

THAILAND: PROMISES MADE, RIGHTS DENIED

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL:
SUBMISSION TO THE 53RD SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, 2-13 NOVEMBER 2026

Summary

This submission was prepared for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Thailand in November 2026. In it, Amnesty International evaluates the implementation of recommendations made to Thailand in its previous UPR.

In this submission, Amnesty International assesses the national human rights framework regarding Thailand.

It also raises concerns about the lack of an adequate domestic legal framework for the protection of human rights, and the continued restriction of the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, the situation of human rights defenders, impunity, enforced disappearances, refugees' rights and Indigenous Peoples' rights.

It ends with a set of recommendations to Thailand which, if implemented, would contribute to improving the human rights situation.

© Amnesty International 2026; INDEX ASA 39/0853/2026, March 2026,
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH. Except where otherwise noted, content in this
document is licensed under a Creative Commons (attribution, non-
commercial, no derivatives, international 4.0) licence.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/legalcode>

For more information, please visit the permissions page on our website:
www.amnesty.org

Where material is attributed to a copyright owner other than Amnesty
International this material is not subject to the Creative Commons
licence.

Amnesty International is a global movement of more than 10
million people who campaign for a world where human rights are
enjoyed by all.

Our vision is for every person to enjoy all the rights enshrined in
the universal declaration of human rights and other international
human rights standards.

We are independent of any government, political ideology,
economic interest or religion and are funded mainly by our
membership and public donations.

FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. During the third Universal Periodic Review cycle, Thailand received 278 recommendations, supporting 218 and noting 60.ⁱ Thailand supported many recommendations on freedom of expression,ⁱⁱ the protection of human rights defenders (HRDs)ⁱⁱⁱ and the rights of refugees and asylum seekers^{iv} but failed to fully implement them.
2. Thailand supported recommendations to consider acceding to several international human rights instruments.^y On 14 May 2024, Thailand acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED).^{vi} However, it has yet to ratify many other instruments, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.^{vii}

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

TORTURE, OTHER ILL-TREATMENTS AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

3. Thailand enacted the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act into force in February 2023.^{viii} The Act criminalizes torture, other ill-treatment and enforced disappearance and prohibits refoulement.^{ix} However, the law contains significant shortcomings, including definitions of torture and enforced disappearance that fall short of international law; an investigative committee whose independence is undermined by security-force membership and lack of civil society representation; and the absence of a clear prohibition on the admissibility of evidence obtained through torture, other ill-treatment or enforced disappearance.^x

REPRESSIVE LAWS

4. Article 112 (lese-majesty) and Article 116 (sedition) of the Criminal Code continued to be used to criminalize expression or protest activities deemed critical of the government and/or the monarchy. Anyone found guilty of lese-majesty can be punished with a term of imprisonment of three to 15 years.^{xi} Meanwhile, those found guilty of sedition can be imprisoned for up to seven years.^{xii}
5. The Computer Crimes Act (CCA) contains provisions frequently used to criminalize online dissent. Section 14 penalizes the dissemination of “false computer data” deemed likely to harm national security, public safety, economic security, public infrastructure or cause public panic. Violations carry penalties of up to five years’ imprisonment and a fine of up to 100,000 Thai baht.^{xiii}
6. The 2015 Public Assembly Act (PAA) places unnecessary restrictions on peaceful assemblies, including by requiring a 24-hour notification to local authorities before holding an assembly.^{xiv} Failure to meet procedural requirements in organizing an assembly could result in criminal penalties and administrative fines.^{xv}

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ RIGHTS

7. The 2025 Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups Act marked an effort to improve the rights of ethnic minorities but failed to provide formal recognition of the status of “Indigenous peoples”.^{xvi}

BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

8. In September 2023, the government adopted the second National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2023–2027), but it still lacks mandatory human rights due diligence legislation, leaving businesses under no legal obligation to identify, prevent or mitigate their human rights impact.^{xvii}

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

9. At least 1,992 individuals, including HRDs, children and young people, have faced charges, including under the now-defunct Emergency Decree imposed during the Covid-19 outbreak, due to their involvement in pro-

- democracy protests that started in 2020.^{xxviii} At least 27 of them remained in pre-trial detention, including 15 charged with lese-majesty and five with “violence against the Queen” under Article 110 of the Criminal Code.^{xxix}
10. Human rights lawyer Arnon Nampa has faced 38 criminal cases due to his leading role in the 2020 protest movement, including lese-majesty charges in 14 cases and sedition charges in seven cases.^{xx} He has been detained while awaiting appeal trials since 26 September 2023, as courts have repeatedly denied his bail requests.^{xxi}
 11. On 11 December 2025, the Supreme Court convicted activist Mongkol Thirakhot of lese-majesty and violations of the CCA, sentencing him to 46 years’ imprisonment. His charges stemmed from 27 Facebook posts in 2021 deemed defamatory against the monarchy.^{xxii}
 12. Authorities often restricted public access to protest-related trials, including human rights organizations. Restrictions applied to cases involving child HRDs despite the children’s explicit requests to have external trial observers ensure transparency and fairness.^{xxiii}
 13. On 25 February 2026, the Election Commission filed sedition and other criminal charges against six individuals, including journalists, over their attempts to show that 2026 election ballots were traceable and could endanger voter secrecy.^{xxiv}

