THAILAND UPR IV 2026
UPR FACTSHEET



CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS IN THAILAND'S DEEP SOUTH (PATANI):

Criminalising Expression on Self-Determination, Restricting Access to Justice, and Perpetuating Structural Impunity

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

Human rights in Patani (the Southern Border Provinces) remain shaped by more than two decades of conflict and the normalisation of exceptional security governance. Overlapping special security laws continue to affect civilian life and access to justice, including through exceptional detention powers, weakened procedural safeguards, and barriers to effective oversight and remedy. Peaceful discussion of self-determination, Malay identity, and future governance has also resulted in criminal proceedings, while serious conflict-related violations continue to be marked by persistent gaps in accountability. These dynamics constrain public debate and undermine meaningful participation in efforts to resolve the conflict.

During its 3rd UPR cycle, Thailand received no recommendation specifically addressing the human rights situation in Patani/the Southern Border Provinces. However, this assessment identifies 18 relevant recommendations concerning freedom of expression and civic space, human rights defenders, torture and enforced disappearance, minority rights, and women's participation in public life. Thailand supported 17 and noted one. Of these, only one has been implemented, while eight have been partially implemented and nine remain unimplemented. Thailand has taken important steps, including enacting the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act B.E. 2565 (2022) and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in 2024. Despite these steps, major gaps in implementation persist, particularly in relation to civic space, detention safeguards, accountability and effective remedy, and meaningful participation in the peace process.

85th EXTENSION
of the Emergency Decree (2005)
in parts of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat
as of July 2026

529
extrajudicial killings
involving security forces
documented from 2004 to early 2026

Restrictive National Legal Framework Enforced in Patani, the Southern Border Provinces (SBPs)

Thailand's Deep South (Patani) remains governed through overlapping security laws that grant extensive powers to military, police, and civilian authorities, while restricting procedural safeguards, independent oversight, and access to effective remedies.

Martial Law Act B.E. 2457 (1914): The Act grants military authorities broad powers to search, seize, prohibit activities, and detain individuals without a warrant for up to seven days. Section 16 restricts claims for compensation arising from the exercise of specified powers under the Act, creating barriers to accountability and effective remedy.

Emergency Decree on Public Administration in Emergency Situations B.E. 2548 (2005): Section 12 permits detention without charge for up to 30 days, subject to court authorization renewed in periods of up to seven days. Detainees may be held in designated facilities outside the ordinary prison system. Section 17 provides broad immunity from civil, criminal, and disciplinary liability to officials acting under the Decree, further limiting access to justice. In July 2026, the Cabinet approved the 85th extension of the Decree in parts of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat, from 20 July to 19 October 2026.

Internal Security Act B.E. 2551 (2008): The Act authorizes the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) to monitor and assess perceived threats to national security and to direct and coordinate government agencies in designated internal-security areas. In April 2026, the Cabinet removed Sungai Kolok District from the designated area but maintained heightened security measures under the Act in 19 districts across Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, and Songkhla.

This UPR Factsheet was prepared by **Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms, Civil Society Assembly for Peace; Haji Sulong Foundation, JASAD (The Network of Individuals Affected by Special Laws), Muslim Attorney Centre, Patani Human Rights Network (HAP), People's Network for Land–Narathiwat, The HOOMAN, The Patani, Manushya Foundation, and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms**

Restrictive National Legal Framework Enforced in Patani, the Southern Border Provinces (SBPs)

Criminal Code and Computer Crime Act:

- **Section 116 (sedition)** of the Criminal Code criminalizes public expression alleged to seek changes to the law or government through force or violence, cause unrest or disaffection likely to create disturbance, or encourage people to violate the law.
- **Section 209** criminalizes membership in a secret society whose proceedings are concealed and whose purpose is unlawful.
- **Section 210** criminalizes participation in an association of five or more persons conspiring to commit an offence punishable by at least one year's imprisonment.
- **Computer Crime Act (CCA):** Section 14(3) of the Computer Crime Act criminalizes the introduction into a computer system of data considered to constitute a national-security or terrorism-related offence. In Patani, these provisions have been weaponized alongside special security laws against peaceful academic, cultural, and political expression.

