



Kingdom of Thailand

Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review

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**Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation,  
NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC**

**And**

**The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), NGO in  
General Consultative Status with ECOSOC**

**And**

**Asia Democracy Network**

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**CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen  
Participation**

CIVICUS UPR Lead, Josef Benedict  
Email: [josef.benedict@civicus.org](mailto:josef.benedict@civicus.org)

Olimjon Bakhtaliev  
Email: [olimjon.bakhtaliev@civicus.org](mailto:olimjon.bakhtaliev@civicus.org)

Tel: +41 22 733 3435  
Web: [www.civicus.org](http://www.civicus.org)

**Asia Democracy Network**

UPR Lead, Soo Yon Suh  
Email: [adn@adnasia.org](mailto:adn@adnasia.org)  
Web: <https://adnasia.org/>

**FORUM-ASIA**

UPR Lead, Ahmed Adam  
Email: [adam@forum-asia.org](mailto:adam@forum-asia.org)  
Web: <http://www.forum-asia.org/>

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** CIVICUS is a global alliance of civil society organisations (CSOs) and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen action and civil society around the world. Founded in 1993, CIVICUS has members in over 180 countries throughout the world.
- 1.2** The Asia Democracy Network (ADN) is a civil society-led multi-stakeholder platform dedicated to defending and promoting democracy in Asia. ADN aims to strengthen solidarity and a collective voice among Asian civil society engaged in democracy, development and human rights at the global, regional, national and local levels.
- 1.3** The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA) is a network of 87 organisations in 23 countries that works to promote and protect human rights, including the right to development, through collaboration and cooperation among human rights defenders (HRDs) and organisations and in Asia and beyond.
- 1.4** In this submission, CIVICUS, ADN and FORUM-ASIA examine the Government of Thailand's compliance with its international human rights obligations to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for civil society. Specifically, we analyse Thailand's protection and promotion of the rights to freedoms of association, expression and peaceful assembly and unwarranted restrictions on activists and HRDs since its previous UPR examination in November 2021. To this end, we assess Thailand's implementation of recommendations received during the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR cycle relating to these issues and provide follow-up recommendations.
- 1.5** During the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR cycle, the Government of Thailand received 50 recommendations relating to the space for civil society (civic space). It accepted 28 and noted 22. However, an evaluation of a range of legal sources and human rights documentation addressed in this submission demonstrates that Thailand has not implemented most of the recommendations.
- 1.6** We are concerned around the criminalisation of critics of the government and HRDs for their peaceful expression under royal defamation, sedition and other laws. We are alarmed that protesters continue to be arrested and prosecuted and face excessive force when exercising their right to peaceful assembly.
- 1.7** As a result of these issues, civic space in Thailand is currently classified as repressed by the CIVICUS Monitor, indicating the existence of severe civic space restrictions.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> CIVICUS Monitor: Thailand, <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/thailand>.

- Section 2 of this submission examines Thailand's implementation of UPR recommendations and compliance with international human rights standards concerning the right to freedom of association.
- Section 3 examines Thailand's implementation of UPR recommendations and compliance with international human rights standards related to the protection of civil society activists, HRDs and journalists.
- Section 4 examines Thailand's implementation of UPR recommendations and compliance with international human rights standards concerning the rights to freedom of expression and media freedom.
- Section 5 examines Thailand's implementation of UPR recommendations and compliance with international human rights standards related to the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.
- Section 6 contains recommendations to address the concerns raised and advance implementation of recommendations under the 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle.
- Section 7 is an annex on the implementation of 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle UPR recommendations related to civic space.

## 2. Freedom of association

**2.1** During Thailand's examination under the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR cycle, the government received 14 recommendations on the right to freedom of association and creating an enabling environment for CSOs. The government supported 11 recommendations, including to 'ensure that the revision of the draft law on the functioning of NGOs is in line with international commitments' and 'take concrete measures to guarantee civil society space'. It noted three recommendations. However, as evidenced below, it has implemented none of the recommendations.

**2.2** Section 42 of the 2017 constitution upholds the right to freedom of association, stipulating that 'a person shall enjoy the liberty to unite and form an association, co-operative, union, organisation, community, or any other group'. However, this freedom may be subject to restrictions prescribed under 'the law enacted for the purpose of protecting public interest, for maintaining public order or good morale, or for preventing or eliminating barriers or monopoly'.<sup>2</sup>

**2.3** Most local civil society groups in Thailand register as associations or foundations. The Civil and Commercial Code governs the registration of associations (sections 78

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<sup>2</sup> 'Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand', 2017, [https://www.constitutionalcourt.or.th/occ\\_en/download/article\\_20170410173022.pdf](https://www.constitutionalcourt.or.th/occ_en/download/article_20170410173022.pdf).