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

14. In November 2020, two women HRDs filed a lawsuit against the Office of the Prime Minister and the Royal Thai Army at the Bangkok Civil Court, alleging both agencies’ involvement in online harassment campaigns against them. On 16 February 2023, the court dismissed the case citing insufficient evidence linking the campaigns to state agencies, despite budgetary documents indicating connections between a website involved in the harassment and both agencies.^{xxv}
15. The devices of at least 35 individuals, including HRDs, were infected with NSO Group’s Pegasus spyware between 2020 and 2021, and technical and circumstantial evidence led Amnesty International to conclude that Thai authorities were most likely behind the attack.^{xxvi}
16. On 21 November 2024, the Bangkok Civil Court dismissed HRD Jatupat Boonpattaraksa’s case against NSO Group,^{xxvii} citing insufficient evidence his phone had been infected, despite existing forensic evidence.^{xxviii}
17. In March 2025, leaked documents revealed that Thai police and military jointly operated a “Cyber Team” to discredit civil society and opposition figures.^{xxix} The leaked documents showed how the Cyber Team listed many NGOs and individuals, including Amnesty International, Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, iLaw and young HRD Anna Annanon as “high-value targets” for smear operations.^{xxx}
18. In October 2025, during the Thailand-Cambodia border conflict, HRDs Angkhana Neelapajit and Sunai Phasuk received online death threats and hate speech after they said the use of loudspeakers to broadcast distressing noises to disturb Cambodians living near the border could amount to “psychological torture”.^{xxxi} The National Human Rights Commission declined to investigate the attacks,^{xxxii} but Angkhana continued to be targeted with disinformation.^{xxxiii}
19. On 11 September 2025, a company filed a criminal defamation complaint against Witoon Lianchamroon, BioThai Foundation’s Secretary-General who works on sustainability, following his comments at a 2024 public seminar, where Witoon raised the company’s possible role in spreading the invasive Blackchin Tilapia and its harmful effects on river ecosystems and local livelihoods.^{xxxiv}

IMPUNITY

20. Authorities failed to deliver justice for killings and violence committed by security forces against protesters in Narathiwat province’s Takbai district on 25 October 2004. In 2024, survivors attempted to bring suspects - current and former high-ranking officials - to court. However, authorities failed to enforce arrest warrants, and the statute of limitations eventually expired on 25 October 2024.^{xxxv}
21. Between 2021 and 2022, three peaceful protesters, including environmental HRD Payu Boonsophon, suffered permanent loss of vision after being shot at by Riot Control police at close range.^{xxxvi} No one has been held criminally or disciplinarily accountable.^{xxxvii}
22. On 17 May 2023, Bounsuan Kitiyano, a Lao HRD and UN-recognized refugee, was killed in Ubon Ratchathani province.^{xxxviii} The perpetrators remain at large.

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

23. The government failed to bring perpetrators to justice in all cases of enforced disappearance, including the cases of Indigenous HRD Pholachi Rakchongcharoen,^{xxxix} human rights lawyer Somchai Neelapaijit^{xl} and Thai dissidents disappeared in Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia.^{xli}

REFUGEES' AND MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

24. Authorities continued to forcibly return individuals to their countries of origin, despite the high risk of exposing them to persecution and other grave human rights violations, violating the prohibition of refoulement under Thai and customary international law.
25. On 27 February 2025, authorities deported 40 Uyghurs to China.^{xlii} As of February 2026, five Uyghur refugees remain detained in Thailand and continued to be at risk of forcible return.^{xliii}
26. On 28 November 2025, Thai police extradited Indigenous Montagnard HRD Y Quynh Bdap to Viet Nam.^{xliiv}

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

27. The Indigenous Karen people of Chiang Mai province's Kaboedin Village challenged a company's proposal to construct a coal mine near their village. They raised the lack of free, prior and informed consent from affected communities in the environmental impact assessment (EIA).^{xlv} In February 2026, the Supreme Administrative Court ordered a temporary suspension of the project over inadequate public participation in the EIA, with a separate case pending on revoking the EIA altogether.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THAILAND

Amnesty International calls on the Thai government to:

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

1. Repeal or amend laws by bringing the lese-majesty and sedition, CCA and PAA in line with international law and standards;
2. Release all individuals from arbitrary detention, drop all criminal proceedings related solely to the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

3. Conduct investigations into all targeted digital surveillance and online harassment against HRDs and ensure full accountability;
4. Implement a regulation that governs surveillance and is in line with international law and standards. Until such a framework is implemented, a moratorium on the purchase, sale, transfer and use of all spyware should be enforced;
5. Decriminalize defamation and end imprisonment or fines as penalties for acts of defamation.

