#WhatsHappeningInThailand

During its 2nd UPR in 2016, Thailand received 69 recommendations calling for the improvement of the situation related to civic space, including 27 recommendations on freedom of expression, 13 recommendations on freedom of association and peaceful assembly, 17 recommendations on enforced disappearances, 8 recommendations on human rights defenders, 4 recommendations on arbitrary arrests and detention. Out of 27 recommendations on freedom of expression, 11 were supported and 16 were noted. The supported recommendations include improving rights on freedom of expression (made by Colombia, Czechia, Japan, Lebanon, Republic of Korea, Chile, France, Austria and Costa Rica) and alignment with international instruments (made by Guatemala and Albania), which were not followed through in the past 5 years. Out of 13 recommendations on freedom of association and peaceful assembly, 3 were supported and 10 were noted. All 17 recommendations on enforced disappearances were supported, which involve the ratification of relevant international instruments, the adoption of a national legal framework addressing the issue, and ensuring accountability and justice for victims. However, none of them were implemented either in law or in practice. As for the protection of human rights defenders (HRDs), two were noted and the other six were supported, which include ensuring that HRDs are protected from attacks, harassment or rights abuses; and that all cases are properly investigated, and perpetrators brought to justice. None of the accepted recommendations were followed through either, with the violent crackdown on activists, HRDs and protesters since the youth-led pro-democracy movement started in 2020 as a clear example. On arbitrary arrests and detentions, all recommendations calling for an end to the use of unlawful detention and ensuring access to justice and fair trial were noted.

In the last five years since the 2nd UPR Cycle, the human rights situation in Thailand has alarmingly worsened. After the 2014 military Coup d'État, Prayut Chan-o-cha has transitioned from a junta leader to undemocratically-elected Prime Minister due to the 2017 military-drafted constitution. The government has since continued to abuse its power with countless accounts of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, use of extreme violence against peaceful youth-led protests, and restriction of press and media freedom.

COVID-19 State of Emergency: In March 2020, under the guise of containing the spread of COVID-19, the government invoked the Emergency Decree on Public Administration in Emergency Situation, B.E. 2548 (2005) (Emergency Decree) to declare a State of Emergency and ban public gatherings, which was originally scheduled to last a month but repeatedly renewed. In July 2021, the COVID-19 State of Emergency was extended for the 13th time to last until 30 September 2021.

Youth-led Pro-democracy Movement: On 18 July 2020, the largest protest movement since the May 2014 Coup, led by Free Youth, began and gained momentum throughout the country, having three clear demands: (1) the dissolution of the Parliament, (2) a new Constitution, and (3) the end to the authorities' harassment of government critics. As pro-democracy protests grew continually for several months all over Thailand, demands later included the Students’ 10-point Manifesto to reform the Monarchy, and the resignation of Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha #PrayutGetOut. By September 2021, the pro-democracy demands and protests are ongoing and anti-government sentiment has grown, with more and more Thai citizen calling for the resignation of Prayut Chan-o-cha and his cabinet due to their poor management of the COVID-19 pandemic and the mass vaccination plan, relying solely on ‘Royal Vaccine’ deals, putting profit over people.

**REALITIES ON THE GROUND**

**Challenges**

**Challenge 1: Restrictions on Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Association and Peaceful Assembly**

Of the 27 recommendations received on freedom of expression, 11 were accepted and 16 were noted. Of the 13 recommendations received on freedom of association and peaceful assembly, 3 were accepted and 10 were noted. None of these recommendations have been implemented. The Thai government has instead weaponized a series of legislations and regulations to limit the fundamental rights of its citizens, such as banning political gatherings, harassing human rights defenders through abusive uses of laws, imposing censorship on media, citizen journalists, and anyone telling the truth behind #WhatsHappeningInThailand.