to 109) and foundations (sections 110 to 136).<sup>3</sup> The documentation required for registration is extensive, and registration fees amount to 200,000 or 500,000 baht (approx. US\$6,000 and US\$15,000). Often, registration cannot be done independently, and a lawyer is required for the process. These high cost and extensive documentation requirements pose potentially prohibitive administrative and financial costs on CSOs. CSOs registered in Thailand's southern border provinces face even stricter scrutiny than those registered in Bangkok. Some CSOs are denied registration if their board members were former political activists.<sup>4</sup>

**2.4** The Thai government has made several attempts to regulate the operations of CSOs, including the Draft Act on the Operation of Not-for-Profit Organisations in 2021 and 2022. Following domestic and international backlash, the government scrapped the draft law. In October 2024, Thailand's Department of Provincial Administration proposed another bill, the Draft Act on Associations and Foundations - also known as the draft NPO law, to regulate CSOs. It contains many provisions that would further curtail the freedom to form and operate associations and foundations.

**2.5** Civil society groups have raised concerns about the draft NPO law, which violates fundamental freedoms protected under international human rights law. The draft would impose mandatory registration with the Ministry of Interior for all associations and foundations, effectively banning unregistered groups. It would introduce strict reporting requirements, particularly on international funding, and grant the government significant authority to dissolve associations on broad, poorly defined grounds, such as activities deemed harmful to public morality and public order.<sup>5</sup>

**2.6** The state has targeted critical CSOs. Since December 2021, the government has ordered the Revenue Department to conduct tax audits on at least six CSOs<sup>6</sup> that work on human rights and are known to call out the government on human rights issues.<sup>7</sup> In February 2022, a prime ministerial aide sought the expulsion of Amnesty International after it was accused by ultra-royalist groups of undermining national

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<sup>3</sup> 'Juristic Persons (Section 78-109): Civil and Commercial Code', Thailand Law Library, <https://library.siam-legal.com/thai-law/civil-and-commercial-code-juristic-persons-sections-78-109>.

<sup>4</sup> 'Country Focus Report, Thailand', Hivos, July 2025, <https://eusee.hivos.org/assets/2025/09/CFR-Thailand-JW.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> 'Thailand: Withdraw Repressive Draft Law on Not-for-Profit Organizations', Fortify Rights, 21 November 2021, <https://www.fortifyrights.org/tha-inv-2024-11-21>.

<sup>6</sup> The six groups are the ENLAW Foundation, the Foundation for Community Educational Media (Prachatai), the Human Rights Lawyers Association, iLaw, Thai Lawyers for Human Rights and the Thai Volunteer Service.

<sup>7</sup> 'Public Statement: The Revenue Department used as a political tool to discriminate against CSOs', Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, 14 March 2022, <https://tlhr2014.com/en/archives/41315>.

security and stoking unrest by calling for a halt to the filing of criminal charges against people who urge reforms of the monarchy.<sup>8</sup>

**2.7** Opposition parties also remain at risk. Thailand's Constitutional Court dissolved the opposition Move Forward Party on 7 August 2024, based on an Election Commission petition. The court ruled that the party committed treason by advocating for the reform of article 112 of Criminal Code (the lèse-majesté law) and banned all its executive members from participating in politics for 10 years. While the party finished first in the May 2023 general election, it was blocked from forming a government due to a lack of support in the military-appointed Senate.<sup>9</sup> In July 2023, the Constitutional Court suspended the party's leader Pita Limjaroenrat from parliament on politically motivated charges.<sup>10</sup>

### **3. Harassment, intimidation and attacks against civil society activists, human rights defenders and journalists**

**3.1** Under Thailand's previous UPR examination, the government received 10 recommendations on the protection of civil society representatives, HRDs and journalists. The government was urged to 'End arbitrary detentions, arrests and any acts of harassment against political actors and civil society, including HRDs', and to 'Enact legal protection against strategic litigation against public participation cases'. The government supported eight recommendations and noted two but has not implemented any.

**3.2** Article 12 of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders mandates states to take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of HRDs. However, criminalisation and intimidation of HRDs have been documented.

**3.3** The government has continued to use the Criminal Code's article 112 provisions to arrest and convict activists, critics, HRDs and opposition members for being deemed to insult the monarchy. Commonly known as the lèse-majesté law, the statute criminalises any criticism of the king or royal family and carries a punishment of up to 15 years' imprisonment. Courts routinely deny bail to those charged or impose strict conditions when bail is granted. According to Thai Lawyers for Human Rights,

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<sup>8</sup> 'Thai PM's aide seeks to expel rights group Amnesty International', Reuters, 11 February 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/thai-pms-aide-seeks-expel-rights-group-amnesty-international-2022-02-11>.

<sup>9</sup> 'Thailand: democratic demands for change thwarted', CIVICUS Lens, 25 August 2025, <https://lens.civicus.org/thailand-democratic-demands-for-change-thwarted>; 'Thailand's winning candidate for PM blocked from power', The Guardian, 13 July 2023, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/jul/13/winning-thailand-candidate-for-pm-blocked-from-power-pita-limjaroenrat>.