IMPUNITY

6. Amend the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act in line with IHRL, including by removing the statute of limitations for torture and enforced disappearance;
7. Conduct investigations into unlawful use of rubber bullets against protesters and ensure full accountability.

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

8. Conduct investigations into all cases of enforced disappearance and ensure full accountability.

REFUGEES' AND MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

9. Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol;
10. Refrain from forcibly returning anyone to a place where they would be at risk of persecution or other serious human rights violations and respect the principle of non-refoulement. Ensure all persons in need of international

protection, regardless of their mode of arrival in Thailand, can access fair and effective refugee status determination procedures.

BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

11. Adopt mandatory due diligence legislation in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ensure effective enforcement.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

12. Amend relevant laws to recognize Indigenous Peoples's status and rights, including the right to free, prior and informed consent, in line with IHRL.

ANNEX 1 - KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Pegasus spyware found on phones of dissidents involved in mass protests”, 18 July 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/07/pegasus-thailand-activists-protests/>

Amnesty International, *Thailand: “We are reclaiming our future”: Children’s right to peaceful assembly in Thailand* (ASA 39/6336/2023), 8 February 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/6336/2023/en/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand/Laos: Investigate the Killing of Lao Refugee and Put an End to Transnational Repression of Human Rights Defenders” (ASA 26/6830/2023), 26 May 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa26/6830/2023/en/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Thai authorities must act now to deliver justice for victims of the brutal protest dispersal in Tak Bai” (ASA 39/7348/2023), 24 October 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/7348/2023/en/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Rights lawyer imprisoned for peaceful protest: Anon Nampa” (ASA 39/7370/2023), 18 December 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/7370/2023/en/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: 20th anniversary of lawyer Somchai Neelapaijit’s disappearance highlights entrenched culture of impunity”, 11 March 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/03/thailand-20th-anniversary-of-lawyer-somchai-neelapaijits-disappearance-highlights-entrenched-culture-of-impunity/>

Amnesty International, *The State of the World’s Human Rights: 2023* (Index: POL 10/7200/2024), 23 April 2024 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/7200/2024/en/>

Amnesty International, *Thailand: “Being ourselves is too dangerous”: Digital violence and the silencing of women and LGBTI activists in Thailand* (ASA 39/7955/2024), 16 May 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/7955/2024/en/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Amicus curiae submitted by Amnesty International to the Bangkok Civil Court in the case of Jatupat Boonpattaraksa vs. NSO Group Technologies Ltd.” (Index: ASA 39/8465/2024), 3 September 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/8465/2024/en/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Submission to the UN Committee against Torture, 81st Session, 28 October – 22 November 2024” (ASA 39/8577/2024), 1 October 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/8577/2024/en/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Authorities must urgently enforce arrest warrants for Tak Bai suspects”, 18 October 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/10/thailand-authorities-must-urgently-enforce-arrest-warrants-for-tak-bai-suspects/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Further information: Five Uyghurs still at risk of forced return” (ASA 39/9126/2025), 13 March 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/9126/2025/en/>.

Amnesty International, *The State of the World’s Human Rights: 2024* (Index: POL 10/8515/2025), 28 April 2025 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/8515/2025/en/>

Amnesty International, “Cambodia/Thailand: Alarming killing of politician amid crackdown on Cambodian opposition”, 8 January 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/01/cambodia-thailand-alarming-killing-of-politician-amid-crackdown-on-cambodian-opposition/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Authorities must end malicious smear campaigns and cyberattacks on civil society”, 7 April 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/04/thailand-authorities-must-end-malicious-smear-campaigns-and-cyberattacks-on-civil-society/>.

Amnesty International, “Thailand: Submission to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 91st session”, 19 June 2025 (ASA 39/9361/2025), 14 May 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/9361/2025/en/>.

ANNEX 2 - MATRIX OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS CYCLE, WITH COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: Ratification of & accession to international instruments			
51.15 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and advance the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Migrants - Enforced disappearances SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Disappeared persons - Migrants	Not yet implemented. See para 2.
52.1 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mongolia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.14	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Death penalty - Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not yet implemented. See para 2.
52.3 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as its Optional Protocol, and subsequently adopt a more suitable and ambitious national legal framework to implement these policies (Spain); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.4	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Enforced disappearances - Constitutional & legislative framework SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Disappeared persons	Partly implemented. Thailand acceded to the ICPPED but its national legislative framework remains ineffective in addressing enforced disappearance. See paras 2, 3 and 24..