Sections 116 and 210, together with section 14(3) of the Computer Crime Act, have been used in proceedings arising from an academic seminar and mock referendum on self-determination. Sections 116, 209, and 210 have also been used against nine activists who organised Melayu Raya 2022, a peaceful cultural gathering centred on traditional Malay attire, songs, cultural identity, and youth participation.

National Intelligence Act B.E. 2562 (2019): The Act authorizes the National Intelligence Agency to obtain information and documents considered relevant to national security. It also establishes the National Intelligence Coordination Centre to coordinate intelligence gathering and monitor and assess perceived security threats.

Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act B.E. 2565 (2022): The Act criminalizes torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and enforced disappearance. Section 22 requires continuous audio and video recording from arrest until the person is transferred to an inquiry officer or released, except where recording is prevented by unforeseen circumstances, and requires immediate notification to prosecutorial and administrative authorities. The Act also establishes detention record requirements and command responsibility. However, the Committee against Torture (CAT) found in 2024 that these safeguards were not consistently applied in the Southern Border Provinces, including to persons "invited" for questioning whose liberty was effectively restricted.

REALITIES ON THE GROUND

Challenges | **Case, Facts, and Comments**

Challenge 1: Peaceful discussion of self-determination, Malay identity, and the political future of Patani continues to be criminalised and treated as a "national security" threat

Peaceful academic, cultural, and political expression concerning self-determination, Malay identity, and future governance in Patani has resulted in criminal proceedings under sedition and criminal-association provisions, the Emergency Decree, and the Computer Crimes Act. The use of these laws and provisions against non-violent expression has narrowed civic and political space and created a chilling effect on students, activists, academics, and civil society seeking to discuss sensitive political questions. This is particularly significant in the context of an ongoing peace process, where meaningful public participation requires space to debate Patani's history, identity, self-determination, and possible future governance arrangements without fear of criminalisation.

An academic seminar on self-determination became the basis for criminal proceedings against five local students and activists. On 7 June 2023, Pelajar Bangsa, a student activist group, organised The Right to Self-Determination and Peace in Patani at Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus. As part of a mock referendum, participants were asked: *"Do you agree that the right to self-determination allows the Patani people to legally vote in a referendum for independence?"* All five were subsequently indicted under section 116 (sedition) and section 210 (criminal association) of the Criminal Code, with one defendant additionally charged under section 14(3) of the Computer Crimes Act for allegedly inputting computer data constituting a national-security offence. However, external academics and national-level political figures who participated in the same event were not charged, raising concerns about discriminatory enforcement.

In January 2025, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT) found that the prosecution arising from the Pelajar Bangsa seminar restricted freedom of expression beyond what was proportionate and constituted a human rights violation. It called on security agencies to facilitate peaceful public expression and create an environment conducive to public dialogue and consultation.

This UPR Factsheet was prepared by **Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms, Civil Society Assembly for Peace; Haji Sulong Foundation, JASAD (The Network of Individuals Affected by Special Laws), Muslim Attorney Centre, Patani Human Rights Network (HAP), People's Network for Land–Narathiwat, The HOOMAN, The Patani, Manushya Foundation, and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms**

REALITIES ON THE GROUND

Challenges | **Case, Facts, and Comments**



An estimated 15,000 people, many wearing traditional Malay dress, attended the youth-led Melayu Raya 2022 event held at Wasukri Beach in Pattani.
Nine Malay-Muslim activists who organised the event were charged for 'national security' crimes under the Criminal Code and Emergency Decree.