<sup>10</sup> 'Thailand: Bogus Charges Keep Candidate from Top Post', Human Rights Watch, 21 July 2023, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/07/21/thailand-bogus-charges-keep-candidate-top-post>.

at least 285 people were charged under article 112 between July 2020 and November 2025.<sup>11</sup> In January 2025, UN experts said that Thailand's use of the lèse-majesté law to detain and imprison activists and HRDs is gravely concerning and urged authorities to repeal or significantly revise the criminal code in line with human rights standards.<sup>12</sup>

- 3.4** Other laws and provisions used against HRDs include sedition (section 116 of the Criminal Code), a vaguely worded provision that carries a maximum jail sentence of seven years, and the Computer-Related Crime Act, also known as the Computer Crimes Act (CCA), enacted in 2007 and amended in 2017. This gives the authorities the authority to monitor and suppress online content and prosecute people for various broadly defined charges such as online activity 'likely to cause damage to the public' under article 14, including 'false or partially false' data, 'distorted or partially distorted' data, data likely to 'cause public panic' and data likely to harm 'maintenance of national security, public safety, national economic security, public infrastructure serving the public interest'.<sup>13</sup>
- 3.5** Prominent pro-democracy activist and human rights lawyer Arnon Nampa has been arbitrarily imprisoned since September 2023.<sup>14</sup> Nampa has been convicted in multiple cases and has been sentenced to over 30 years in prison.<sup>15</sup> He was at the forefront of pro-democracy protests in 2020 and faced multiple charges including royal defamation for his speeches during protests. In October 2024, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention found his detention to be arbitrary.<sup>16</sup>
- 3.6** Democracy activists Jatupat Boonpattaraksa and Atthapol Buapat were convicted of royal defamation on 14 September 2024 over protest speeches they delivered in

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<sup>11</sup> 'Thailand: harassment and prosecution of activists and critics persist as elections loom', CIVICUS Monitor, 15 January 2026, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/thailand-harassment-and-prosecution-of-activists-and-critics-persist-as-elections-loom>.

<sup>12</sup> 'Thailand must immediately repeal lèse-majesté laws, say UN experts', UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 30 January 2025, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/01/thailand-must-immediately-repeal-lese-majeste-laws-say-un-experts>.

<sup>13</sup> 'Thailand: Cyber Crime Act Tightens Internet Control', Human Rights Watch, 21 December 2016, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/12/21/thailand-cyber-crime-act-tightens-internet-control>.

<sup>14</sup> 'Once conversations about democracy and equality begin, they are very hard to silence', Interview with Akarachai Chaimaneekarakate, CIVICUS Lens, 29 November 2025, <https://lens.civicus.org/interview/once-conversations-about-democracy-and-equality-begin-they-are-very-hard-to-silence>.

<sup>15</sup> 'Thailand: Chronology of judicial harassment against human rights defender Arnon Nampa', CIVICUS, 24 July 2025, <https://www.civicus.org/index.php/media-resources/news/7778-thailand-chronology-of-judicial-harassment-against-human-rights-defender-arnon-nampa>.

<sup>16</sup> 'Opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention at its 100th session', Human Rights Council, 9 October 2024, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/detention-wg/opinions/session100/a-hrc-wgad-2024-28-thailand-advance-edited.pdf>.

2021. Jatupat was sentenced to four years and six months while Atthapol was given a two-year sentence.<sup>17</sup>

- 3.7** In 2024, three activists – Shinawat Chankrajang, Chen Chiwobancha and Ngoentra Khamsaen – were sentenced to seven years in prison for royal defamation and contempt of court. The charges stemmed from a protest on 28 July 2022 outside the Bangkok South Criminal Court where participants demanded bail rights for two detained democracy activists.<sup>18</sup> The three were arrested for singing a protest song.
- 3.8** In August 2025, student activist Nutthanit ‘Baipor’ Duangmusit was sentenced to four years in prison on charges of royal defamation and violation of the CCA for two Facebook posts in 2022 about the budget allocated to the monarchy.<sup>19</sup>
- 3.9** In September 2025, member of parliament and woman HRD (WHRD) Chonthicha ‘Lookkate’ Jangrew was sentenced to four years in prison under section 112 of the Criminal Code and the CCA for a social media post voicing opinions about royal expenditure.<sup>20</sup> In May 2024, she was sentenced to two years in prison under article 112 for a speech she gave during a peaceful protest in 2021.<sup>21</sup>
- 3.10** On 20 February 2026, the Ratchada Criminal Court sentenced four HRDs – Arnon Nampa, Pimsiri Mook Petchnamrob, Somyot Pruksakasemsuk, and Phromsorn ‘Fah’ Weerathamjaree – to two years and eight months under section 112 of the Criminal Code. The court held that the defendants’ speeches criticising legislation that transferred the king’s personal assets into personal property constituted royal defamation.<sup>22</sup>
- 3.11** Activists have also faced intimidation and harassment for their work. WHRD Angkhana Neelapaijit has faced a disinformation campaign and online death threats and hate speech in response to her public comments on the 2025 Cambodia-

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<sup>17</sup> ‘Two activists jailed for royal defamation over protest speeches’, Prachatai English, 14 September 2024, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/11120>.