Theme: Constitutional & legislative framework

<p>51.2 Enhance ongoing efforts to review and bring the legislation into line with the commitment to the international human rights obligations of Thailand (Turkmenistan);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Constitutional & legislative framework</p> <p>- Scope of international obligations</p> <p>SDGs:</p> <p>- 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Partly implemented. Thailand has enacted the domestic law criminalizing torture in line with the UN Convention against Torture. However, many repressive laws, including Articles 112 and 116 of the Criminal Code, the Computer Crimes Act and the Public Assembly Act, remain in place despite its inconsistency with Thailand’s international human rights obligations on civil and political rights.</p> <p>See paras 3-8.</p>
<p>51.4 Consider reviewing national legislation in line with the international human rights instruments ratified by Thailand (Egypt);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Constitutional & legislative framework</p> <p>- Scope of international obligations</p> <p>SDGs:</p> <p>- 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Partly implemented. Refer to the assessment for Recommendation 51.2.</p> <p>See paras 3-8.</p>
<p>51.23 Continue to take measures to improve national legislation in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights (Russian Federation);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Constitutional & legislative framework</p> <p>SDGs:</p> <p>- 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Partly implemented. Refer to the assessment for Recommendation 51.2.</p> <p>See paras 3-8.</p>
<p>Theme: Business & Human Rights</p>			
<p>51.56 Sustain efforts in implementing the business and human rights agenda (Pakistan);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Business & Human Rights</p> <p>SDGs:</p> <p>- 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> <p>- 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Partly implemented.</p> <p>Thailand has adopted a second National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2023–2027), reflecting policy commitment to the UN Guiding Principles. However, the absence of mandatory human rights due diligence legislation and limited access to effective remedy mean that concrete enforcement and corporate accountability mechanisms remain insufficient in practice.</p> <p>See para 8.</p>

<p>51.57 Continue efforts to address business-related human rights abuses in conformity with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (State of Palestine);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Business & Human Rights SDGs: - 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Partly implemented. Refer to the assessment for Recommendation 51.56</p> <p>See para 8.</p>
<p>51.58 Continue its efforts to promote human rights in the business sector (Iraq);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Business & Human Rights SDGs: - 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Partly implemented. Refer to the assessment for Recommendation 51.56</p> <p>See para 8.</p>
<p>51.59 Pursue promoting mandatory measures for business to conduct human rights due diligence (Bahrain);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Business & Human Rights - Constitutional & legislative framework SDGs: - 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Partly implemented. Refer to the assessment for Recommendation 51.56</p> <p>See para 8.</p>
Theme: Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment)			
<p>51.3 Continue efforts in revising legislation to be in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Bahrain);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees</p>	<p>Partly implemented. The legislation criminalizing torture, other ill-treatments and enforced disappearance has been enacted, but it is still not fully in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</p> <p>See para 3.</p>
<p>51.6 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Ratification of & accession to international instruments SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees</p>	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See para 2</p>

<p>51.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica) (Cyprus) (Denmark) (France) (Germany) (Norway) (Portugal) (Switzerland) (Togo) (Turkey);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Ratification of & accession to international instruments <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See para 2</p>
<p>51.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and pass legislation criminalizing enforced disappearance and torture (New Zealand);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Enforced disappearances - Constitutional & legislative framework - Ratification of & accession to international instruments <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Partly implemented. The legislation has been enacted, but the government has not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</p> <p>See para 2.</p>
<p>51.24 Adopt national legislation criminalizing torture and enforced disappearance, and recognize the rights of victims (Finland);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Enforced disappearances - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disappeared persons - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Partly implemented. The legislation has been enacted, but victims still lacked participation in the implementation of this law.</p> <p>See para 3.</p>
<p>51.25 Enact legislation that criminalizes torture and ill-treatment (Zambia);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Implemented</p> <p>See para 3.</p>

<p>51.26 Enact legislation criminalizing torture and enforced disappearances (Australia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Enforced disappearances - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disappeared persons - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Implemented</p> <p>See para 3.</p>
<p>51.27 Align the draft prevention and suppression of torture and enforced disappearance act with Thailand's obligations under international law (Italy); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Enforced disappearances - Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Partly implemented. The legislation has been enacted, but the law contained significant shortcomings and inconsistencies with international law.</p> <p>See para 3.</p>
<p>51.28 Adopt legislation to implement Thailand's international human rights commitments on torture and enforced disappearance, and investigate and prosecute all alleged cases (Canada); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Enforced disappearances - Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Partly implemented. The legislation has been enacted, but the Thai government remained unable to bring the perpetrators to justice in any cases of enforced disappearance.</p> <p>See para 3.</p>

<p>51.72 Expedite the process of the legislation outlawing torture and enforced disappearance (Republic of Korea); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Enforced disappearances - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disappeared persons - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Implemented</p> <p>See para 3.</p>
---	-----------	--	--

<i>Theme: Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information</i>			
<p>51.86 Promote and protect the right to freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>
<p>51.87 Ensure that laws and policies on the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association comply with relevant international human rights standards (Republic of Korea); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>
<p>51.88 Enhance its efforts in ensuring that all citizens have the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly in compliance with article 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Timor-Leste); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>
<p>51.89 Uphold its international obligations regarding the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Australia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>