SOURCE: Civil Society Assembly for Peace / Facebook (2022)

Despite this finding, the case proceeded to trial, with witness examination concluding in August 2026. The Pattani Provincial Court subsequently postponed further proceedings until 30 November 2026 to await consideration of whether the case falls within the **Act on Promoting a Peaceful Society B.E. 2569 (2026).** The Act, which entered into force on 24 August 2026, provides amnesty for certain cases arising from politically motivated assembly or expression committed between 1 January 2005 and 16 July 2025; if a pending case is found to fall within the Act, the proceedings are to be terminated.

A large-scale Malay-Muslim cultural gathering likewise led to criminal proceedings. On 4 May 2022, the Civil Society Assembly for Peace (CAP) organised Melayu Raya 2022 at Wasukri Beach in Pattani, bringing together approximately 15,000 people, many wearing traditional Malay dress. The event aimed to preserve local cultural identity, provide young people with space for cultural expression, and support the peace process. Nine Malay-Muslim activists **(Mayu Chena, Muhammad Aladi Khengni, Anas Kuree, Sobri Sai, Salahuddin Kadam, Zulkifli Kame, Samri Talee, Mahmud Buesa, Hassan Yamadeebu)** involved in organising the event were subsequently indicted under section 116 (sedition), section 209 (membership of an unlawful secret society), and section 210 (criminal association) of the Criminal Code, as well as under the Emergency Decree. Before indictment, the activists were reportedly warned by security agencies to stop organising public discussions, peace workshops, and commemorative activities, including Tak Bai Memorial Day and International Women's Day, or face imprisonment, disappearance, or death.

The NHRCT found no evidence that the 2022 gathering involved violence, weapons, or incitement, and concluded that the proceedings against the nine activists constituted a disproportionate restriction on freedom of expression and a human rights violation. Six days after the NHRCT publicly announced its findings on 17 January 2025, the Pattani Provincial Public Prosecutor indicted all nine activists, with bail set at THB 70,000 each.

Five UN Special Procedures mandate holders subsequently expressed grave concern that the charges appeared to arise from the activists' peaceful participation in the gathering and warned that such proceedings could create a chilling effect on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, as well as discourage participation in cultural and public life.

Challenge 2: Special security laws restrict access to justice and weaken procedural safeguards

Special security laws continue to permit prolonged detention outside the ordinary criminal process in the Southern Border Provinces. Martial Law allows detention for up to seven days without warrant or charge, while the Emergency Decree permits detention for up to 30 days without charge. In combination, a person may be held for up to 37 days without charge or effective judicial oversight. In July 2026, the Cabinet renewed the Emergency Decree for the 85th time, extending it in parts of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat until 19 October 2026.

Recent community documentation indicates that detention under these special security laws continues. From January to June 2026, 23 people in Yala were reportedly detained for seven days under Martial Law and subsequently held under the Emergency Decree.

In April 2025, 22-year-old Nasri Tugae was arrested under Martial Law and taken to Ingkhayutthabariharn Camp in Pattani. He was held for 26 days before being released without charge.

This UPR Factsheet was prepared by **Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms, Civil Society Assembly for Peace; Haji Sulong Foundation, JASAD (The Network of Individuals Affected by Special Laws), Muslim Attorney Centre, Patani Human Rights Network (HAP), People's Network for Land–Narathiwat, The HOOMAN, The Patani, Manushya Foundation, and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms**

REALITIES ON THE GROUND

Challenges | **Case, Facts, and Comments**

These powers restrict access to justice at the stage when safeguards are most critical. In 2024, the Committee against Torture found that persons detained under these legal frameworks were frequently denied visits, including from legal counsel, and in some cases held incommunicado. It also found that safeguards under the 2022 Anti-Torture Act were not consistently applied in the Southern Border Provinces, including where individuals were "invited" for questioning but their liberty was effectively restricted. In May 2026, the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) likewise warned that national-security legislation, emergency measures, and martial-law practices in the region may circumvent or erode safeguards against torture.