The abusive use of repressive laws under the name of 'National Security' to restrict freedom of expression

The right to freedom of expression and media freedom are guaranteed under Sections 34 to 36 of the 2017 Constitution of Thailand, and can be conditionally limited by the government for the purpose of maintaining the State’s security, protecting the rights or liberties of other persons, maintaining public order or good morals or protecting people’s health. However, the government has imposed disproportionate and unnecessary restrictions on these rights through a number of repressive laws, such as Article 116 of the Criminal Code, which is a sedition-like offence enforcing a penalty of up to 7 years of imprisonment; and Articles 326 to 333 on slander and libel. These vague and broadly formulated crimes are repeatedly used by the State to arrest and prosecute political opponents, activists and protesters. For instance, from late May 2020 when the youth-led pro-democracy fist emerged until July 2021, more than 107 individuals were charged with Section 116 in 31 different cases, according to the Thai Lawyers for Human Rights (TLHR).
Digital Rights in Thailand.

For more information and cases on the government’s crackdown on online freedom of expression, please refer to the UPR Factsheet on Digital Rights in Thailand.

Article 112 (lèse majesté) of the Criminal Code, in particular, entails that anyone whose acts are deemed to defame, insult or threaten the King, the Queen, the Heir-apparent, or the Regent, shall be sentenced to jail from 3 to 15 years on each account. During the 2nd UPR cycle, Thailand noted all 8 recommendations addressing this particular law, clearly indicating that it has no intention in bringing Article 112 in line with article 19 of the ICCPR and related-international human rights standards (recommendations specific to lèse majesté were made by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Norway, Spain and the United States). With its high penalty rate and ambiguous wording that allows for a subjective interpretation, the law was revived in November 2020 and is being used as a legal weapon to crack down on political opponents and pro-democracy protesters with the aim to judicially harass them and put an end to the pro-democracy movement (it shall be noted that the Thai government suspended the use of Article 112 from 2018 until late last year, and invoked other laws, such as the Computer Crime Act (CCA) and sedition law to prosecute anyone ‘insulting’ the monarchy).

For instance, the number of student activists who have been charged with lèse majesté since the democracy protest started in 2020 surpassed 100 in June 2021. According to the data compiled by TLHR, updated on 2 September 2021, the number of protesters charged with Article 112 stands at 124, with at least 8 of them under the age of 18, the youngest of which is only 14 years old. Among the latest cases are Maynu Supitcha, an 18-year-old Chiang Mai student who was charged with lèse-majesté for a speech criticizing the Monarchy made in November 2020, and Siripat Deesawat, for removing the portrait of the King from the entrance of a community in Prachacheun.

Thai authorities also continue denying the right to fair trial, especially in cases involving “national security”, including lèse-majesté cases. In many cases, hearings and trials are held without public participation. Excessive punishment and harsh sentencing have raised concerns over the rights to a fair trial. On 19 January 2021, Anchan Preelert was sentenced to 87 years’ imprisonment by the Bangkok Criminal Court under the lèse-majesté provision for uploading 29 videos concerning the monarchy, with the jail term reduced to 43-and-a-half years after she pleaded guilty. Her request for bail pending appeal was denied.

Media Censorship

The Thai government has also used a series of laws to curtail media freedom and access to information. For instance, the Broadcasting and Television Business Act empowers the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) to suspend or revoke the licenses of radio or television operators broadcasting content deemed false, defamatory to the monarchy, harmful to national security, or critical of the government. NBTC has temporarily suspended a TV channel, Voice TV, in 2014, 2017, and most recently in February 2019 for reporting critical information about the government. Due to the strict control over traditional media, news outlets are often inclined to self-censor, opting out certain content when reporting the news, such as anti-monarchy speeches during the 2020 pro-democracy movement. Thai people and journalists are now resorting to online platforms to exercise their rights to free expression and information, which has led to an expansion of the government’s crackdown to the internet. In October 2020, an order was enacted under the Emergency Decree to silence four independent media agencies (VoiceTV, The Standard, Prachatai and The Reporters) and the youth-led pro-democracy group Free Youth. Consequently, the online media outlet Voice TV was ordered to close down for violating the Computer Crime Act and the Emergency Decree for covering the pro-democracy protests, though later the order was lifted.