<sup>18</sup> ‘3 activists found guilty of royal defamation for singing protest song’, Prachatai English, 18 July 2024, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/11023>.

<sup>19</sup> ‘Monarchy reform advocate sentenced to 4 years in prison over Facebook posts’, Prachatai English, 30 August 2025, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/11529>.

<sup>20</sup> ‘Thailand: Authorities must overturn sentence against Chonthicha ‘Lookkate’ Jangrew, uphold freedom of expression’, Front Line Defenders, 17 September 2025, <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/statement-report/thailand-authorities-must-overturn-sentence-against-chonthicha-lookkate-jangrew>.

<sup>21</sup> ‘Appeals court affirms jail for MP Chonthicha in lese majeste case’, The Nation, 30 September 2025, <https://www.nationthailand.com/news/politics/40056150>.

<sup>22</sup> ‘Thailand: Overturn sentence against women human rights defender Pimsiri ‘Mook’ Petchnamrob and other pro-democracy defenders’, International Federation for Human Rights, 25 February 2026, <https://www.fidh.org/en/region/asia/thailand/thailand-overturn-sentence-against-women-human-rights-defender>

Thailand border conflict.<sup>23</sup> Previously, in April 2022, an unidentified assailant threw a pair of nine-inch-long scissors at her house, damaging her car and front door.<sup>24</sup>

**3.12** Activists have also died in custody with no one held to account. Netiporn ‘Bung’ Sanesangkhom, a 28-year-old WHRD, died on 14 May 2024, after suffering a cardiac arrest while serving her sentence.<sup>25</sup> She had been on a 110-day hunger strike in protest at her and others’ arbitrary detention. The authorities jailed Netiporn in January 2024 for contempt of court and extended her custody after revoking bail in a lèse-majesté case.<sup>26</sup>

**3.13** HRDs from the deep south, a predominantly Muslim Malay and heavily militarised region along the Malaysia-Thailand border, face attacks and criminalisation for their work. Nine Muslim activists from the deep south region are being subjected to judicial harassment and are facing trial for conspiracy, sedition and other charges for participating in a Muslim celebration in 2021.<sup>27</sup>

**3.14** Roning Dolah, a prominent deep south Malay Muslim HRD, was shot dead by two unidentified assailants in June 2024. He worked on enforced disappearance and torture cases in the region and was detained five times between 2007 and 2017.<sup>28</sup> Five deep south activists faced sedition charges in November 2025 over an academic seminar that included a mock referendum on independence for Pattani, one of the southern provinces. The National Human Rights Commission examined the case and found no evidence against the activists.<sup>29</sup>

**3.15** Thailand has witnessed transnational repression against HRDs in exile from other countries. It has been reported that Thai authorities are assisting neighbouring

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<sup>23</sup> ‘Thailand: Authorities must protect human rights defenders Angkhana Neelapajit and Sunai Phasuk from threats, uphold freedom of expression’, International Federation for Human Rights, 28 October 2026, <https://www.fidh.org/en/region/asia/thailand/thailand-authorities-must-protect-human-rights-defenders-angkhana-32185>.

<sup>24</sup> ‘Thailand: Prominent Rights Defender Harassed’, Human Rights Watch, 13 April 2022, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/04/13/thailand-prominent-rights-defender-harassed>.

<sup>25</sup> ‘Thailand: Tragic death of detained activist must be ‘wake-up call’’, Amnesty International, 14 May 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/05/thailand-tragic-death-of-detained-activist-must-be-wake-up-call>.

<sup>26</sup> ‘Thailand: Investigate Detained Youth Activist’s Death’, Human Rights Watch, 23 May 2024, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/05/23/thailand-investigate-detained-youth-activists-death>.

<sup>27</sup> ‘Activists in Thai Deep South suspected of clandestine activities’, Benar News, 9 January 2024, <https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/thai/complaint-filed-01092024154117.html>.

<sup>28</sup> ‘Thailand: Killing of prominent human rights defender Roning Dolah’, International Federation for Human Rights, 11 July 2024, <https://www.fidh.org/en/issues/human-rights-defenders/thailand-killing-of-prominent-human-rights-defender-roning-dolah>.

