สมาคมฟ้าสีรุ้งแห่งประเทศไทย
RAINBOW SKY ASSOCIATION OF THAILAND

THAILAND UPR IV
2026

Submission on the Human Rights Situation of LGBTIQ+ in Thailand



Joint UPR Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review

53rd Session of the UPR Working Group





Joint UPR Submission: Submission on the Human Rights Situation of LGBTIQ+ in Thailand
April 2026

Submission by

Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand (RSAT) and
the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms

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1. Introduction

1. In this submission, Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand (RSAT) assesses Thailand's implementation of the recommendations received during its 3rd UPR cycle, with a focus on the protection of the rights of the LGBTIQ+ community. The report reviews government efforts to align domestic laws with international human rights standards, strengthen protections for vulnerable groups, and prevent discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ+ people. It concludes with specific, measurable, and action-oriented recommendations aimed at ensuring that the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons in Thailand are fully respected and protected.

2. During the 3rd UPR cycle, Thailand received 12 recommendations relating to LGBTIQ+ rights, and accepted 7 recommendations s, as follows: under Cluster 4 (Human Rights Education and Training): calling on Thailand to train educational personnel in both public and private institutions and review the Basic Education curriculum to promote a positive and respectful attitude toward diversity, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina)[1] and calling for the inclusion of non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in sexual health education (Finland)[2]. Under Cluster 6 (Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Various Groups): urging Thailand to strengthen efforts to protect the rights of marginalized and most vulnerable persons, including women, migrant workers, children, and LGBTI persons, while fostering their fuller inclusion and increasing women's participation in decision-making (Canada)[3]; calling on Thailand to take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Fiji)[4]. calling on Thailand to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, especially in education, employment, and health (Mexico)[5]; urging Thailand to further develop policies to ensure the full enjoyment of rights and equality for LGBTQI persons (Israel)[6]. and calling on Thailand to maintain efforts to promote and protect the rights of LGBTIQ+ people (Chile)[7]. In its national implementation plan, Thailand committed to tasking the Ministry of Justice with advancing the Draft Anti-Discrimination Act within

[1] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.47, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17
[2] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.50, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17
[3] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.129, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17
[4] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.45, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17
[5] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.46, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17
[6] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.49, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17
[7] HRC, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* (21 December 2021), available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17

2025.[8] However, to date, the legislation has not been enacted and no meaningful progress has been reported.

3. The findings in this report are based on evidence collected through RSAT's field operations and information recorded in the organization's Case Reporting System (CRS), which documents human rights violations reported during fiscal year 2025. The report also reflects observations from community engagement, monitoring activities, and documentation of cases involving discrimination and rights violations.

4. Thailand's LGBTIQ+ community remains deeply vulnerable. While the Marriage Equality Act marked a historic step forward, critical gaps in Thai legislation continue to deny LGBTIQ+ individuals the protection they deserve. Many individuals face discrimination, violence, and prejudice across multiple spheres of life from bullying and gender-based violence in schools, to discrimination in the workplace, to demeaning treatment during military conscription processes. These are barriers that no just society should tolerate.[9]

5. This submission indicates that marginalized LGBTIQ+ individuals face severe challenges in accessing their human rights, as follows:
   - Section 2. LGBTIQ+ individuals often face discrimination in workplaces, educational institutions, and state institutions.
   - Section 3. Inequality in Access to Healthcare and Gender-Affirming Services
   - Section 4. Human Rights Concerns in the Military Conscription Process
   - Section 5. Law Enforcement Practices and the Treatment of People Who Use Drugs
   - Section 6. Recommendations

Section 2. LGBTIQ+ Individuals Often Face Discrimination in Workplaces, Educational Institutions, and State Institutions

1. During the 3rd UPR cycle, Thailand accepted 7 recommendations regarding discrimination against LGBTIQ+ individuals in workplaces, educational institutions, and government agencies. These recommendations called on Thailand to enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation covering sexual orientation and gender identity, strengthen enforcement of existing equality protections, and ensure LGBTIQ+ individuals have access to effective legal remedies. However, the government failed to take sufficient measures for their implementation.

