to health and education (Costa Rica);**
- 51.18 **Establish a permanent national mechanism for the reporting, implementation and follow-up of recommendations on human rights, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);**
- 51.19 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 51.20 **Continue its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, including the special procedures (Pakistan);**
- 51.21 **Consider endorsing requests from a number of special procedures of the Human Rights Council for visiting the country (Belarus);**
- 51.22 **Continue to cooperate actively and constructively with OHCHR and other mechanisms responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights (Morocco);**
- 51.23 **Continue to take measures to improve national legislation in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights (Russian Federation);**
- 51.24 **Adopt national legislation criminalizing torture and enforced disappearance, and recognize the rights of victims (Finland);**
- 51.25 **Enact legislation that criminalizes torture and ill-treatment (Zambia);**
- 51.26 **Enact legislation criminalizing torture and enforced disappearances (Australia);**
- 51.27 **Align the draft prevention and suppression of torture and enforced disappearance act with Thailand's obligations under international law (Italy);**
- 51.28 **Adopt legislation to implement Thailand's international human rights commitments on torture and enforced disappearance, and investigate and prosecute all alleged cases (Canada);**
- 51.29 **Advance in the establishment of an independent mechanism for the prevention and repression of torture and enforced disappearances (Chile);**
- 51.30 **Fully implement and consider renewing the 2018-2021 plan to promote coexistence under a multicultural society in Thailand (Bahamas);**
- 51.31 **Continue efforts to fulfil international obligations for the promotion and protection of human rights by further developing and implementing comprehensive national plans and programmes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 51.32 **Continue measures with the aim of obtaining A-level status for the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (Georgia);**

- 51.33 Consider strengthening the National Human Rights Commission further in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);
- 51.34 Accelerate its efforts to strengthen and upgrade the status of its National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);
- 51.35 Take necessary measures to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission operates in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);
- 51.36 Assess measures to guarantee the effectiveness and independence of the National Human Rights Commission, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Peru);
- 51.37 Continue to work towards guaranteeing the transparency and independence of the National Human Rights Commission in full accordance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 51.38 Expedite the process of returning the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand to A-level status (Sierra Leone);
- 51.39 Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is able to carry out its mandate effectively and independently, and in full conformity with the Paris Principles (Zambia);
- 51.40 Take steps to ensure full compliance of the national human rights commission with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 51.41 Consider taking further steps to ensure that the national human rights institution is in conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Egypt);
- 51.42 Ensure the full implementation of the fourth National Human Rights Plan (2019–2022) (Romania);
- 51.43 Take concrete measures to guarantee civil society space (Sierra Leone);
- 51.44 Enact legal protection against strategic litigation against public participation cases (Belgium);
- 51.45 Take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Fiji);
- 51.46 Combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, especially in education, employment and health (Mexico);
- 51.47 Train education personnel, both in public and private institutions, and review the basic education curriculum to promote a positive and respectful attitude towards diversity, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);
- 51.48 Further develop policies to ensure full enjoyment of rights and equality to LGBTQI persons (Israel);
- 51.49 Maintain efforts to promote and protect the rights of LGBTIQ+ people (Chile);
- 51.50 Include the right to non-discrimination of people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities in sexual health education (Finland);
- 51.51 Strengthen efforts in eliminating all forms of racial discrimination (Nigeria);
- 51.52 Continue efforts at human-centred development, including through the thirteenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (Sri Lanka);