Recently, the government has used COVID-19 as a weapon to roll out restrictive regulations under the 2005 Emergency Decree to control media reports and social media posts about the realities of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the government’s poor management of the vaccination program. For instance, on 27 July 2021, a Facebook post by PM Prayut Chan-o-cha ordered government agencies and departments to prosecute individuals, including journalists, celebrities and social media administrators, for spreading “fake news” about the COVID-19 pandemic. This threat came after 25 celebrities, influencers and public figures were investigated for voicing their discontent about the government’s poor vaccination plan based solely on its ‘Royal Vaccin’ deal. In the same month, 18-year-old rapper Danupa “Mill” Khananetharakul was fined 2,000 baht after criticizing the government’s response to the pandemic on social media. To make it worse, Prayut Chan-o-cha issued Regulation No. 29 on 29 July 2021, issued under Section 9 of the Emergency Decree, which came into effect the following day. It banned reporting, distribution or dissemination of “any book, publication, or any other media containing text” that “may create fear” or “that are intended to spread inaccurate news/information to generate misunderstanding about the emergency situation with adverse impact on national security, public order, or public morality”.

Under Regulation No. 29, telling the truth became a crime. The order also empowered the Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) to instruct Internet Service Providers to track IP addresses from which prohibited information has been posted. On 2 August 2021, representatives from major Thai news agencies filed a civil lawsuit against the Prime Minister over the legality, necessity and proportionality of Regulation No. 29. On 6 August 2021, the Civil Court ordered the suspension of Regulation No. 29 as it contravenes the rights guaranteed under the Thai Constitution. Consequently, on 9 August 2021, PM Prayut Chan-o-cha revoked Regulation No. 29.
The misuse of the 2015 Public Assembly Act and COVID-19 State of Emergency to crackdown on pro-democracy protests

While Article 12 of Head of the NCPO Order no. 3/2558, which banned political assemblies of more than five persons, was eventually repealed in December 2018, the authorities continue to use different legislations to restrict freedom of association and peaceful assembly, including the 2015 Public Assembly Act and the COVID-19 State of Emergency Decree. The Act requires anyone seeking to hold a public assembly to notify the authorities at least 24 hours in advance of the time, place, and objective of the assembly. Moreover, the Act also contains vague provisions in relation to applicable restrictions, such as in case actions may cause "disruption and public disorder" and grants authorities sweeping powers to prohibit the assembly if it is deemed to be the Act. Additionally, the Act provides for liability of organizers and participants, including punishment with a fine of up to 10,000 baht or imprisonment for the breach of vaguely worded "duties", such as a duty to not cause "unreasonable inconvenience" to any person. For pandemic-related restrictions, the government invoked the Emergency Decree on Public Administration in Emergency Situation, B.E. 2548 (2005) (Emergency Decree) in March 2020 to ban public gatherings under the guise of containing the spread of COVID-19. It was originally scheduled to last a month but repeatedly renewed until now. Then, in response to a wave of youth-led pro-democracy protests in July 2020, the government declared on 15 October 2020 a more stringent "severe state of emergency" which banned the gathering of more than five people in Bangkok. The 'Bangkok severe state of emergency' was revoked on 22 October 2020 after calls from the international community pressuring the Thai government to comply with its international human rights obligations.

From July 2020 to July 2021, more than 100 people were charged for breaching the Public Assembly Act, and 501 others for violating the COVID-19 Emergency Decree and Severe State of Emergency decrees, according to TLHR. This number has alarmingly increased in August 2021, with 260 persons arrested for participating in the anti-government car rallies which took place throughout August 2021 in several provinces nationwide, as recorded by TLHR.

Challenges

Despite accepting six recommendations on the protection of human rights defenders, Thai authorities not only continue to judicial harass human rights defenders, especially youth, including unlawful arrests and detention, but also subject them to excessive and unlawful physical violence.

The Thai government noted all four recommendations related to arbitrary arrests and detention, showcasing its lack of willingness to comply with Article 9(1) of the ICCPR stipulating that "Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention."