<p>51.91 Improve the human rights situation, including by ensuring the freedom of expression (Japan); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Not yet implemented. See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>
<p>51.92 Improve the capacity of police, security forces and other law enforcement agencies to carry out their work while respecting the rights of people to freedom of assembly and expression, and civil society space (Malawi); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Civil society - Law enforcement / police & prison officials</p>	<p>Not yet implemented. See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>
<p>52.49 Ensure that rights of freedom of expression, opinion and peaceful assembly are not unduly restricted by cybersecurity laws and its criminal code (New Zealand); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.21</p>	Supported	<p>- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Not yet implemented. See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>
<p>52.54 Consider revising its legislation on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly in alignment with international human rights standards (Brazil); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8</p>	Supported	<p>- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Not yet implemented. See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>
<p>52.55 Ensure that the right to freedom of expression and opinion and the freedom of assembly are fully respected and protected, including in the context of a state of emergency (Czechia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8</p>	Supported	<p>- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Not yet implemented. See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>

Theme: Members of minorities

<p>51.180 Continue efforts to promote and protect ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (Turkey); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of minorities - Equality & non-discrimination - Freedom of thought, conscience & religion <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups 	<p>Partially implemented.</p> <p>No formal recognition of Indigenous Peoples; limited safeguards against discrimination; implementation challenges persist.</p> <p>See para 7.</p>
<p>52.77 Ensure that the protection and promotion of the way of life of ethnic groups act is drafted and implemented in accordance with the relevant international human rights law and standards (Romania); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.16</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of minorities - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups 	<p>Partially implemented.</p> <p>The 2025 Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups Act failed to provide formal recognition of the status of “Indigenous peoples”.</p> <p>See para 7</p>

<i>Theme: Refugees & asylum seekers</i>			
<p>51.16 Consider ratifying the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Sierra Leone); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees & asylum seekers - Ratification of & accession to international instruments <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees & asylum seekers 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See para 2.</p>
<p>52.79 Implement legal measures to ensure proper protection of refugees and asylum seekers (Ukraine); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.16</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees & asylum seekers - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees & asylum seekers 	<p>Partially implemented.</p> <p>The Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act prohibits refoulement, but this provision has not been effectively implemented in practice.</p> <p>See paras 24-26.</p>

Theme: Human rights defenders

<p>51.191 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders - Rule of law & impunity <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Women & girls 	<p style="background-color: red; color: black; padding: 2px;">Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 12-18.</p>
<p>51.192 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, including through prompt and thorough investigation of attacks (Norway); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders - Rule of law & impunity <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists 	<p style="background-color: red; color: black; padding: 2px;">Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 12-18.</p>
<p>51.193 Protect human rights defenders, including under a gender perspective, and investigate any reported cases of intimidation, harassment and attacks against them (Austria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders - Rule of law & impunity <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists 	<p style="background-color: red; color: black; padding: 2px;">Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 12-18.</p>
<p>51.194 Create a safe and enabling environment to exercise the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and prevent attacks and intimidation against human rights defenders (Italy). Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders - Right to peaceful assembly - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists 	<p style="background-color: red; color: black; padding: 2px;">Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 12-18.</p>

<p>52.82 Ensure the protection of civic space and human rights defenders, including youth, members of civil society, lawyers, media and academics, so that they can operate freely and fully exercise the rights to freedom of expression, including online, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Civil society - Youth & juveniles - Media - Judges, lawyers and prosecutors 	<p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 12-18.</p>
<p>52.84 Take further steps to ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, stop all forms of harassment, violence and intimidation against them and ensure prompt, transparent and independent investigation of all reported cases (Czechia).</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.19</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders - Rule of law & impunity - Access to justice & remedy <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists 	<p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 12-18.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: Ratification of & accession to international instruments			
<p>52.2 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina) (Armenia) (Mexico) (Slovenia);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.15</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Death penalty - Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Not yet implemented</p> <p>See para 2.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
52.11 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Austria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Not yet implemented See para 2.
52.14 Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Costa Rica) (Côte d'Ivoire); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Refugees & asylum seekers SDGs: - 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Refugees & asylum seekers	Not yet implemented See para 2.
52.15 Ratify and implement the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Luxembourg) (Mexico) (Namibia); Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Spain); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Refugees & asylum seekers SDGs: - 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Refugees & asylum seekers	Not yet implemented See para 2.