- 51.53 Continue pursuing its socioeconomic and development strategies in a way that it would cover all sectors of society (Turkmenistan);
- 51.54 Ensure the effective implementation of the 20-year National Strategy (2018–2037) (Azerbaijan);
- 51.55 Continue efforts to strengthen national programmes and plans designed to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 1 through the national economic, social and development plan with a view to improving the living conditions of the population (Dominican Republic);
- 51.56 Sustain efforts in implementing the business and human rights agenda (Pakistan);
- 51.57 Continue efforts to address business-related human rights abuses in conformity with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (State of Palestine);
- 51.58 Continue its efforts to promote human rights in the business sector (Iraq);
- 51.59 Pursue promoting mandatory measures for business to conduct human rights due diligence (Bahrain);
- 51.60 Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities, and local communities in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);
- 51.61 Ensure the effective participation of women in the formulation and implementation of policies and action plans on climate change and disaster response and risk reduction (Maldives);
- 51.62 Continue to enhance the participation of local communities in land conservation and forest management, including by recognizing the local community's role in the global climate action agenda (Indonesia);
- 51.63 Ensure in national legislation the effective participation of civil society, especially women, in the formulation and application of policies and action plans on climate change (Costa Rica);
- 51.64 Integrate a rights-based approach in climate mitigation policy and disaster risk reduction plans (Cyprus);
- 51.65 Continue to review and discuss the relevance of the death penalty to Thailand, with a view to considering the imposition of a moratorium on the death penalty and its complete abolition (Fiji);
- 51.66 Take further action towards the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);
- 51.67 Ensure the continuation of the process aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Romania);
- 51.68 Take necessary steps towards the full abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia);
- 51.69 Continue reviewing the use of the death penalty for all crimes (Timor-Leste);
- 51.70 Take steps towards the abolition of the death penalty, such as considering joining the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Brazil);
- 51.71 Conduct awareness-raising campaigns with the aim of educating the public on human rights and alternatives to the death penalty (Croatia);
- 51.72 Expedite the process of the legislation outlawing torture and enforced disappearance (Republic of Korea);

- 51.73 **Adopt measures preventing abuse and other ill-treatment by law enforcement authorities (Ukraine);**
- 51.74 **Set up an independent mechanism for the prevention and suppression of torture and enforced disappearances, and reinforce the training of law enforcement officials and military (Afghanistan);**
- 51.75 **Reform the penitentiary system in order to ensure humane conditions of detention in accordance with international standards (Russian Federation);**
- 51.76 **Improve conditions for detainees and sentenced persons to ensure their right to humane treatment in detention (Ukraine);**
- 51.77 **Continue to strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, including addressing the vulnerability factors of high-risk groups and ensuring provision of adequate support for victims (Philippines);**
- 51.78 **Adopt additional measures to strengthen the fight against human trafficking, guarantee the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);**
- 51.79 **Take the necessary steps to ensure respect of human rights standards while combating human trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 51.80 **Ensure effective investigation of human trafficking and bring to justice the perpetrators and their accomplices (Russian Federation);**
- 51.81 **Expand the scope of social, health and legal support provided to victims of human trafficking, including by continuing the efforts to train a qualified staff to identify the victims and analyse their needs (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 51.82 **Continue efforts exerted to address human trafficking and forced labour (Tunisia);**
- 51.83 **Further step up efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, including by improving law enforcement practices, with a view to bringing to justice and punishing the perpetrators, as well as by providing victims of trafficking with protection and rehabilitation (Belarus);**
- 51.84 **Broaden the ongoing efforts and cooperation with other States and stakeholders to continue addressing human trafficking (Cambodia);**
- 51.85 **Continue fighting human trafficking based on a victim-centred approach, with a special focus on the protection of children from all forms of punishment (Croatia);**
- 51.86 **Promote and protect the right to freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia);**
- 51.87 **Ensure that laws and policies on the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association comply with relevant international human rights standards (Republic of Korea);**
- 51.88 **Enhance its efforts in ensuring that all citizens have the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly in compliance with article 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Timor-Leste);**
- 51.89 **Uphold its international obligations regarding the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Australia);**
- 51.90 **Strengthen the construction of information infrastructure and narrow the digital divide (China);**
- 51.91 **Improve the human rights situation, including by ensuring the freedom of expression (Japan);**