<sup>29</sup> ‘Thai activists charged with sedition over seminar on self-determination’, HaRDstories, 25 November 2025, <https://hardstories.org/stories/rights-suppression/thai-activists-charged-with-sedition-over-seminar-on-self-determination>.

governments to take unlawful actions against dissidents and refugees from abroad.<sup>30</sup> In April 2023, Thai immigration officials forcibly returned three opposition activists to Myanmar, putting them at grave risk of persecution and other abuses, handing them over to a junta-aligned Border Guard Force in Karen State, Myanmar.<sup>31</sup>

**3.16** Thai immigration police arrested 10 Cambodians during a workshop for migrant workers in Bangkok in December 2023. Police told the 10 they were being detained because they were staying illegally in Thailand although all 10 have UNHCR asylum or refugee status.<sup>32</sup> In February 2024, three Cambodian human rights activists were arrested in Thailand along with their families, just days before Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Manet's official visit to Thailand. All three activists had fled to Thailand to avoid political persecution and are recognised by the UNHCR as persons of concern.<sup>33</sup>

**3.17** In November 2025, Thai authorities forcibly returned HRD Y Quynh Bdap to Vietnam, putting him at risk of torture and other serious abuses.<sup>34</sup> He had lived in Thailand since 2018 and had been recognised as a refugee by the UNHCR.<sup>35</sup> In March 2026, Thai authorities arrested Vietnamese activist Le Chi Thanh and claimed his work permit had become invalid due to the Vietnamese authorities' cancellation of his passport.<sup>36</sup>

**3.18** A joint report by CSOs in July 2022 found Pegasus spyware had been used to infiltrate the mobile devices of dozens of Thai activists, including many who have repeatedly faced arrest, harassment and physical attacks by Thai authorities.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> 'Thailand: 'Swap Mart' Targets Foreign Dissidents, Refugees', Human Rights Watch, 15 May 2024, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/05/15/thailand-swap-mart-targets-foreign-dissidents-refugees>.

<sup>31</sup> 'Thailand: Myanmar Activists Forcibly Returned', Human Rights Watch, 12 April 2023, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/04/12/thailand-myanmar-activists-forcibly-returned>.

<sup>32</sup> 'Thai police detain 10 Cambodians during workshop in Bangkok', Benar News, 3 January 2024, <https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/thai/group-detained-01032024151400.html>.

<sup>33</sup> 'Cambodian Activists and Family Members Arrested in Thailand', VOA News, 3 February 2024, <https://www.voanews.com/a/cambodian-activists-and-family-members-arrested-in-thailand/7469778.html>.

<sup>34</sup> 'Thailand: Montagnard Activist Extradited to Vietnam', Human Rights Watch, 1 December 2025, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/12/02/thailand-montagnard-activist-extradited-to-vietnam>.

<sup>35</sup> 'Thailand: Release Human Rights Defender Y Quynh Bdap, refuse extradition to Vietnam', CIVICUS, 19 June 2024, <https://civicus.org/index.php/media-resources/news/7098-thailand-release-human-right-defender-y-quynh-bdap-refuse-extradition-to-vietnam>.

<sup>36</sup> 'Thailand: Authorities must immediately release Vietnamese activist detained in alarming transnational repression', Amnesty International, 11 March 2026, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2026/03/thailand-authorities-must-immediately-release-vietnamese-activist-detained-in-alarming-transnational-repression>.

<sup>37</sup> 'Parasite that Smiles: Pegasus Spyware Targeting Dissidents in Thailand', iLaw Thailand, 16 July 2022, <https://www.ilaw.or.th/articles/35057>.

## 4. Freedom of expression and media freedom

- 4.1** Under the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR cycle, the Thailand government received 17 recommendations relating to the rights to freedom of expression and media freedom, including recommendations to ‘Review the lèse-majesté law, the computer crime law and the criminal defamation law’. The government accepted five recommendations and noted 12. It has not implemented any of the recommendations.
- 4.2** The constitution’s section 34 states that ‘a person shall enjoy the liberty to express opinions, make speeches, write, print, publicise and express by other means. The restriction of such liberty shall not be imposed, except by virtue of the provisions of law specifically enacted for the purpose of maintaining the security of the State, protecting the rights or liberties of other persons, maintaining public order or good morals, or protecting the health of the people’. However, freedom of expression is curtailed in law and in practice.
- 4.3** As noted above, the authorities have continued to use section 112 of the Criminal Code to charge, detain and convict people for royal defamation. Authorities have mainly targeted democracy activists and protesters.
- 4.4** In April 2022, a lecturer was charged with royal defamation and breaches of the CCA over a social media post that was deemed to be an insult and threat against the king.<sup>38</sup> In August 2022, a musician was sentenced to six years’ imprisonment on lèse-majesté charges over a 2016 Facebook post.<sup>39</sup> In October 2022, a woman was sentenced to nine years in prison on charges of royal defamation and charges under the CCA for sharing six Facebook posts about the use of violence to disperse democracy protesters.<sup>40</sup> In March 2023, a man was jailed for two years for selling rubber ducks,<sup>41</sup> a symbol used in democracy protests. In June 2023, a student was sentenced to three years in jail under the royal defamation law and the CCA for posting a TikTok video.<sup>42</sup>
- 4.5** Section 112 has been used against people under the age of 18. In March 2023, the authorities detained a 15-year-old activist and put her in pretrial detention on lèse-

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<sup>38</sup> ‘Thammasat U. lecturer charged with royal defamation over Twitter post’, Prachatai English, 13 April 2022, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/9789>.