Theme: Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information

52.46 Guarantee freedom of opinion and expression by amending articles 112 (lèse-majesté), 116 (sedition), 326 (defamation) and 328 (attack on honour) of the criminal code as well as the law on computer crime (Luxembourg); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Constitutional & legislative framework SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Not yet implemented See paras 4-6 & 9-11.
--	-------	--	---

<p>52.47 Decriminalize freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and avoid the detention of minors for exercising these rights (Mexico); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Arbitrary arrest & detention - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.48 Abolish restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression in the national legislation in line with international standards on human rights (Montenegro); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.50 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and protect individuals, including political opponents, from judicial harassment (Norway); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.51 Repeal all provisions that criminalize or unduly restrict the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and of assembly (Portugal); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.52 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and assembly and stop targeting civilians engaging in peaceful protests under criminal charges entailing punishment with exorbitant prison terms (Austria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Arbitrary arrest & detention - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>

<p>52.53 Remove undue restrictions and infringements on the enjoyment of the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Botswana);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.56 Review the usage of lèse-majesté legislation in its entirety and especially against minors to comply with international human rights standards, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Finland);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.57 Guarantee the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, including by amending article 112 of the criminal code (France);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.58 Review the lèse-majesté law, the computer crime law and the criminal defamation law (Germany);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.59 Review the lèse-majesté law to bring it into conformity with international standards and to prevent it from being used to silence opponents (Norway);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>

<p>52.60 Amend article 112 of the criminal code on royal defamation to bring it into line with Thailand's international human rights obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, as an intermediate step, remove mandatory minimum prison terms for violations of that provision (Sweden);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Arbitrary arrest & detention - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.61 Amend articles 112 and 116 of the criminal code to ensure that the application of the crimes of lèse-majesté and sedition complies with human rights (Switzerland);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.62 Review and revise laws and regulations that unduly restrict freedom of expression, including online expression, in particular the computer crimes act and the 2005 emergency decree, and eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for lèse-majesté violations (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.63 End arrests and prosecution of children under article 112 and other articles related to security and public order in the criminal code, and ensure the respect of Thailand's obligations under articles 13, 15 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Austria);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Administration of justice & fair trial - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>

<p>52.64 Amend article 112 of the criminal code and bring it into line with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.65 Amend, repeal or restrict the use of legislation that curtails the exercise of rights of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including online, with particular reference to sections 112 and 116 of the criminal code and the computer crime act (Canada);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.66 Ensure that the most severe criminal sentences are not applied to children, including in the context of article 112 of the criminal code, and in line with article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Denmark);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Children: juvenile justice - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>52.67 Remove the broad range of restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression (Estonia);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
Theme: Enforced disappearances			
<p>52.45 Conduct prompt, transparent and impartial investigations into reports of enforced disappearances, including in the case of Wanchalearm Satsaksit and seven other Thai political activists missing since 2014 (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.23</p>	Noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforced disappearances - Access to justice & remedy <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Disappeared persons 	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See para 23.</p>
Theme: Right to peaceful assembly			

<p>52.68 Review existing regulations and practice which restrict freedom of assembly, giving high priority to the freedom of demonstration (Germany);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>- Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework</p> <p>SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-11.</p>
<p>Theme: Human rights defenders</p>			
<p>52.83 End arbitrary detentions, arrests and any acts of harassment against political actors and civil society, including human rights defenders (Ireland);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>- Human rights defenders - Arbitrary arrest & detention</p> <p>SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists - Civil society</p>	<p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>See paras 4-6 & 9-18.</p>

ⁱ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Thailand, A/HRC/49/17/Add.1, 17 February 2022, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17/Add.1>.

ⁱⁱ A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 17 February 2022, recommendations 51.86, 51.87, 51.88, 51.89, 51.91, 51.92, 52.49, 52.54, 52.55 (Latvia, Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Australia, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Brazil, Czechia).

ⁱⁱⁱ A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 17 February 2022, recommendations 51.191, 51.192, 51.193, 51.194, 52.82, 52.84 (Latvia, Norway, Austria, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czechia).

^{iv} A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 17 February 2022, recommendations 51.16, 52.79 (Sierra Leone, Ukraine).

^v A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 17 February 2022, recommendations 51.15, 52.1, 52.3, 51.16, 51.6, 51.7, 51.9 (Chile, Mongolia, Spain, Sierra Leone, Morocco, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey and New Zealand).

^{vi} UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), “UN Human Rights Office for South-East Asia welcomes Thailand’s ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance”, 13 June 2024, <https://bangkok.ohchr.org/news/2024/news-release-englishthai-un-human-rights-office-south-east-asia-welcomes-thailands>.

^{vii} OHCHR, “UN Treaty Body Database: Thailand”, tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=172&Lang=EN (accessed on 11 March 2026).

^{viii} Amnesty International and International Commission of Jurists, “Thailand: Law to address torture and enforced disappearance is an important step toward justice but its full enforcement is critical” (Index: ASA 39/6469/2023), 23 February 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/6469/2023/en/>.

^{ix} Amnesty International and International Commission of Jurists, “Thailand: Law to address torture and enforced disappearance is an important step toward justice but its full enforcement is critical” (previously cited).

^x Amnesty International, “Thailand: Submission to the UN Committee against Torture, 81st Session, 28 October – 22 November 2024” (Index: ASA 39/8577/2024), <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/8577/2024/en/>.