- 51.92 **Improve the capacity of police, security forces and other law enforcement agencies to carry out their work while respecting the rights of people to freedom of assembly and expression, and civil society space (Malawi);**
- 51.93 **Enact the data protection act soon with a view to respecting the principles of purpose limitation, necessity and data economy (Germany);**
- 51.94 **Enhance the frameworks to prevent the exploitation of cyberspace to commit criminal activities (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 51.95 **Take measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability in public service (Azerbaijan);**
- 51.96 **Implement a national referral mechanism, which adopts a victim-centred approach, and ensure that national guidelines for victim identification and screening are uniformly implemented (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 51.97 **Take additional specific measures to ensure the effective implementation of the right to nationality of stateless children born in Thailand and ensure their inclusion in society (Angola);**
- 51.98 **Make additional efforts in providing documentation on the birth of children, which would reduce the risk of statelessness for them (Serbia);**
- 51.99 **Continue strengthening its successful social policies in favour of its people, with emphasis on the most vulnerable (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 51.100 **Continue to implement development plans to raise the standard of living of the population (Yemen);**
- 51.101 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and to improve people's living standards (China);**
- 51.102 **Continue to implement additional measures to promote the human rights of women, children and persons with disabilities by improving their access to social services, including health care and education, particularly in rural areas (Japan);**
- 51.103 **Continue expanding the access and quality of its public health and education services (Cuba);**
- 51.104 **Continue implementation of social-oriented policies aimed at further improving the well-being of specific groups, including children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and migrant workers (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 51.105 **Continue the efforts to ensure that all citizens enjoy economic and social rights, and implement a social security network that includes the poorest groups (Libya);**
- 51.106 **Enhance measures to safeguard access to benefits, welfare and social security for underprivileged and vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);**
- 51.107 **Continue to strengthen the social security system and to further protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China);**
- 51.108 **Continue the gradual expansion of the child support grant scheme for poor or close-to-poverty families (Kuwait);**
- 51.109 **Take measures to reduce the proportion of the population living in poverty, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10 and, in the same way, reduce the economic and social impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on vulnerable groups (Paraguay);**
- 51.110 **Continue strengthening multidimensional measures for poverty eradication (Cuba);**

- 51.111 Continue to implement its plans related to creating job opportunities and encouraging professional activities (Kuwait);
- 51.112 Take additional steps to further protect and promote the rights of all workers, including fishermen (Cambodia);
- 51.113 Implement measures to provide non-discriminatory universal health coverage (Mauritius);
- 51.114 Continue to strengthen its national health system and work in cooperation with the international community to further enhance global pandemic preparedness and response (Pakistan);
- 51.115 Continue to pursue international cooperation on health matters and strengthen the resilience of its health-care infrastructure (Singapore);
- 51.116 Make efforts to guarantee universal access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health, including for regular and irregular migrant workers (Uruguay);
- 51.117 Continue its efforts related to universal health coverage and strengthen its efforts in reducing maternal mortality rates (Bhutan);
- 51.118 Continue efforts in ensuring the successful implementation of universal health coverage, including in promoting health insurance policies (Brunei Darussalam);
- 51.119 Uphold the approach of prioritizing the mental health of youth and persons with disabilities, with special regard to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Hungary);
- 51.120 Continue its inclusive COVID-19 vaccination policy to ensure accessible and affordable COVID-19 vaccines and treatments for all, including the marginalized and migrant workers' groups (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 51.121 Continue to strengthen the national health system by collaborating with stakeholders to further enhance global pandemic preparedness and responses (Malaysia);
- 51.122 Continue to uphold human rights in the design and provision of COVID-19 pandemic countermeasures, particularly the rights of children and persons with disabilities (Indonesia);
- 51.123 Step up efforts to enable all groups to have equal access to quality health services, especially in the context of combating the COVID-19 pandemic (Qatar);
- 51.124 Facilitate access to sexual and reproductive health services for all, including migrant workers, which includes integrated sexual and gender-based violence services, information and education campaigns, and migrant-friendly health services (Malaysia);
- 51.125 Continue to provide basic education for all (Kuwait);
- 51.126 Continue promoting the right to education for all, including ethnic groups and foreign and migrant workers' children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 51.127 Continue efforts in ensuring access to education in order to increase school enrolment rates at all levels (Algeria);
- 51.128 Further strengthen legal frameworks related to the protection of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Kyrgyzstan);
- 51.129 In line with Thailand's international commitments, strengthen efforts to protect the rights of persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable,

including women, migrant workers, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, while also taking steps to foster their fuller inclusion and to increase women's participation in decision-making (Canada);

51.130 Pursue the efforts made that are aimed at protecting older persons (Lebanon);

51.131 Implement a holistic strategy to ensure the economic empowerment of older persons (Singapore);

51.132 Continue efforts to protect women and girls, as well as children, and include them in national development plans (Algeria);

51.133 Continue efforts to enhance women's economic empowerment and their representation in public and political life (Bangladesh);

51.134 Take further measures to improve women's access to employment and safe working conditions (Bulgaria);

51.135 Review the law on gender equality to remove any limitation on protection against gender discrimination (Luxembourg);