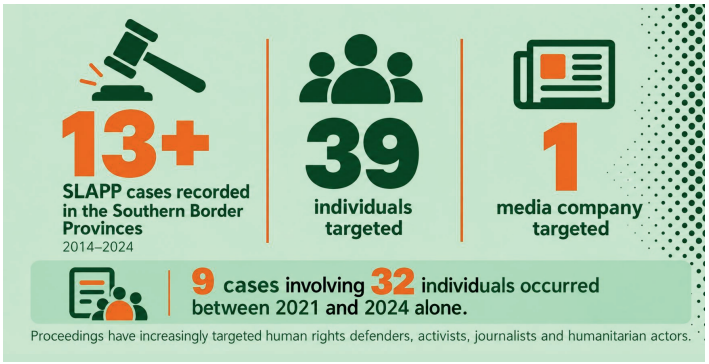
Two months earlier, volunteer journalist Abdulafir Seng was taken from his home to the same military camp under Martial Law and detained for seven days without formal charge. When that detention period expired, he was immediately transferred to police custody, charged with sedition and a Computer Crimes Act offence, and brought before the Pattani Provincial Court.

Independent scrutiny of such detention is also constrained. In 2024, the Committee against Torture found that the NHRCT faced refusals of access to places of deprivation of liberty in the Southern Border Provinces, restrictions on its movement within facilities, and obstacles to conducting confidential interviews with detainees.

Challenge 3: Lawfare and judicial harassment restrict civic space for human rights defenders and humanitarian actors

Human rights defenders, journalists, and humanitarian actors in the Southern Border Provinces continue to face criminal complaints and prosecutions linked to public-interest expression, scrutiny of State conduct, and assistance to conflict-affected communities. Such proceedings can deter human rights monitoring, criticism of State conduct, journalism, and community-based assistance, creating a chilling effect on civic space.

Despite supporting a 3rd cycle UPR recommendation to enact legal protection against Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs), Thailand has yet to establish comprehensive and effective safeguards against abusive litigation. Sections 161/1 and 165/2 of the Criminal Procedure Code allow courts to dismiss certain private criminal complaints brought in bad faith and enable defendants to challenge the merits of such cases at the preliminary-hearing stage. However, these protections remain ineffective in practice and apply only to cases initiated by private complainants, leaving civil proceedings and criminal prosecutions brought by public prosecutors outside their direct scope.



Duayjai Group recorded at least 13 SLAPP cases in the Southern Border Provinces involving 39 individuals and one media company between 2014 and 2024, with nine cases involving 32 individuals occurring between 2021 and 2024 alone. Deep South human rights defenders reported that such proceedings had caused defenders to scale back advocacy, weakened community solidarity, and discouraged journalists from covering human rights issues in the region. Proceedings have also increasingly targeted human rights defenders, activists, and journalists across the Southern Border Provinces, including those scrutinising or disclosing information about State conduct and those providing humanitarian assistance, with legal proceedings being used in ways that silence peaceful expression.

Further, humanitarian assistance has become the subject of criminal proceedings. Saharee Jehlong, founder of the Butler's Club, established the initiative in 2021 to raise funds for living expenses and scholarships for widows and children affected by deaths in clashes or security operations. In January 2024, the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) charged him under the Computer Crimes Act and with public fraud over the initiative's online fundraising, alleging that posts contained false or distorted information and that donations had been used for purposes other than those stated. The case followed a March 2023 search of his home, during which officers seized two notebook computers.

In a separate case, woman human rights defender Anchana Heemmina was prosecuted over a May 2024 Facebook post about an unpaid THB 20,000 water bill owed by a military unit to a local mosque. She initially identified the wrong district but corrected the post within 30 minutes. A complaint by the Royal Thai Navy nevertheless led to her indictment under section 14(1) of the Computer Crimes Act in July 2025. In November 2025, the Narathiwat Provincial Court acquitted her, finding no fraudulent or deceptive intent and noting that she had promptly corrected the error. The Court also recognised her as a human rights defender and found that the post sought to draw attention to a problem requiring resolution.