^{xi} Thailand, Criminal Code, <https://www.thailandlawonline.com/laws-in-thailand/thailand-criminal-law-text-translation#chapter-1>, Article 112.

^{xii} Thailand, Criminal Code, <https://www.thailandlawonline.com/laws-in-thailand/thailand-criminal-law-text-translation#chapter-1>, Article 116.

^{xiii} Thailand, Computer Crimes Act (promulgated in 2007, amended in 2017), <https://www.mdes.go.th/law/detail/3618-COMPUTER-RELATED-CRIME-ACT-B-E-2550-2007->, Section 14.

^{xiv} Thailand, Public Assembly Act, 2015, <https://demonstration.police.go.th/law140758.pdf>; See further analysis of the PPA at Amnesty International, *My face burned as if on fire: Unlawful use of force by Thailand’s police during public assemblies* (Index: ASA 39/4356/2021), <https://www.amnesty.nl/content/uploads/2021/07/Thailand-Policing-Briefing.pdf?x90417>, p. 38.

^{xv} Amnesty International, *My face burned as if on fire: Unlawful use of force by Thailand’s police during public assemblies* (previously cited).

^{xvi} Thailand, Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups Act, 2025, https://data.thailand.opendevelopmentmekong.net/en/laws_record/protection-and-promotion-of-the-way-of-life-of-ethnic-groups-act-b-e-2568-2025.

- ^{xvii} Thailand, National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Phase II) (2023–2027), September 2023, <https://globalnaps.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/NAP-Thailand-2023-2027-Thai.pdf>.
- ^{xviii} Data as of February 2026. See more at Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, “มกราคม 2569 : นักศึกษา มธ. 4 ราย ถูกดำเนินคดี ม.112 จากการถือป้ายคัดค้านการเมืองในมหาวิทยาลัย ขณะคดีฟ้องทางไกลที่ในภาคใต้ พบการแจ้งข้อหาเพิ่ม”, 6 February 2026, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/81579>.
- ^{xix} Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, “ศาลอุทธรณ์กลับคำพิพากษา คดี ม.110 เชื่อว่า 5 จำเลย พยายามขัดขวาง ‘ขบวนการเสด็จ’ ลงโทษจำคุกคนละ 16 ปี ส่วน ‘ออกซิช’ เพิ่มโทษรวม 21 ปี 4 เดือน รอสู้คดีชั้นฎีกา”, 5 September 2025, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/78139>
- ^{xx} Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, คดีทางการเมืองทั้งหมดของ ‘อานนท์ นำภา’, 3 August 2025, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/76892>
- ^{xxi} Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, คดีทางการเมืองทั้งหมดของ ‘อานนท์ นำภา’ (previously cited).
- ^{xxii} Bangkok Post, Activist sentenced to 46 years over Facebook posts, 12 December 2025, <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/3154819/activist-sentenced-to-46-years-over-facebook-posts>
- ^{xxiii} Amnesty International, Thailand: “We are reclaiming our future”: Children’s right to peaceful assembly in Thailand (Index: ASA 39/6336/2023), 8 February 2023, pp. 22-25.
- ^{xxiv} Bangkok Post, “EC under fire over lawsuits”, 28 February 2026, <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/politics/3206608/ec-under-fire-over-lawsuits>.
- ^{xxv} Amnesty International, *Thailand: “Being ourselves is too dangerous”: Digital violence and the silencing of women and LGBTI activists in Thailand* (Index: ASA 39/7955/2024), <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/7955/2024/en/>, p 74.
- ^{xxvi} Amnesty International, *Thailand: “Being ourselves is too dangerous”: Digital violence and the silencing of women and LGBTI activists in Thailand* (previously cited), p. 89.
- ^{xxvii} Amnesty International: “Thailand: Dismissal of landmark case a critical and alarming setback in fight against unlawful use of spyware”, 21 November 2024, <https://securitylab.amnesty.org/latest/2024/11/thailand-dismissal-of-landmark-case-a-critical-and-alarming-setback-in-fight-against-unlawful-use-of-spyware/>. See also Amnesty International, “Thailand: Amicus curiae submitted by Amnesty International to the Bangkok Civil Court in the case of Jatupat Boonpattaraksa vs. NSO Group Technologies Ltd.” (Index: ASA 39/8465/2024), 3 September 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/8465/2024/en/>.
- ^{xxviii} See the forensic investigation report by Citizen Lab that provides detailed findings about the spyware infection on the devices of Jatupat and others at the Citizen Lab, GeckoSpy: Pegasus Spyware Used Against Thailand’s Pro-Democracy Movement, 17 July 2022, <https://citizenlab.ca/research/geckospy-pegasus-spyware-used-against-thailands-pro-democracy-movement/>.
- ^{xxix} Amnesty International, “Thailand: Authorities must end malicious smear campaigns and cyberattacks on civil society”, 7 April 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/04/thailand-authorities-must-end-malicious-smear-campaigns-and-cyberattacks-on-civil-society/>
- ^{xxx} Amnesty International, “Thailand: Authorities must end malicious smear campaigns and cyberattacks on civil society” (previously cited).
- ^{xxxi} See OHCHR, “Thailand: UN experts alarmed by renewed harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders Angkhana Neelapaijit and Sunai Phasuk”, 11 November 2025, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/11/thailand-un-experts-alarmed-renewed-harassment-and-intimidation-human-rights>; and Forum-Asia, “Thailand: Authorities must protect human rights defenders Angkhana Neelapaijit and Sunai Phasuk from threats, uphold freedom of expression”, 27 January 2025, <https://forum-asia.org/angkhana-sunai-protect/>
- ^{xxxii} Mary Lawlor, Special Rapporteur for human rights defenders, Facebook Post, <https://www.facebook.com/MaryLawlorHRDs/posts/i-regret-the-decision-of-the-national-human-rights-commission-of-thailand-not-to/1368126655332168/> (accessed on 10 March 2026).
- ^{xxxiii} See the efforts to vandalize Angkhana’s Wikipedia page, as well as amplification efforts through Facebook pages at Co-Fact, “สว.อ้างกดถูกปลอมประวัติในวิกิพีเดีย ใส่ข้อมูลเท็จว่าเกิดที่กัมพูชา”, 10 March 2026, <https://blog.cofact.org/th/fact-check-angkhana-10032026/>.
- ^{xxxiv} BioThai, “UN human rights representative concerned that CPF’s lawsuit against Witoon is a SLAPP”, 23 March 2025, <https://biothai.org/un-human-rights-representative-concerned-that-cpfs-lawsuit-against-witoon-is-a-slapp/>
- ^{xxxv} Amnesty International, “Thailand: Authorities must urgently enforce arrest warrants for Tak Bai suspects”, 18 October 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/10/thailand-authorities-must-urgently-enforce-arrest-warrants-for-tak-bai-suspects/>.
- ^{xxxvi} Amnesty International, “Thailand: Submission to the UN Committee against Torture, 81st Session, 28 October – 22 November 2024” (Index: ASA 39/8577/2024), <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/8577/2024/en/>. P.9.
- ^{xxxvii} Amnesty International, “Thailand: Submission to the UN Committee against Torture, 81st Session, 28 October – 22 November 2024” (previously cited).
- ^{xxxviii} Bounsuan was part of Thailand-based “Free Lao,” a network of Lao migrant workers and human rights defenders. Other individuals associated with the Free Lao network have faced arbitrary detention and alleged enforced disappearance either in Laos or Thailand. See Amnesty International, “Thailand/Laos: Investigate the Killing of Lao Refugee and Put an End to Transnational Repression of Human Rights Defenders” (ASA 26/6830/2023), 26 May 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa26/6830/2023/en/>.
- ^{xxxix} Amnesty International, “Thailand: Upcoming verdict in case of murdered Indigenous activist Billy must deliver justice”, 26 September 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/09/thailand-upcoming-verdict-in-case-of-murdered-indigenous-activist-billy-must-deliver-justice/>.