51.136 Continue with legislative and policy measures for the progressive realization of gender equality, and to address gender-based discrimination (India);

51.137 Outlaw and take steps to combat all forms of discrimination on the basis of gender in the workplace, including with regard to recruitment and progression, and ensure that the retirement age of women in all sectors is at par with that for men (Botswana);

51.138 Take further action to strengthen national mechanisms that contribute to greater gender equality, as well as to promote and protect the rights and the well-being of women and girls (Dominican Republic);

51.139 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and child early and forced marriage (Latvia);

51.140 Step up efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and to ensure that cases of violence against women are fully investigated and perpetrators prosecuted (Senegal);

51.141 Continue efforts aimed at combating violence against women and girls, establishing gender equality, and supporting women's empowerment (Tunisia);

51.142 Redouble its efforts to prevent and address all forms of violence against women (Zambia);

51.143 Take further measures to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and children, including domestic violence (Italy);

51.144 Develop a national plan against sexual and gender-based violence and bring its perpetrators to justice (France);

51.145 Further strengthen its efforts regarding the provision of essential services and support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Hungary);

51.146 Continue to implement policies to raise awareness about, prosecute perpetrators of and adequately protect children and women from sexual exploitation and gender-based violence in conformity with the relevant national laws and international treaties to which Thailand is a party (Malawi);

51.147 Significantly increase investment in the fight against gender based-violence, especially with regard to the creation of a solid and reliable network of care for victims with full respect for their freedom (Spain);

51.148 Improve the gender equality law to guarantee protection against all forms of violence and discrimination, eliminating existing exceptions, in line with the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee (Uruguay);

- 51.149 Continue to strengthen measures aimed at reducing gender-based violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence and sexual violence (Chile);
- 51.150 Address the high number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against girls and women through a solid, preventive regulatory framework focused on comprehensive reparation for victims (Costa Rica);
- 51.151 Continue necessary measures to promote the representation of women in politics and at decision-making levels (Nepal);
- 51.152 Carry out actions aimed at increasing the representation of women in public life, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (Angola);
- 51.153 Step up efforts to increase the participation of women in political and public life, and take concrete steps to prevent and address all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual and domestic violence (Czechia);
- 51.154 Pursue efforts aimed at promoting the rights and welfare of children (Lebanon);
- 51.155 Redouble efforts to combat violence against children and young people, as well as prevent and address domestic violence in accordance with the provisions of Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Paraguay);
- 51.156 Continue to provide adequate human and financial resources, including children's rights training for government agencies and law enforcement authorities, to fully implement its domestic laws and international obligations to protect the rights of the child (Philippines);
- 51.157 Ensure that wide-ranging policies and measures granting proper protection for children in vulnerable situation are enhanced (Romania);
- 51.158 Take further measures on strengthening the protection of the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Turkmenistan);
- 51.159 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);
- 51.160 Explicitly prohibit in law any form of corporal punishment or other cruel or degrading punishment of children in all settings, including in schools and at home, as previously recommended (Sweden);
- 51.161 Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment against children and make this legislation known to the public (Angola);
- 51.162 Abolish corporal punishment by law and in practice, by enacting specific national legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in all environments (Israel);
- 51.163 Take effective measures to prevent the sexual exploitation of minors (Russian Federation);
- 51.164 Step up efforts to eradicate child labour, abuse and sexual exploitation of children, including their involvement in sexual tourism (Slovakia);
- 51.165 Continue to address concerns about the prevalence of early and forced child marriage and unions (Bahamas);
- 51.166 Further implement measures to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Georgia);
- 51.167 Consider initiatives to ensure promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (India);
- 51.168 Simplify procedures for persons with disabilities to access the disability grant (Maldives);