Cases, Facts, Comments

Excessive and unlawful use of force by police against unarmed pro-democracy protesters

Chemical-laced water cannons, tear gas, rubber bullets, tasers guns and live rounds have been used by police to disperse unarmed demonstrators, most of whom were minors and some were as young as 12 years old. According to information provided by Shero Youth Network and recorded by Manushya Foundation during pro-democracy protests, some members of the press and medical volunteers were also targeted. Riot police also shot rubber bullets indiscriminately to the crowd, sometimes at point blank range, and beat a protester until he was unconscious, which is a blatant violation of the international standards of crowd suppression and control. Amnesty International’s Crisis Evidence Lab has also verified 87 videos depicting police violence against youth protesters. Among the latest cases was Tanat ‘Nat’ Thanakitamnuay, who permanently lost sight in his right eye after being shot in the face with a tear gas canister by crowd control police during an anti-government protest on 13 August 2021. In another instance on the night of 16 August 2021, unknown assailants shot live bullets and struck a 15-year-old protester in the head during a protest near Din Deang police station in central Bangkok. As of 24 August 2021, he is still in coma as the bullet remains lodged in his skull. Although the police have denied using live ammunition against protesters, the investigation into the case is still ongoing as there are videos showing a group of men shooting unknown weapons at the protesters from the police station that night.

Arbitrary Arrests and Detentions, and Denial of Bail

According to TLHR, at least 757 people were charged between July 2020 and July 2021 for violating the Public Assembly Act, the Emergency Decree, lèse-majesté (Article 112), sedition (Article 111), and the Computer Crimes Act (CCA). 44 of which were under the age of 18. Within the past month of August 2021 alone, during which Thailand saw an anti-government car rally movement in several provinces nationwide, more than 260 people have been arrested during the rallies, at least 57 of whom are between 15 and 18 years old, and 13 others are less than 15 years old. The youngest among the minors arrested is only 13 years old, according to TLHR.

A large number of pro-democracy protesters and youth activists have been subject to unlawful detentions, with many of them held at police stations that have no jurisdiction over their cases. TLHR has confirmed at least 228 cases of protesters being unlawfully detained and transferred to the Region 1 Border Police Bureau or the Narcotics Suppression Bureau for questioning between 13 October 2020 and 3 August 2021.

Many pro-democracy movement leaders also faced similar fate, with their right to a fair trial and their presumption of innocence denied. For instance, on 9 February 2021, four prominent democracy activists (‘Penguin’ Parit Chiwarak, Anon Nampa, Somyot Pruksakasemsuk and Patiwat Saraiyaem) were denied bail in relation to their arrests and detention for violating Article 112 (lèse-majesté) and for their involvement in pro-democracy protests in September and November 2020. Their right to a fair trial was violated by the Court, which stated that “the gravity of the charges and the nature of the cases, given the high penalty rate and the aggravated nature of the cases, and given the repeated commission of the same offence at several times and several places, the court is convinced that by granting them temporary release, the four defendants may again recommit the same alleged offences. Therefore, their bail request is denied. The ball applications are dismissed.”
Challenge 3: Draft NPO Law (2021) is an Imminent Threat Against Civil Society Organizations

During Thailand’s 2nd UPR, the government supported all four recommendations on prison conditions. However, over the past five years, prison conditions remained below international standards, and have worsened with the spread of COVID-19 among intimates, and the lack of proper health measures taken by the Department of Corrections.

For more information and cases, please refer to the UPR Factsheet on Prison Conditions in Thailand.

Thailand has accepted all 17 recommendations addressing enforced disappearances in the previous UPR cycle. However, such commitment has not been fulfilled, either in law or in practice. Thailand has yet to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, nor has it successfully achieved an effective national legal framework on the issue.

For more information, please refer to the UPR Factsheet on Torture and Enforced Disappearance.

More recently, on 18 August 2021, human rights lawyer Arnon Nampa, who just faced fresh lese majesté and other charges for a speech made last during the #HarryPotterRally 2 protest held on 3 August 2021, was denied bail for the second time by a court, which cited that his detention is necessary as the investigation into his case is ongoing, although Nampa voluntarily turned himself in, thus posing no flight risks. On the same day, eight other democracy activists were denied bail by the Thanayaburi Provincial Court, for their involvement in the protest of 2 August 2021. The court violated their right to a fair trial by refusing to acknowledge their presumption of innocence, citing no reasonable cause to change the order. The eight activists include Sam Samat, “Penguin” Parit Chiwarak, “New” Sirichai Natang, “Fah” Piruem Viradhammaraj, Nutthanon Paoraj, “Mike” Panupong Jadinok, “Boy” Chatchai Kaedam, and Panudda Sirirassakul or “Tong Thalufah”; two of them contracted COVID-19 in detention (“Penguin” and “Boy”).