This UPR Factsheet was prepared by **Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms, Civil Society Assembly for Peace; Haji Sulong Foundation, JASAD (The Network of Individuals Affected by Special Laws), Muslim Attorney Centre, Patani Human Rights Network (HAP), People's Network for Land–Narathiwat, The HOOMAN, The Patani, Manushya Foundation, and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms**

REALITIES ON THE GROUND

Challenges | **Case, Facts, and Comments**

In May 2026, the President of the Supreme Court issued Recommendations on Bad-Faith Criminal Proceedings to facilitate the early dismissal of abusive private criminal complaints. However, the Recommendations have limited legal force and do not directly cover public prosecutions or civil proceedings.

Deep South human rights defenders have also raised concern that the Ministry of Justice's proposed Anti-SLAPP legislation may not provide clear safeguards against abusive lawsuits. Under the draft, prosecutors and judges would have to assess whether the "public interest" in dismissing a case outweighs the "public interest" in allowing it to proceed. Without clearer criteria, this approach could weaken protection rather than strengthen it.

Challenge 4: Structural impunity denies victims truth, accountability, and effective remedy

Serious conflict-related violations in the Southern Border Provinces continue to be marked by persistent failures of accountability and effective remedy. Victims and families face obstacles in obtaining independent investigations, criminal accountability, truth, and adequate reparation. Legal provisions under the security framework also retain criminal and civil immunity clauses. In 2024, the Committee against Torture specifically identified section 17 of the Emergency Decree on Public Administration in Emergency Situations and section 16 of the Martial Law Act among such provisions.

The expiry of limitation periods can permanently foreclose criminal accountability for grave violations. Although Thailand enacted the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act in 2022 and ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in 2024, the Committee against Torture found that the Act had not removed limitation periods for torture and enforced disappearance. Implementation gaps also persist, with delays and procedural barriers continuing to undermine prompt and effective investigations under the Act.



20 Years Without Justice: Tak Bai
Community members call for justice at a mass grave for victims of the 25 October 2004 Tak Bai massacre in Narathiwat. Twenty years later, the limitation period expired without any defendant being brought before the court, ending the criminal proceedings without accountability.

SOURCE: Tohlala/AFP (25 October 2024)

A major 2026 attack raises serious concerns about accountability for violence involving State-linked resources in the Southern Border Provinces. On 20 March 2026, Narathiwat MP Kamolsak Leewamoh survived a shooting attack in which his driver and police escort were seriously injured. A fact-finding inquiry by the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) subsequently confirmed that the vehicle used in the attack was a government vehicle assigned to ISOC Narathiwat, raising urgent questions about how State resources came to be used in the attack and whether those responsible, including any officials involved, would be effectively investigated and held accountable.

The "Tak Bai Massacre" case remains an emblematic example of the consequences of delayed accountability. On 25 October 2004, 85 people died following the dispersal of a protest in Narathiwat, including 78 who died while being transported in military trucks after being detained. In 2024, victims and relatives pursued a criminal case, and the Narathiwat Provincial Court found sufficient evidence to put seven former senior military, police, and administrative officials on trial. The Attorney General separately ordered the prosecution of eight suspects, one of whom overlapped with the first case, bringing the total number of accused to 14. However, none were brought before the court before the 20-year limitation period expired on 25 October 2024, terminating the proceedings without criminal accountability.

The Committee against Torture subsequently expressed profound regret that the expiry of the limitation period ended the proceedings without those responsible being brought to justice.

These accountability failures are not isolated. Across the Southern Border Provinces, victims of human rights abuses and their families continue to face fear of reprisals, distrust of State institutions, and concerns over the independence of investigative bodies when seeking justice.

The scale of killings exposes a broader pattern of impunity. JASAD's monitoring classified 526 deaths involving security forces between 2004 and 2025 as extrajudicial killings, with three additional cases recorded in early 2026.