- 51.169 Amend legislation to prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities without exceptions (Montenegro);
- 51.170 Continue its efforts towards the protection of rights of persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities (Nepal);
- 51.171 Take measures to facilitate greater participation and representation of persons with disabilities in the work force (Israel);
- 51.172 Intensify efforts in providing quality educational opportunities for persons with disabilities of all ages, including raising awareness of the rights of children with disabilities (Azerbaijan);
- 51.173 Ensure that persons with disabilities continue to enjoy the same privileges in schools as well as at the workplace (Brunei Darussalam);
- 51.174 Further strengthen measures to advance the rights of children with disabilities (Sri Lanka);
- 51.175 Consider adopting a strategy to combat stereotypes against children with disabilities and raise awareness of the rights of children with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 51.176 Adopt a strategy to combat stereotypes against children with disabilities and to strengthen their protection (Togo);
- 51.177 Develop a strategy to combat negative stereotypes about children with disabilities; raise awareness about their rights and strengthen the provision of assistance services appropriate to the age and type of disability (Argentina);
- 51.178 Step up efforts to end discrimination against children with disabilities and ensure their full access to inclusive education (Bulgaria);
- 51.179 Adopt urgent actions to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against, and institutionalization and abandonment of, children with disabilities (Ecuador);
- 51.180 Continue efforts to promote and protect ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (Turkey);
- 51.181 Strengthen efforts in the protection of the rights of migrants and members of their families (Nigeria);
- 51.182 Take all necessary steps to immediately end forced labour and human rights abuses in the fishing industry, including by providing medical and social security services to migrant workers in the industry (Indonesia);
- 51.183 Streamline cooperation processes in order to guarantee that migrant workers can access the rights provided in applicable laws, from their countries of origin to those of destination, in order to avoid problems such as debt bondage and the worst forms of child labour, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 8 and international labour standards (Paraguay);
- 51.184 Further promote the rights of migrant workers by guaranteeing their access to essential services (Sri Lanka);
- 51.185 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring that migrant workers have access to legal and social protection (Tunisia);
- 51.186 Intensify efforts to protect the human rights of migrant workers (Turkey);
- 51.187 Continue proactive efforts to ensure that migrant workers can access rights as prescribed by applicable laws, including universal health coverage, access to information and proper documentation (Viet Nam);
- 51.188 Continue efforts to ensure the welfare of migrant workers, including extending social security to them, particularly in the context of the onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic (Bangladesh);

51.189 Continue to deploy proactive efforts to ensure that migrant workers can access the rights provided in the applicable regulations (Colombia);

51.190 Continue to promote the human rights of stateless persons, particularly in education, social protection and access to birth registration (Kyrgyzstan);

51.191 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);

51.192 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, including through prompt and thorough investigation of attacks (Norway);

51.193 Protect human rights defenders, including under a gender perspective, and investigate any reported cases of intimidation, harassment and attacks against them (Austria);

51.194 Create a safe and enabling environment to exercise the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and prevent attacks and intimidation against human rights defenders (Italy).

52. The following recommendations will be examined by Thailand, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

52.1 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mongolia);

52.2 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina) (Armenia) (Mexico) (Slovenia);

52.3 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as its Optional Protocol, and subsequently adopt a more suitable and ambitious national legal framework to implement these policies (Spain);

52.4 Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);

52.5 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire);

52.6 Ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (Islamic Republic of Iran);

52.7 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia) (Austria) (Cyprus) (Israel);

52.8 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria) (Luxembourg);

52.9 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it in national legislation (Estonia); Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Latvia);

52.10 Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);

52.11 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Austria);