^{xi} Amnesty International, “Thailand: 20th anniversary of lawyer Somchai Neelapaijit’s disappearance highlights entrenched culture of impunity”, 11 March 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/03/thailand-20th-anniversary-of-lawyer-somchai-neelapaijits-disappearance-highlights-entrenched-culture-of-impunity/>.

^{xii} The New York Times, “Thailand’s Military Is Accused of Abducting Dissidents”, 26 June 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/26/world/asia/thailand-dissidents-disappeared-military.html>.

^{xiii} Amnesty International, “Thailand: ‘Deportation’ of Uyghurs to China ‘unimaginably cruel’”, 27 February 2025, <https://www.amnesty.or.th/en/news/2025/02/thailand-deportation-of-uyghurs-to-china-unimaginably-cruel/>.

^{xiii} Amnesty International, “Thailand: Further information: Five Uyghurs still at risk of forced return” (Index ASA 39/9126/2025), 13 March 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/9126/2025/en/>,

^{xiv} Previously, in January 2024, Viet Nam’s mobile court convicted Bdap in absentia on terrorism charges due to allegations that he was involved in an attack on a government building in Viet Nam’s Dak Lak province in June 2023. On 11 June 2024, Thai police arrested Bdap from his home in Bangkok following a request for his extradition by the Vietnamese authorities. See Amnesty International, “Thailand: Extradition of Montagnard activist to Viet Nam places him at grave risk of torture”, 26 November 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/11/thailand-extradition-of-montagnard-activist-to-viet-nam-places-him-at-grave-risk-of-torture/>

^{xiv} EarthRights International, “Thailand: Supreme court grants victory for Indigenous communities”, 13 February 2026, https://earthrights.org/media_release/thailand-supreme-court-grants-victory-for-indigenous-communities/.