<sup>39</sup> ‘Activists criminalised for royal defamation and targeted by spyware in Thailand’, CIVICUS Monitor, 22 August 2022, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/activists-criminalised-royal-defamation-and-targeted-spyware-thailand>.

<sup>40</sup> ‘“Pakpinya” sentenced to a nine-year jail term by Narathiwat Provincial Court for sharing three Facebook posts that allegedly violated Section 112’, Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, 20 October 2022, <https://tlhr2014.com/en/archives/49772>.

<sup>41</sup> ‘Thai man jailed for insulting king over duck calendar’, BBC, 8 March 2023, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-64884724>.

<sup>42</sup> ‘Graduate university student sentenced to 3 years for royal defamation in TikTok Post’, Prachatai English, 14 June 2023, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/10423>.

majesté charges for joining a peaceful protest in October 2022.<sup>43</sup> In May 2023, police charged a 16-year-old girl with royal defamation charges and charges under the CCA for her Facebook posts.<sup>44</sup>

- 4.6** The Thai media landscape has undergone significant changes following the 2023 general election. According to Reporters Without Borders, while the media is no longer subject to the same level of censorship as it was under the military government, public and semi-public media groups have been accused of avoiding criticism of the government. The possibility of a lèse-majesté charge is a permanent threat hanging over every media outlet.<sup>45</sup>
- 4.7** In 2024, Nutthaphol Meksobhon, a reporter for the independent news website Prachatai, and Natthaphon Phanphongsanon, a freelance photographer, were charged under the Ancient Monuments Act and Cleanliness Act after they covered an incident of an activist spraying graffiti on a temple wall in March 2023. The graffiti displayed an anarchist symbol and crossed out the number 112, referencing the lèse-majesté law.<sup>46</sup>
- 4.8** There are censorship concerns. In June 2023, TrueVisions, a major cable and satellite TV provider, appeared to have blocked election-related broadcasts by several foreign news agencies. TrueVisions appeared to have taken a BBC interview with Move Forward Party leader Pita Limjaroenrat off air. There were reports that election-related news segments of other international news channels were also blocked.<sup>47</sup>
- 4.9** In April 2025, the Court of Appeal upheld a lower court's order from 2022 to block and remove 52 URLs that were used to collect signatures for a petition to repeal section 112 of the Criminal Code. The website became inaccessible after the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society stated it had been blocked due to alleged CCA violations.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> 'Thailand: 15-year-old girl held in pre-trial detention for lèse-majesté', Amnesty International, 30 March 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/thailand-royal-defamation-girl-detained>.

<sup>44</sup> 'Teenager charged with royal defamation over Facebook post', Prachatai English, 18 May 2023, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/10370>.

<sup>45</sup> Thailand, Reporters Without Borders, <https://rsf.org/en/country/thailand>.

<sup>46</sup> 'Thailand: two journalists charged with "vandalism" for reporting on graffiti critical of the monarchy', Reporters Without Borders, 21 February 2024, <https://rsf.org/en/thailand-two-journalists-charged-vandalism-reporting-graffiti-critical-monarchy>.

<sup>47</sup> 'Foreign news coverage of Thai election blocked on TrueVisions', Prachatai English, 1 June 2023, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/10397>.

<sup>48</sup> 'Thai Enquirer', Twitter/X, 16 April 2025, <https://x.com/ThaiEnquirer/status/1912461405292577072>.

## 5. Freedom of peaceful assembly

- 5.1** During Thailand's examination under the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR cycle, the government received nine recommendations on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, including to 'Review existing regulations and practice which restrict freedom of assembly'. The government supported four recommendations and noted five. It has only partly implemented one.
- 5.2** Section 44 of the 2017 constitution states that 'a person shall enjoy the liberty to assemble peacefully and without arms. The restriction of such liberty under paragraph one shall not be imposed except by virtue of a provision of law enacted for the purpose of maintaining security of the State, public safety, public order or good morals, or for protecting the rights or liberties of other persons'.<sup>49</sup> However, in policy and practice freedom of assembly is restricted. Our organisations have documented arrests and the use of excessive force, including firearms, in response to protests.
- 5.3** The 2015 Public Assembly Act is the primary legislation governing assemblies.<sup>50</sup> It requires those wishing to hold a public assembly to notify the authorities at least 24 hours in advance of the assembly's objective, place and time. Failure to provide such notice is an offence with a possible fine of up to 10,000 baht (approx. US\$325). The law also prohibits the holding of public assemblies within 150 meters of Government House, the National Assembly and specified courts and royal palaces. Violation of those restrictions can be punished with up to six months in prison and a fine of up to 10,000 baht (approx. US\$325).
- 5.4** The Emergency Decree on Public Administration in Emergency Situation BE 2548<sup>51</sup> was used to criminalise protest following the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the government revoked the decree in 2022,<sup>52</sup> it continues to convict and prosecute people arrested under it when it was in effect.
- 5.5** In August 2021, police used rubber bullets, teargas and water cannon and arrested at least 18 people during a protest in Bangkok against the government's alleged mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>53</sup> Police officers searched several activists'