52.12 Ratify the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 (Austria);

- 52.13 **Ratify International Labour Organization core conventions No. 87, concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, and No. 98, concerning the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively, and amend the labour law to facilitate and allow freedom of association for trade unions, for both nationals and non-nationals (Sweden);**
- 52.14 **Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Costa Rica) (Côte d’Ivoire);**
- 52.15 **Ratify and implement the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Luxembourg) (Mexico) (Namibia); Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Spain);**
- 52.16 **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Costa Rica); (Côte d’Ivoire);**
- 52.17 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);**
- 52.18 **Revise the bill on the operations of non-profit organizations to guarantee freedom of association (France);**
- 52.19 **Critically examine the effect of the repressive draft act on the operation of not-for profit organizations (Germany);**
- 52.20 **Ensure that the revision of the draft law on the functioning of NGOs is in line with international commitments (Luxembourg);**
- 52.21 **Create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society, including by guaranteeing that the draft law governing the operation of not-for-profit organizations (2021) is revised to conform with international norms and good regulatory practices relating to the freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Netherlands);**
- 52.22 **Ensure that the adoption of new NGO legislation will not prevent or impede civil society organizations from operating securely and freely (Norway);**
- 52.23 **Withdraw consideration of the draft law on the operations of not-for-profit organizations and other new legislation that could potentially restrict civic space in Thailand (United States of America);**
- 52.24 **Ensure that the proposed NGO law does not impede civil society from undertaking legitimate activities (Australia);**
- 52.25 **Ensure that any potential new legislation governing the operations of the non-profit sector does not restrict the activities of civil society in a manner inconsistent with Thailand’s international obligations, ensure all stakeholders are consulted on such legislation, and protect and encourage the work of human rights defenders (Canada);**
- 52.26 **Revise the draft bill on not-for-profit organizations to ensure its full compliance with Thailand’s international human rights obligations, including article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);**
- 52.27 **Train public and educational institutions on human rights, with emphasis on the elimination of violence against women and girls, especially those from indigenous communities and ethnic and religious minorities (Ecuador);**
- 52.28 **Recognize same-sex marriage by the end of 2022 (Iceland);**
- 52.29 **Enact a gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics act by 2023, in consultation with LGBTI+ groups in Thailand (Iceland);**
- 52.30 **Amend the Civil and Commercial Code to recognize same-sex marriage (Luxembourg) (France);**
- 52.31 **Amend legislation to recognize equality in marriage for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Netherlands);**

- 52.32 Fully abolish the death penalty, ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and introduce an immediate moratorium on executions (Iceland);
- 52.33 Abolish the death penalty (Estonia);
- 52.34 End capital punishment and impose a moratorium on executions, as a first step towards full abolition of the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);
- 52.35 Strengthen public awareness campaigns on the death penalty, with a view to the prompt ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);
- 52.36 Restrict the use of the death penalty to crimes that meet the “most serious crimes” threshold under international law (Belgium);
- 52.37 Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to working towards total abolition (Ireland); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Costa Rica);
- 52.38 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);
- 52.39 Adopt a formal moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty while continuously sensitizing its citizens of all ages to human rights and alternatives to the death penalty (Madagascar);
- 52.40 Establish a moratorium on executions (Slovenia); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Switzerland);
- 52.41 Establish a moratorium on executions and promulgate laws to abolish the death penalty (Argentina);
- 52.42 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);
- 52.43 Consider all necessary steps to adopt a de jure moratorium of capital executions, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 52.44 Formalize the de facto moratorium on the abolishment of the death penalty (Cyprus);
- 52.45 Conduct prompt, transparent and impartial investigations into reports of enforced disappearances, including in the case of Wanchalearm Satsaksit and seven other Thai political activists missing since 2014 (United States of America);
- 52.46 Guarantee freedom of opinion and expression by amending articles 112 (lèse-majesté), 116 (sedition), 326 (defamation) and 328 (attack on honour) of the criminal code as well as the law on computer crime (Luxembourg);
- 52.47 Decriminalize freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and avoid the detention of minors for exercising these rights (Mexico);
- 52.48 Abolish restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression in the national legislation in line with international standards on human rights (Montenegro);
- 52.49 Ensure that rights of freedom of expression, opinion and peaceful assembly are not unduly restricted by cybersecurity laws and its criminal code (New Zealand);