2. In 2015, the government adopted the Gender Equality Act (B.E. 2558)[10] as a step toward fulfilling its obligations under CEDAW. While the law appears progressive, it has proven ineffective in practice. A

[8] Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, **แผนการปฏิบัติตามข้อเสนอแนะที่ไทยตอบรับและคำ มั่นโดยสมัครใจภายใต้กลไก** UPR, available at: https://humanrights.mfa.go.th/upr-process/the-third-cycle-upr/implementation-upr-3/

[9] Amnesty International Thailand, *"สมรสเท่าเทียม" ของไทย: ก้าวสำคัญ…แต่ยังไม่เท่ากันจริง*, (1 July 2025), available at: https://www.amnesty.or.th/blog/2025/07/thai-marriage-equality-gaps/

[10] Thailand Gender Equality ACT (2015), available at: https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/09/21/thailand-gender-equality-act

key problem is Section 17(2), which allows exceptions to the prohibition of gender discrimination on the grounds of religious principles and national security.[11] As noted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its review of Thailand, these broad exceptions weaken the law's protective purpose.

3. Despite Thailand's legal framework prohibiting employment discrimination under Section 15 of the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541[12] enforcement remains insufficient to fully protect the LGBTIQ+ community. Systemic workplace inequality persists across all stages of employment from hiring through to dismissal with transgender women and gender-diverse individuals disproportionately affected.

4. On 16 April 2025, the complainant, a transgender individual, stated that they were terminated by the company under the pretext of failing the probationary period, when in fact the dismissal stemmed from the personal bias of a supervisor who refused to accept the complainant's gender identity. Furthermore, the complainant was coerced into signing a resignation document, resulting in an involuntary resignation.[13] This case reflects discrimination on the basis of gender identity and raises fundamental human rights concerns regarding human dignity and equality.

5. The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand has documented cases in which private companies required job applicants to undergo HIV testing as a condition of employment.[14] This practice violates Article 27 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017)[15], which prohibits unfair treatment on the grounds of physical condition or health, and contravenes Thailand's obligations under the ICESCR, whose General Comment No. 18 explicitly characterises mandatory HIV screening as a restriction on the right to work. It also runs counter to the International Labour Organization's Global AIDS Practice, which prohibits HIV screening at any stage of the employment process.

6. LGBTIQ+ youth who openly express their gender identity face heightened risks of victimization and discrimination. A study published in the *Journal of Health and Nursing Research*[16]found that 79.3% of LGBTIQ+ youth surveyed in Bangkok had experienced bullying most prevalently gender-based

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[11] Prachatai, รายงาน*: 3* ปี กม.เท่าเทียมระหว่างเพศ เดินหน้าหรืออยู่กับที่*?,* (1 December 2017), available at: https://prachatai.com/journal/2017/12/74382

[12] The Labour Protection ACT (1998), available at: https://www.labour.go.th/attachments/article/47756/Labour_Protection_Act_BE2541.pdf

[13] Thaiger, *Transgender woman alleges unfair dismissal in Samut Prakan,* (17 April 2025), available at: https://thethaiger.com/news/national/transgender-woman-alleges-unfair-dismissal-in-samut-prakan

[14] Prachatai, กสม. ย้ำให้ยกเลิกการตรวจหาเชื้อเอชไอวีก่อนรับเข้าทำงาน - ยินดีสภาฯ ร่างกฎหมายป้องกันการทรมานฯ*,* (25 August 2022), available at: https://prachatai.com/journal/2022/08/100203

[15] CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND (2017), available at: https://constitutionnet.org/sites/default/files/2017-05/CONSTITUTION+OF+THE+KINGDOM+OF+THAILAND+(B.E.+2560+(2017)).pdf

[16] Phansai et al., *Predictors of Bullying Victims among Young Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) in Bangkok Metropolis,* (28 August 2025), available at: https://he01.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/bcnbangkok/article/view/277913

(67.8%), followed by social and emotional (64.8%) and physical bullying (50.8%). In some cases, educators themselves are the perpetrators.