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<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> 'Translation: Thai Public Assembly Act of 2015', The International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, 2015, <https://www.icnl.org/wp-content/uploads/paa2015.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup> 'Thai officials must drop all the ongoing prosecutions under the Emergency Decree', CIVICUS, 9 November 2022, <https://www.civicus.org/index.php/media-resources/media-releases/open-letters/6143-thai-officials-must-drop-all-the-ongoing-prosecutions-under-the-emergency-decree>.

<sup>52</sup> 'Thailand: Drop all the ongoing prosecutions under the Emergency Decree', Article 19, 9 November 2022, <https://www.article19.org/resources/thailand-drop-all-the-ongoing-prosecutions-under-the-emergency-decree>.

<sup>53</sup> 'Thai activists and protesters face judicial harassment, excessive force despite upcoming UN review', CIVICUS Monitor, 3 November 2021, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/thai-activists-and-protesters-face-judicial-harassment-excessive-force-despite-upcoming-un-review>.

homes ahead of the protest. Three child protesters were injured by live rounds of ammunition shot at protesters during a demonstration outside a police station in August 2021, with one left in critical condition.<sup>54</sup>

- 5.6** In November 2022, during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, Thai police used violent tactics to disperse peaceful protesters, including beating people with batons and firing rubber bullets, leaving at least 33 people injured, while police took 25 protesters into police custody. Riot police also attacked journalists, who sustained injuries.<sup>55</sup> In March 2025, four political activists were convicted for their participation in a rally during the summit under various provisions of the Criminal Code and the Public Assembly Act.<sup>56</sup>
- 5.7** Police arrested nine activists after a protest outside a Bangkok police station in May 2023 in support of a 15-year-old activist detained on a royal defamation charge.<sup>57</sup> In August 2023, seven people were sentenced for violating the pandemic Emergency Decree due to their participation in a protest in February 2021 against Myanmar's military coup. They were sentenced to imprisonment of up to two years and a fine.<sup>58</sup>
- 5.8** In March 2024, two activists were charged in three separate cases under the Public Assembly Act relating to a protest on land and natural resources issues in February 2024.<sup>59</sup> In April 2025, seven protesters were charged under the Public Assembly Act for participating in a protest calling on the government to address land rights issues.<sup>60</sup> In July 2025, three activists were indicted on charges of royal defamation, sedition and other charges over a protest outside parliament in September 2020.<sup>61</sup>
- 5.9** Successive Thai governments have failed to bring to justice former officials charged with murder and other offences in connection with the deaths of 85 people and injuries to hundreds following the violent dispersal of ethnic Malay Muslim

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<sup>54</sup> 'Thailand: Urgent investigation needed after live rounds fired at child protesters', Amnesty International Thailand, 19 August 2021, <https://www.amnesty.or.th/en/latest/news/945>.

<sup>55</sup> 'Protesters continue to face prosecution and excessive force while activists criminalised for royal defamation in Thailand', CIVICUS Monitor, 15 December 2022, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/protesters-continue-face-prosecution-and-excessive-force-while-activists-criminalised-royal-defamation-thailand>.

<sup>56</sup> 'Dusit District Court fined five activists from the "Ratsadon Stop APEC" movement 2,500 baht each for disobeying an official order, while the case against the police remains pending trial', Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, 24 March 2022, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/74211>.

<sup>57</sup> '9 activists arrested at police station protest', Prachatai English, 10 May 2023, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/10355>; '9 arrested after police station protest', Bangkok Post, 11 May 2023, <https://www.bangkokpost.com/learning/advanced/2568135/9-arrested-after-police-station-protest>.

<sup>58</sup> '7 sentenced for protesting Myanmar coup', Prachatai English, 21 August 2023, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/10538>.

<sup>59</sup> 'Thailand: 1293 political cases have been filed against 1954 people', Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, 17 April 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/en/archives/66353>.

<sup>60</sup> 'Civil society members have been summoned to court after demonstrating at Government House to demand amendments to the conservation forest law', Prachatai, 1 May 2025, <https://prachatai.com/journal/2025/05/112777>.