- 52.50 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and protect individuals, including political opponents, from judicial harassment (Norway);
- 52.51 Repeal all provisions that criminalize or unduly restrict the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and of assembly (Portugal);
- 52.52 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and assembly and stop targeting civilians engaging in peaceful protests under criminal charges entailing punishment with exorbitant prison terms (Austria);
- 52.53 Remove undue restrictions and infringements on the enjoyment of the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Botswana);
- 52.54 Consider revising its legislation on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly in alignment with international human rights standards (Brazil);
- 52.55 Ensure that the right to freedom of expression and opinion and the freedom of assembly are fully respected and protected, including in the context of a state of emergency (Czechia);
- 52.56 Review the usage of lèse-majesté legislation in its entirety and especially against minors to comply with international human rights standards, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Finland);
- 52.57 Guarantee the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, including by amending article 112 of the criminal code (France);
- 52.58 Review the lèse-majesté law, the computer crime law and the criminal defamation law (Germany);
- 52.59 Review the lèse-majesté law to bring it into conformity with international standards and to prevent it from being used to silence opponents (Norway);
- 52.60 Amend article 112 of the criminal code on royal defamation to bring it into line with Thailand's international human rights obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, as an intermediate step, remove mandatory minimum prison terms for violations of that provision (Sweden);
- 52.61 Amend articles 112 and 116 of the criminal code to ensure that the application of the crimes of lèse-majesté and sedition complies with human rights (Switzerland);
- 52.62 Review and revise laws and regulations that unduly restrict freedom of expression, including online expression, in particular the computer crimes act and the 2005 emergency decree, and eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for lèse-majesté violations (United States of America);
- 52.63 End arrests and prosecution of children under article 112 and other articles related to security and public order in the criminal code, and ensure the respect of Thailand's obligations under articles 13, 15 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Austria);
- 52.64 Amend article 112 of the criminal code and bring it into line with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 52.65 Amend, repeal or restrict the use of legislation that curtails the exercise of rights of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including online, with particular reference to sections 112 and 116 of the criminal code and the computer crime act (Canada);
- 52.66 Ensure that the most severe criminal sentences are not applied to children, including in the context of article 112 of the criminal code, and in line with article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Denmark);

- 52.67 Remove the broad range of restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression (Estonia);
- 52.68 Review existing regulations and practice which restrict freedom of assembly, giving high priority to the freedom of demonstration (Germany);
- 52.69 Guarantee the right to access an adequate standard of health services for all, including sex workers (Finland);
- 52.70 Provide health-care services to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in detention centres (Iraq);
- 52.71 Develop a national plan to guarantee access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for all, including regular and irregular migrant workers (Iceland);
- 52.72 Undertake actions to strengthen women's access to justice, in particular for rural, indigenous women and those belonging to ethnic and religious minorities and women with disabilities (Peru);
- 52.73 Ensure that Thai women have the right to pass on their citizenship to their spouses and children (Cyprus);
- 52.74 Strengthen its efforts to abolish the continued practice of genital circumcision (Timor-Leste);
- 52.75 Ensure that children cannot be legally married, especially to the perpetrators of rape and other forms of sexual violence and abuse (Croatia);
- 52.76 Classify child, early and forced marriages as forms of sexual exploitation, and eliminate article 277 of the Penal Code in order to prevent girls who are victims of sexual abuse from marrying the perpetrator of the crime in order to condone the penalty (Ecuador);
- 52.77 Ensure that the protection and promotion of the way of life of ethnic groups act is drafted and implemented in accordance with the relevant international human rights law and standards (Romania);
- 52.78 Stop immediately the return of refugees from Myanmar in view of the severe risk that it implies for their lives and integrity in the current circumstances of that country (Spain);
- 52.79 Implement legal measures to ensure proper protection of refugees and asylum seekers (Ukraine);
- 52.80 Expand social welfare initiatives to refugees and asylum seekers that would allow them the right to work (Afghanistan);
- 52.81 In order to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, amend sections 326 to 333 of the criminal code (Switzerland);
- 52.82 Ensure the protection of civic space and human rights defenders, including youth, members of civil society, lawyers, media and academics, so that they can operate freely and fully exercise the rights to freedom of expression, including online, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 52.83 End arbitrary detentions, arrests and any acts of harassment against political actors and civil society, including human rights defenders (Ireland);
- 52.84 Take further steps to ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, stop all forms of harassment, violence and intimidation against them and ensure prompt, transparent and independent investigation of all reported cases (Czechia).
53. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

54. Thailand reaffirms its commitment to human rights by making the following voluntary pledges. Thailand will:

(a) Take steps towards revising legislation to bring it into line with international human rights instruments, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance;

(b) Study the possibility of becoming a party to additional international instruments, including the Domestic Workers Convention 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization;

(c) Submit a midterm update on the implementation of the accepted recommendations and continue to engage with all sectors, including on issues related to universal periodic review recommendations that are not accepted;

(d) Strengthen the health system and the universal health coverage scheme to promote the right to health for all, and promote international and multilateral cooperation for effective pandemic preparedness and response;

(e) Enhance cooperation to end statelessness and promote the human rights of stateless persons, particularly in the areas of education, social protection and access to birth registration and the granting of nationality and civil rights;