7. In 2025, a vocational school teacher sexually harassed a transgender student by pulling her bra strap, dismissing the act by claiming she was a man. Rather than holding the teacher accountable, the institution chose to conceal the incident reflecting a broader pattern of institutional complicity that leaves LGBTIQ+ students without meaningful protection or recourse.[17]

8. Discrimination against LGBTIQ+ students also extends to school policies on appearance and self-expression. While the Ministry of Education's Regulations on Hairstyles of Students B.E. 2563 (2020)[18] represented a step forward loosening decades-old rules that had enforced strict gender-based hairstyle standards the regulations fall short of fully protecting students' bodily autonomy. Under Article 7, school boards retain the discretion to set their own specific hairstyle rules, provided they do not conflict with the Ministry's directives.[19]

9. In practice, this discretionary power has allowed some schools to continue enforcing restrictive norms, with no clear guidelines addressing the specific needs of LGBTIQ+ students. The consequences are tangible: two students reported to RSAT that they were prohibited from wearing their hair in styles permitted at other schools an experience that directly affected their self-confidence and sense of identity.[20] The absence of explicit protections for LGBTIQ+ students in school regulations means that institutional compliance with the Ministry's guidelines remains inconsistent and largely unenforceable.

10. The murder of a transgender woman in Pattaya in April 2025 brought hate crime legislation legal gap into sharp focus. The suspect allegedly murdered the victim after she refused his request for sex a case that sent shockwaves through Thailand's LGBTIQ+ community and reignited calls for stronger legal protections. RSAT condemned the killing, issued a public statement calling for justice, and together with allied civil society organisations submitted a petition to Parliament calling on the government to introduce clear legal definitions of hate crimes, enhanced penalties for bias-motivated offenses, and mandatory training for law enforcement.[21]

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[17] Khaosod, ร้องครูปกครอง ลวนลามนักเรียน *LGBTQ* ไล่ให้กลับไปเป็นผู้ชาย นักเรียนหญิงยังโดนถีบ, (10 April 2025), available at: https://www.khaosod.co.th/special-stories/news_9713633

[18] RULE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ON THE WEARING OF HAIRSTYLE OF STUDENTS, B.E. 2563 (2020), available at: https://www.ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/DATA/PDF/2563/E/103/T_0006.PDF

[19] New mandala, *Thailand's new student hairstyle regulations still curtail bodily autonomy,* (13 May 2020), available at: https://www.newmandala.org/thailands-new-student-hairstyle-regulations-still-curtail-bodily-autonomy/

[20] Complaint received on July 21, 2025, RSAT*, report on the Office of Human Rights and Sustainability,* page 168, available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/uwnfv/icsc/

[21] Bangkok Post, Thai rights groups seek clarity on 'hate crimes', (8 May 2025), available at: https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/3020990/thai-rights-groups-seek-clarity-on-hate-crimes

11. The dress code for civil servants in Thailand is currently governed by the Civil Service Uniform Act B.E. 2478 (1935)[22], which prescribes uniforms based solely on the binary categories of male and female. To date, no amendments have been made to allow civil servants to dress in accordance with their gender identity[23]. This gap has tangible consequences: a transgender female teacher, known as "Golf,"[24] faced the non-renewal of her official government ID card by her Educational Service Area Office on the grounds that she does not dress in accordance with her birth-assigned gender. She subsequently filed complaints with the Gender Unfair Discrimination Commission, the Teachers Council, and the Prime Minister's Office. While the Teachers Council ruled in her favour and issued certification, the Prime Minister's Office filed a case before the Central Administrative Court to revoke the petition, citing opposition to any amendment that would permit dressing in accordance with gender identity. The case remains unresolved.

12. Furthermore, the State Official Identification Act B.E. 2542[25](1999) does not provide a legal pathway for transgender individuals to change the gender marker on their official identification documents. Without legal gender recognition, transgender individuals face systemic barriers in employment, healthcare, and daily life as all official documents continue to reflect a gender that does not correspond to their identity. This legal gap reinforces discrimination across all state-administered systems and renders the protections that do exist largely inaccessible to transgender people.[26]

Section 3. Inequality in Access to Healthcare and Gender-Affirming Services

1. Thailand has taken steps toward improving access to gender-affirming healthcare services. The National Health Security Office (NHSO) has approved certain benefits, including counseling services and hormone therapy for gender affirmation.[27] However, in practice, many transgender individuals continue to face barriers in accessing these services.