This UPR Factsheet was prepared by **Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms, Civil Society Assembly for Peace; Haji Sulong Foundation, JASAD (The Network of Individuals Affected by Special Laws), Muslim Attorney Centre, Patani Human Rights Network (HAP), People's Network for Land–Narathiwat, The HOOMAN, The Patani, Manushya Foundation, and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms**

REALITIES ON THE GROUND

Challenges | **Case, Facts, and Comments**

Challenge 5: Barriers to meaningful participation and civilian oversight in the peace process

The peace process still lacks a comprehensive formal legal framework and remains insufficiently transparent, with decision-making concentrated in executive and national-security structures. The current framework does not establish regular parliamentary oversight or independent monitoring of the peace process as a whole, nor does it clearly set out how community input will shape negotiating positions or outcomes.

Public consultation cannot be meaningful without a safe civic space and real influence over decision-making. Criminal prosecutions over peaceful discussion of self-determination, together with documented surveillance and intimidation of Patani activists and human rights defenders, constrain participation on issues that the peace process itself is meant to address. Women remain particularly marginalised from substantive decision-making in peace negotiations.



The 2026 restructuring illustrates the continued concentration of authority within national-security structures.
Prime Minister's Office Order No. 148/2569 appointed National Intelligence Agency Director Thanat Suwannanon as Chief of Peace Dialogue. The Government characterised the appointment as being "from the civilian side". However, the Order requires the dialogue to proceed according to policies, guidelines, or measures determined by the National Security Council, Prime Minister, or Cabinet, requires the Chief to submit recommendations to those bodies for policy decisions, and designates the National Security Council as secretariat.

There remains a sharp contradiction between promised public consultation and the treatment of peaceful political discussion.
The General Principles of the Peace Dialogue Process commit the parties to seeking to establish a safe and inclusive public-consultation mechanism based on dignity, safety, and freedom of expression. Yet the 2023 academic seminar on self-determination at Prince of Songkla University led to the indictment of five students and activists on sedition and criminal-association charges.

Women remain largely excluded from substantive decision-making.
In 2025, the CEDAW Committee found the "near absence of women in peace negotiations" in the Southern Border Provinces. Women's participation has also been described from within the region as symbolic rather than decision-making, with a Muslim woman human rights defender characterising women in peace talks as "decoration, not decision-makers".

Recent government statements signal an opening on substantive political questions, but do not yet resolve the participation gap.
In August 2026, the Chief of Peace Dialogue publicly proposed reopening discussion on an appropriate form of governance for the Southern Border Provinces and envisaged public consultations followed by discussions involving BRN representatives or persons trusted by the movement, Thai officials, and experts on decentralisation and other governance arrangements. However, the publicly announced approach did not set out how the results of those consultations would feed into negotiating decisions or an eventual agreement.

Demands for a more participatory process remain pressing.
On 20 September 2026, 28 civil-society organisations and networks presented a 16-point "Shared Southern Border Agenda", whose first proposal called for meaningful participation by the public, civil society, and affected stakeholders in the peace process, while another called for greater youth participation in peacebuilding and protection of political and cultural expression.

This UPR Factsheet was prepared by **Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms, Civil Society Assembly for Peace; Haji Sulong Foundation, JASAD (The Network of Individuals Affected by Special Laws), Muslim Attorney Centre, Patani Human Rights Network (HAP), People's Network for Land–Narathiwat, The HOOMAN, The Patani, Manushya Foundation, and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms**

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Challenge 1: Peaceful discussion of self-determination, Malay identity, and the political future of Patani continues to be criminalised and treated as a national-security threat

1.1	In line with the 3rd cycle UPR recommendation made by the Republic of Korea (2021) and the Human Rights Committee Concluding Observations (2017), ensure that criminal and security laws affecting freedom of expression and association comply with international human rights standards and are not used to suppress peaceful discussion of Patani's history, Malay identity, self-determination, and future governance.
1.2	In line with the Human Rights Committee Concluding Observations (2017), ensure that any restrictions on peaceful political expression meet the strict requirements of necessity and proportionality, and provide appropriate training to judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement personnel on the protection of freedom of expression.