Poor Prison Conditions during Detention:

The standard and overcrowded conditions of prisons and detention facilities pose great risks to the health of inmates, especially in times of the COVID-19 pandemic. Seven out of 9 activists who surrendered themselves to the police in August 2021 have tested positive for COVID-19 while being detained. One of them is pro-democracy Youth activist, Parit Penguin Chiwarak, arrested for his involvement in the protest of 2 August 2021. He was initially detained in an overcrowded cell with 43 other jail mates, despite having contracted the coronavirus. Compounded with his pre-existing health issue like asthma, his health conditions were alarming, with reports of white spots appearing inside his lung and being prescribed with wrong asthma medication. He was later sent to a prison hospital for treatment. TLUHR conducted visits to these activists on 26 August 2021, and reported their complaints about the sub-standard living conditions inside the detention facilities which fall to meet social distancing and sanitary requirements for COVID-19. For example, only 7 soap bars were provided for 60 inmates, leaving them with no choice but sharing the soap. In late August 2021, it was reported that activist “Boy” Chatchai Kaedam, who recently tested positive for COVID-19, experienced worsened health conditions in jail. However, Tawatchai Chaiwatt, Deputy Director-General and spokesperson of the Department of Corrections denied the allegations, confirming that the Department of Corrections seemed to conceal information on political prisoners’ condition from their families.

The lack of legal protection and prosecutions against enforced disappearances

Since 1980, 91 cases of Enforced Disappearances in Thailand were transmitted to the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (UNWGEID). As of August 2020, 75 cases remain outstanding. The victims whose bodies were eventually found were often brutally murdered, with mutilated body parts in similar patterns. The fate of the majority of the victims remains unknown to this day, despite their families’ efforts to bring justice to their loved ones. The investigations of the state-enforced disappearances have not been credible or effective, nor have those suspected been brought to justice before ordinary civilian courts.

On 4 June 2020, Wanchalearm Satsaksit, a Thai pro-democracy human rights defender and vocal critic of the Thai state, who lived in exile in Cambodia, was kidnapped. One year later, no credible investigation by Thai authorities has been conducted so far. Wanchalearm is the 9th Thai dissident to go missing since the 2014 coup.

Challenge 3: Draft NPO Law (2021) is an Imminent Threat Against Civil Society Organizations

In February 2021, the Thai Cabinet approved the Bill on the Operations of Not-For-Profit Organizations (NPO Law 2021) which requires that all Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) register with the Ministry of Interior, and comply with the rules prescribed by the law. The Bill, as written in Section 1, aims to “regulate the operation of not-for-profit organizations in the Kingdom to ensure propriety, morality, openness, transparency, and the genuine serving of public and national interest without any hidden and fraudulent agenda in order to uphold public interest, and the peaceful public order, and the good morals of the people.” If the draft passes into law, it will be detrimental to the development of all non-profits organizations operating in the country. Whether it is international or local NGOs, grassroots communities, or small local civil society organizations, this bill will stigmatize their operations, subject them to criminal sanctions for non-compliance, and most importantly, put undue interference on their rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly.

The lack of proper public consultation on the Draft Bill

The public consultation process was held by the Office of the Council of State from 12 March to 31 March 2021, or only two weeks, via an online platform. Many organizations were not made aware of the process, while local or grassroots communities could not participate due to their lack of access to internet. The bill was then quickly resubmitted to the Cabinet and presented to the Parliament. The Bill is now being revised per the recommendations received.