(f) Strengthen the promotion of human rights education and the raising of public awareness on human rights, including by providing intensive education and training for government officers on the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death and the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol) in order to support the efforts to fulfil the obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, while promoting cooperation with civil society and other countries in the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan, the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, and accepted recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review process;

(g) Consider introducing mandatory measures for businesses to conduct human rights due diligence;

(h) Reaffirm its standing invitation to special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Thailand was headed by Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Thani Thongphakdi and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Nadhavathna Krishnamra, Director-General of the Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Phuchphop Mongkolnavin, Deputy Director-General of the Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Jitvipa Benjasil, Director of Social Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Pongsathon Chudasmita, Minister Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Atthikarn Dilogwathana, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Kalthira Koopirochana, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Rongvudhi Virabutr, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Worawut Smuthkalin, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Worrawit Pattaranit, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Chompunut Phasuphan, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Nareeluc Pairchaiyapoom, Director of International Human Rights Division, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Tanyakan Daengsubha, Justice Officer (Professional Level), Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Chuleerat Thongtip, Director of International Cooperation Bureau, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour;
- Ms. Chalothorn Liewchavalit, Foreign Relation Officer (Professional Level), Ministry of Labour;
- Ms. Saranpat Anumatrajki, Director-General of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security;
- Ms. Wimolrat Ratchukool, Director of Foreign Affairs Division, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security;
- Ms. Tanareerat Choorith, Foreign Affairs Officer (Practitioner Level), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security;
- Ms. Arada Wichienwan, Computer Technical Officer (Senior Professional Level), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society;
- Ms. Thasawan Samorwong, Foreign Relations Officer (Senior Professional Level), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society;
- Ms. Siwaphon Thamwapi, Foreign Relations Officer (Professional Level), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society;
- Mr. Somsong Ngamwong, Director of the Bureau of International Cooperation, Ministry of Education;
- Ms. Patsri Siri-prapa, Foreign Relations Officer, Ministry of Education;
- Ms. Siriporn Wiriyaukradecha, Foreign Relations Officer, Ministry of Education;

- Dr. Pornpet Panjapiyakul, Health Administration Expert, Ministry of Public Health;
 - Mr. Kornkrit Limsommut, Director of Health Administration Division, Ministry of Public Health;
 - Ms. Preeti Sumransub, Policy and Planning Analyst (Professional Level), Ministry of Public Health;
 - Ms. Krittika Chertchom, Public Health Technical Officer (Professional Level), Ministry of Public Health;
 - Mr. Soramongkhon Mangalasiri, Director of Foreign Affairs Division, Ministry of Interior;
 - Mr. Natakorn Jitaroon, Foreign Relations Officer (Senior Professional Level), Ministry of Interior;
 - Mr. Weerayuth Wanalertsakul, Director of Protected Forest Land and Community Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment;
 - Mr. Sukrid Krataichan, Forestry Technical Officer (Senior Professional Level), Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment;
 - Ms. Ruangpung Gaysawsiri, Foreign Relations Officer (Professional Level), Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment;
 - Mr. Pitchayadet Osathanon, Acting Director of Internal Security Affairs Division, Office of the National Security Council;
 - Mr. Noat Hamindra, Plan and Policy Analyst (Professional Level), Office of the National Security Council;
 - Ms. Pimchanok Juntaboon, Plan and Policy Analyst (Professional Level), Office of the National Security Council;
 - Police Colonel Weapon Yai-aroon, Deputy Commander of Criminal Affairs Division, Royal Thai Police;
 - Police Colonel Songaek Patcharawit, Superintendent of Treaties and Legal Sub-Division, Foreign Affairs Division, Royal Thai Police;
 - Police Colonel Danprai Kaewwehol, Superintendent of Sub-division 4, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau;
 - Police Lieutenant Colonel Noparat Jongcherdchootrakul, Deputy Superintendent of Sub-division 4, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau;
 - Police Major Anan Insai, Inspector (Inquiry), Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau;
 - Police Captain Wanchit Thanudkit, Deputy Inspector of Sub-division 4, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau;
 - Ms. Raweevan Asawakul, Deputy Director-General of the International Affairs Department, Office of the Attorney General;
 - Ms. Chantanee Bhongsupapchon, Executive Director of the Office of International Relations, Office of the Attorney General;
 - Mr. Tanongsak Mahakusol, Public Prosecutor attached to the Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General.
-