2. Challenge 2: Special security laws restrict access to justice and weaken procedural safeguards

2.1	In line with the CERD Concluding Observations (2022), the Human Rights Committee follow-up recommendation (2020), and its Concluding Observations (2017), lift Martial Law and the Emergency Decree in the Southern Border Provinces without undue delay.
2.2	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024), guarantee, in law and practice, judicial review of the legality of any arrest or detention within a maximum of 48 hours, access to a lawyer from the outset of detention, and immediate notification of a relative or another person of the detainee's choosing.
2.3	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024), guarantee the NHRCT independent, unhindered, and unannounced access to all places of deprivation of liberty in the Southern Border Provinces, including confidential interviews with detainees, and enhance the role of civil society in monitoring places of detention.
2.4	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024), ensure that all fundamental legal safeguards apply from the outset whenever a person's liberty is effectively restricted, including where individuals are "invited" for questioning but are not free to leave.

3. Challenge 3: Lawfare and judicial harassment restrict civic space for human rights defenders and humanitarian actors

3.1	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024) and the 3rd cycle UPR recommendation made by Belgium (2021), enact effective legal protection against Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs), including through standalone anti-SLAPP legislation.
3.2	Ensure that individuals are not subjected to criminal proceedings solely for providing legitimate humanitarian assistance or social support, carrying out journalism, or conducting human rights monitoring, and review pending proceedings arising solely from such activities.
3.3	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024) and the 3rd cycle UPR recommendation made by Italy (2021), ensure that human rights defenders can carry out their legitimate work free from threats, reprisals, intimidation, and judicial harassment, and promptly and impartially investigate reported violations and provide effective redress.

For more information, evidence and data, please refer to the References and/or contact:
Abdulloh Hayee-abu, Muslim Attorney Centre (MAC). Email: babymac11@gmail.com

RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Challenge 4: Structural impunity denies victims truth, accountability, and effective remedy

4.1	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024), ensure that torture and enforced disappearance are not subject to any statute of limitations.
4.2	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024), repeal criminal and civil immunity clauses that may shield perpetrators of torture or ill-treatment from accountability, including section 17 of the Emergency Decree on Public Administration in Emergency Situations and section 16 of the Martial Law Act.
4.3	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024), the CERD Concluding Observations (2022), the 3rd cycle UPR recommendation made by Canada (2021), and the Human Rights Committee Concluding Observations (2017), ensure prompt, thorough, and impartial investigations into alleged torture, enforced disappearance, extrajudicial killings, and other serious human rights violations involving security forces, and prosecute those responsible.
4.4	In line with the CAT Concluding Observations (2024), the CERD Concluding Observations (2022), and the Human Rights Committee Concluding Observations (2017), ensure that victims of serious human rights violations have effective access to remedies and full reparation, including fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation.
4.5	Ensure effective protection against reprisals for victims, families, witnesses, and others seeking accountability for serious human rights violations.

5. Challenge 5: Barriers to meaningful participation and civilian oversight in the peace process

5.1	Establish a formal, civilian-led framework for the peace process with a clear mandate and timeline, regular parliamentary oversight, and independent monitoring of implementation.
5.2	Establish regular, safe, and inclusive public consultations with affected communities, civil society, women, youth, and other local stakeholders throughout the peace process.
5.3	In line with the CEDAW Concluding Observations (2025) and the 3rd cycle UPR recommendation made by Canada (2021), ensure the equal and meaningful participation of women, advancing towards 50:50 parity, at all stages of the Southern Border Provinces peace negotiation process, including as negotiators, mediators, and signatories.

SCAN HERE

Scan to access the **Joint UPR submission on Patani's justice system**

SCAN HERE

Scan to access the **Joint UPR submission on the Systemic Erosion of Civil and Political Rights in Thailand's Deep South**

For more information, evidence and data, please refer to the References and/or contact:
Abdulloh Hayee-abu, Muslim Attorney Centre (MAC). Email: babymac11@gmail.com