2. The disparity in the public health service system persists, as while the National Health Security Office (NHSO) has approved benefits for consultation and hormone therapy to confirm gender identity, practical implementation lacks clarity, and many service units remain unprepared to provide

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[22] Civil Service Uniform Act B.E. 2478 (1935), available at: https://prt.parliament.go.th/items/0268c3b2-1bb9-4b4a-a7ab-cd29259b8d57

[23] Pitchakorn Ruangdechawiwat, **ความเจ็บป่วดของผู้คนสีรุ้งในชุดสีกากี: ระบบราชการที่ก้าวไม่ทันความหลากหลาย**, (13 June 2024), available at: https://101pub.org/lgbtq-public-servant/

[24] The Active Thai PBS, **วลพ. วินิจฉัย "ครูกอล์ฟ" แต่งเครื่องแบบตามเพศสภาพได้**, (19 September 2022), available at: https://theactive.thaipbs.or.th/news/gender-sexuality-20220919

[25] State Official Identification Act BE 2542 (1999), available at: https://www.opm.go.th/opmportal/multimedia/panidapa/File/State_Official_Identification_Act_B.E._2542.pdf

[26] NHRCT**, (**2024), *HUMAN RIGHTS ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THAILAND*, page 145*,* available at: https://static.nhrc.or.th/file/content/pdf/35849/-2567--1742448643.pdf

[27] NHSO, (2025), *regarding the payment of expenses for public health services, specifically hormone replacement therapy for gender confirmation, B.E. 2568,* available at: https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/90204.pdf?fbclid=IwY2xjawQ7Dn1leHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETFmNnBvUndLa3BaOVZKSk00c3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjIyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHnBcqxtvjONmrOz-qjVpMDEObIyuJT0nKmJxEqlLTWlXZkxTomtrjeEpXJJo_aem_xOIKraG00t5D6U39Pu24eQ

systematic care. Additionally, medical staff exhibit biases toward transgender individuals and HIV-positive clients. [28]

Section 4. Human Rights Concerns in the Military Conscription Process

1. Observations conducted during the 2025 military conscription process across 112 recruitment units nationwide identified ongoing structural barriers affecting transgender and gender-diverse individuals. Key concerns include the high cost of required medical certificates from public hospitals, fees reaching approximately 4,200 Thai Baht, inconsistent and exclusionary terminology in official conscription documents (Form S.D. 43), and privacy-compromising procedures, including physical examinations conducted by all-male medical panels. These barriers undermine the principles of equality, dignity, and respectful treatment, and must be addressed through both practitioner awareness and structural reform to ensure fair and transparent access for all individuals.[29]

Section 5. Law Enforcement Practices and the Treatment of People Who Use Drugs

1. law enforcement authorities conducted inspections or raids at venues frequently attended by LGBTIQ+ communities. In some cases, authorities reportedly conducted searches without warrants[30], carried out mass drug testing, and permitted media outlets to publicly disseminate images of individuals suspected of drug use. Such practices may undermine the presumption of innocence and expose individuals to public stigma and discrimination, with disproportionate impact on LGBTIQ+ individuals who are already marginalized.

2. Media coverage that stereotypes and stigmatizes drug users, lacks careful use of language and context, and employs inappropriate language or headlines that disrespect human dignity, may also generate bias or misconceptions toward LGBTIQ+ individuals.[31]

3. Current drug policies in Thailand remain largely focused on criminal enforcement. This approach may discourage individuals who use drugs from seeking healthcare services and harm reduction support, as fear of prosecution creates a significant barrier to accessing help.[32]

4. Punitive drug enforcement policies have been consistently shown to deter people who use drugs from accessing harm reduction services, increase HIV transmission risk, and deepen health inequities, effects that fall disproportionately on already-marginalized communities, including