A blanket law to crack down on freedom of association

In the draft law, the definition of ‘non-profit organization’ is broadly defined to include “a group of individuals which are not established by any specific law, but implement activities that do not have the purpose of seeking income or profits to be shared”. This means that any group could fall under this vague definition, even just a group of students getting together to advocate for a common goal. This lack of clarity in the registration criteria, the rights and obligations of an NGO, and the power and discretion of the Minister to deny registration, result in the criminalization of its members. The criteria and conditions for registration should not be left at the absolute discretion of the Minister either, as it could arbitrarily deny the registration of certain groups, which contradicts with international human rights standards related to equality and freedom of association. With harsh punishment and the lack of clarity in the registration criteria, the law could be weaponized to crack down on the organizations whose works are deemed critical of or hostile to the government.
On Challenge 1: Restrictions to Freedom of Expression and Right to Peaceful Assembly

1.1. In line with the 2017 Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee made to Thailand, take all measures necessary to guarantee the enjoyment of freedom of expression and association in all their forms, in accordance with article 19 of the Covenant.

1.2. In line with the 2017 Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee made to Thailand, review laws and regulations that restrict freedom of expression, independent media, and access to information, including Criminal Code Articles 112, 116, the Broadcasting and Television Business Act, the draft Bill on the Promotion of Media Ethics and Professional Standards, the Computer Crimes Act – particularly Articles 14, 15, 16, 20 and 26 – and the Emergency Decrees, to bring them in line with article 19 of the ICCPR and international human rights law. The repeal or amendment process should include effective public consultation.

1.3. In line with the 2017 Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee made to Thailand, guarantee and protect the freedom of peaceful assembly, and refrain from imposing detention on individuals who are exercising their rights and who do not present a serious risk to national security or public safety.

1.4. Repeal or amend the 2005 Emergency Decree and the 2015 Public Assembly Act to bring their provisions in line with the ICCPR and international human rights law, and refrain from invoking the COVID-19 State of Emergency as a guise to block protests and crack down on dissenting voices.

On Challenge 2: Judicial Harassment and Violence against Youth Human Rights Defenders

2.1. Decriminalize defamation by repealing sections 326 to 333 of the Criminal Code and enact a stand-alone anti-SLAPP law to ensure legal protections against Strategic Lawsuits against Public Participation (SLAPP) aiming at silencing dissents, and protect individuals from judicial harassment by the state and corporations. In the meantime, enforce Sections 161/1 and 165/2 of the Criminal Procedure Code and publish statistics on its use to assess its effectiveness in addressing SLAPP cases.

2.2. In line with the 2014 Concluding Observations of the Committee Against Torture made to Thailand, take all the necessary measures to put an immediate halt to harassment and attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and community leaders; and systematically investigate all reported instances of intimidation.

2.3. In line with Articles 13 and 15 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, rigorously implement policies and measures to ensure that the rights of youth and children are protected and respected and strengthen mechanisms to promote the rights of youth and children as human rights defenders.

2.4. In line with the Human Rights Committee General Comment No. 37 on the right to peaceful assembly, refrain from using an excessive or unlawful use of forces against protesters. Protect protesters, including those who are children, from violence and interference by State actors and refrain from dispersing assemblies by using weapons, including less-lethal weapons, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (article 15(1) and article 37 (b)), the Human Rights Committee’s General Comment No. 37 on the Right of Peaceful Assembly, and the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and UN and other guidance on less-lethal weapons.

2.5. Release unconditionally and immediately HRDs detained for their leadership in the protest movement and end all legal proceedings or investigations against them; Provide effective remedy, including compensation, for unlawful violation of their rights to expression, association, peaceful assembly, liberty and security.
2.6. Repeal or amend legislation and decrees which unwarrantedly restrict the legitimate work of HRDs and ensure that HRDs, journalists, civil society members, lawyers and academics are able to carry out their legitimate activities to bring to light human rights violations without fear or undue hindrance, obstruction or legal and administrative harassment, in line with Thailand’s obligations under the ICCPR and with respect to the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders supported by Thailand.

2.7. In line with the 2014 Concluding Observations of the Committee against Torture made to Thailand, take legal measures to ensure that enforced disappearance is a specific crime in Thai domestic law, with penalties that take into account the grave nature of such disappearances.

3. On Challenge 3: Draft NPO Law (2021) is an Imitative Threat Against Civil Society Organizations

3.1. Revise the Draft Bill on the Operations of Not-For-Profit Organizations to bring it to line of article 22 of the ICCPR and the Human Rights Council Resolution 27/31 on Civil Society Space (2014). The revised draft should be made available well prior to the public consultation period.

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