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[28] RSAT, (2025), *report on the Office of Human Rights and Sustainability,* page 168, available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/uwnfv/icsc/
[29] RSAT, (2025), *report on the Office of Human Rights and Sustainability,* page 104, available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/uwnfv/icsc/
[30] RSAT, (2025), *report on the Office of Human Rights and Sustainability,* page 169, available at: https://online.pubhtml5.com/uwnfv/icsc/
[31] PPTVHD36, เจ้าหน้าที่รวบ *29 LGBTQ+* มั่วสุมเสพยา-มั่วสวาทในโรงแรมดังกลางกรุง, (2 November 2025), available at: https://www.pptvhd36.com/news/สังคม/260593#google_vignette
[32] Krittaya Achakul, ศาลบำบัดยาเสพติด *:* แนวคิดทางเลือกแทนการจำคุกผู้เสพยา, (8 May 2025), available at: https://www.tijthailand.org/th/article/detail/64

LGBTIQ+ individuals. Thailand's approach, including the public media exposure of suspected drug users, runs counter to internationally recognized best practices on health-centered drug policy,[33]

Section 6. Recommendations

6.1 LGBTIQ+ Individuals Often Face Discrimination in Workplaces, Educational Institutions, and State Institutions

a) In order to comply with the conclusions of the CEDAW[34] (2025) Fiji's[35] and Mexico[36] 3rd UPR recommendations that Thailand has accepted, Thailand should expedite the enactment of laws on the elimination of discrimination and laws on gender identity recognition[37] by 2029 to prevent any actions that violate human rights principles. ensuring that these are in line with the convention.

b) To comply with the recommendations accepted by Argentina[38] and Finland in the 3rd UPR, should follow the conclusions of the CEDAW province official guidance for school and academic institutions on respecting the rights of transgender students[39] in order to create a safe space for LGBTIQ+ individuals.

c) Adopt an intersectional approach in equality policymaking that accounts for the diverse and overlapping identities of lesbians, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons, ensuring policies are inclusive and equitable[40]

d) Enact explicit hate crime legislation that provides clear legal definitions of bias-motivated offenses based on sexual orientation and gender identity, establishes enhanced penalties, and mandates law enforcement training on LGBTIQ+ related hate crimes.[41]

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[33] André Gomes, *The Decriminalisation Playbook: New UNAIDS Report Lays Out Pathway for HIV Response*, (16 March 2026), available at: https://www.talkingdrugs.org/th/the-decriminalisation-playbook-new-unaids-report-lays-out-pathway-for-hiv-response/

[34] CEDAW, (2025), *Concluding observations on the 8th periodic report of Thailand*, No. 12(b), available at: https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4086356?v=pdf

[35] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.45, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17

[36] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.46, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17

[37] Thai Transgender Alliance, *The Gender Identity, Gender Expression, And Sex Characteristics Act. B.E. 256x (GEN-ACT),* available at: https://www.gen-act.org/media/white_paper/สมุดปกขาวรบรองเพศสภาพ_รจก_เขา_ฉบบยนเสนอรฐสภา.pdf

[38] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.47, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17

[39] CEDAW, (2025), *Concluding observations on the 8th periodic report of Thailand,* No. 37(c), available at: https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4086356?v=pdf

[40] CEDAW, (2025), *Concluding observations on the 8th periodic report of Thailand,* No. 46(a), available at: https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4086356?v=pdf

[41] Public Relations Parliament, รองประธานคณะกมธ.กิจการเด็ก เยาวชน สตรี ผู้สูงอายุ ผู้พิการ กลุ่มชาติพันธุ์ฯ คนที่หนึ่ง และคณะรับหนังสือจาก นายกสมาคมฟ้าสีรุ้งฯ เพื่อเสนอแนวทางการปรับปรุงแก้ไขกฎหมาย เพิ่มโทษในคดีอาญา และ/หรือปรับฐานความผิด

e) Amend the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2015 to remove or substantially narrow the exceptions under Section 17(2), particularly the exemptions based on religious principles and national security, which have been used to perpetuate discrimination.

f) Support the amendment of the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act B.E. 2550 (2007)[42], currently under parliamentary consideration[43] to expand the definition of domestic violence to include sexual harassment and reputational harm, increase penalties for repeat offenders, and ensure the law explicitly covers LGBTIQ+ individuals in all forms of family and household relationships.

6.2 Inequality in Access to Healthcare and Gender-Affirming Services

a) In order to comply with the recommendations of the 3rd UPR proposed by Israel[44] and Chile[45] and accepted by Thailand, develop standardized national clinical protocols for gender-affirming healthcare, ensuring consistent, non-discriminatory service delivery across all provinces.

b) Expand trained gender-affirming healthcare providers beyond major urban centers through mandatory training and financial incentives for providers in underserved regions.

c) Amend correctional regulations to allow LGBTIQ+ detainees to dress according to their gender identity, access gender-affirming healthcare, and be housed in gender-appropriate settings, consistent with the NHRC's recommendations.[46]

6.3 Human Rights Concerns in the Military Conscription Process

a) Revise official conscription documents (including Form S.D. 43) to incorporate inclusive terminology that recognizes diverse gender identities and eliminates demeaning classifications.

b) Ensure that physical examinations during conscription are conducted by gender-appropriate panels in private settings, respecting the dignity and privacy of all individuals.

ให้รับโทษหนักขึ้นต่อฐานความผิดต่อชีวิต, (8 May 2025), available at: https://web.parliament.go.th/view/455/รายละเอียดข่าว/ข่าวประชาสัมพันธ์/11705/TH-TH?ps=1

[42] DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM PROTECTION ACT, BE 2550 (2007), available at: https://wsrlawgroup.com/publications/law-library/thai-criminal-code/domestic-violence-act/

[43] MSDHS, วราวุธ เผย ครม. ไฟเขียว พม.ขอแก้กฎหมาย คุ้มครองผู้ถูกกระทำความรุนแรงในครอบครัว(19 march 2025), available at: https://www.m-society.go.th/news_view.php?nid=42177

[44] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.49, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17

[45] HRC, (2021), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Thailand,* No. 51.50, available at: https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17

[46] Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, กสม. แนะแก้ระเบียบราชทัณฑ์ว่าด้วยการแต่งกายสำหรับผู้ต้องขัง ให้ผู้มีความหลากหลายทางเพศสามารถสวมเสื้อชั้นในหรือแต่งกายตามเพศสภาพได้ เพื่อป้องกันการถูกคุกคามทางเพศและขจัดการเลือกปฏิบัติในเรือนจำ, (13 September 2024), https://www.facebook.com/nhrct/posts/กสม-แนะแก้ระเบียบราชทัณฑ์ว่าด้วยการแต่งกายสำหรับผู้ต้องขัง-ให้ผู้มีความหลากหลายท/841825704804493/

c) Waive fees for gender identity certificates required in the conscription process, ensuring equitable and barrier-free access for transgender and gender-diverse individuals.

6.4 Law Enforcement Practices and the Treatment of People Who Use Drugs

a) Build capacity among justice sector officials and law enforcement personnel on LGBTIQ+ diversity,
anti-discrimination obligations, and trauma-informed approaches.

b) Introduce binding guidelines prohibiting law enforcement and media from publicly disseminating images identifying individuals suspected of drug use, in line with the presumption of innocence.[47]

c) Shift Thailand's drug policy toward a health-centered approach, investing in harm reduction services that are accessible to LGBTIQ+ individuals without fear of criminalization or discrimination.[48]

[47] The Active Thai PBS, *"มูฟดิ" ผุดคู่มือสื่อไม่เลือกปฏิบัติฯ หลังพบหลายกรณีผิดจริยธรรม ขัดหลักสิทธิมนุษยชน*, (13 October 2023), available at:
https://theactive.thaipbs.or.th/news/politics-20231018

[48] The Coverage, **แลกเปลี่ยน *Harm Reduction* ล้อมวงคุย 'ประชาชน-รัฐ' 'ชุมชน' ช่วยลดยาเสพติดอย่างปลอดภัย**, (4 November 2025), available at: https://www.thecoverage.info/news/content/9973

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RAINBOW SKY ASSOCIATION OF THAILAND

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Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms

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