<sup>61</sup> 'Activists indicted for royal defamation, sedition over September 2020 protest', Prachatai English, 18 July 2025, <https://prachataienglish.com/node/11477>.

protesters in Tak Bai district, Narathiwat province in October 2004. The 20-year statute of limitations ended on 25 October 2024, preventing new legal action.<sup>62</sup>

## 6. Recommendations to the Government of Thailand

CIVICUS, ADN and FORUM-ASIA call on the Government of Thailand to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society, in accordance with the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and Human Rights Council resolutions 22/6, 27/5 and 27/31.

At a minimum, the following conditions should be guaranteed: the rights to freedoms of association, expression and peaceful assembly, the right to operate free from unwarranted state interference, the right to communicate and cooperate, the right to seek and secure funding and the state's duty to protect.

In the light of this, the following specific recommendations are made:

### 6.1 Freedom of association

- Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, including by preventing legal and policy measures that unwarrantedly limit the right to freedom of association.
- Review and amend the Civil and Commercial Code (sections 78 to 109) to guarantee that undue restrictions on freedom of association are removed, in compliance with ICCPR articles 21 and 22. Consult meaningfully with civil society in any review of these laws and regulations.
- Ensure that processes to draft any new laws to oversee the formation and operation of CSOs include meaningful consultation with CSOs and HRDs and are consistent with international law and standards related to freedom of association.
- Halt all forms of politically motivated harassment of the political opposition, including the use of criminal charges, disinformation, surveillance and threats, reverse the dissolution of political parties and ensure parliamentarians are able to fulfil their mandate effectively without fear of reprisals.

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<sup>62</sup> 'Thailand: 20 Years of Injustice for Tak Bai Massacre Victims', Human Rights Watch, 28 October 2024, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/10/28/thailand-20-years-injustice-tak-bai-massacre-victims>.

## **6.2 Protection of civil society activists, human rights defenders and journalists**

- Provide civil society activists, HRDs and journalists with a safe and secure environment in which they can carry out their work. Conduct effective, impartial and thorough investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against them and bring the perpetrators of offences to justice.
- Ensure HRDs are able to carry out their legitimate activities without fear or undue hindrance, obstruction or administrative and legal harassment.
- Initiate a consolidated process of review, repeal or amendment of legislation that unwarrantedly restricts the legitimate work of HRDs, in line with the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.
- Publicly condemn at a high level instances of harassment and intimidation of activists and CSOs.
- Systematically apply legal provisions that promote and protect human rights and establish mechanisms that protect HRDs by adopting a specific law on the protection of HRDs, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 27.31.
- Repeal or review articles 112 on lèse-majesté and 116 on sedition of the Criminal Code to bring it into line with the ICCPR, UN Human Rights Committee General Comment No. 34 and the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.
- Drop all criminal proceedings against activists, HRDs, journalists, political figures and others who have been targeted solely for the peaceful exercise of their right to freedom of expression and ensure those detained are immediately and unconditionally released.
- Recognise, prevent and combat all forms of transnational repression, provide protection to foreign activists and dissidents from being targeted and halt the deportation of activists to countries where they could face arbitrary arrest, ill-treatment and torture.

## **6.3 Freedom of expression and media freedom**

- Ensure freedom of expression and media freedom by bringing all national legislation into line with international standards.

- Review and amend the Computer Crime Act to bring it into line with best practices and international standards on freedom of expression.
- Reform all criminal defamation legislation to bring it into conformity with ICCPR article 19.
- Ensure journalists can work freely and without fear of criminalisation or reprisals for expressing critical opinions or covering topics the government may deem sensitive.
- Repeal all laws providing for censorship or undue control over media or online content and halt all such practices.

#### **6.4 Peaceful Assembly**

- Adopt best practices on freedom of peaceful assembly, as put forward by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association in his 2012 annual report, which calls for procedures in which there is simple notification of assemblies being held, rather than explicit permission being needed to assemble.
- Amend the Public Assembly Act 2015 to guarantee fully the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.
- Ensure those responsible for excessive force against protesters are promptly identified, charged and prosecuted.
- Review and if necessary, update human rights training for police and security forces, with the assistance of the UN and independent CSOs, to foster the more consistent application of international human rights standards, including the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms.

#### **6.5 Access to UN Special Procedures mandate holders**

- Extend a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedure mandate holders and prioritise official visits by the: 1) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; 2) Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression; and 3) Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association.

## **6.6 State engagement with civil society**

- Include CSOs in the UPR process before finalising and submitting the national report.
- Systematically consult with civil society on the implementation of UPR recommendations, including by holding periodical comprehensive consultations with a diverse range of civil society.
- Incorporate the results of this UPR into action plans for the promotion and protection of all human rights, taking into account the proposals of civil society, and present a midterm evaluation report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the recommendations of this session.

## 7. Annex: Assessment of implementation of civic space recommendations under the 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle

Recommendation	Position	Assessment/Comments on level of implementation
<p>51.86 Promote and protect the right to freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia)</p> <p><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>Status: Not implemented</p> <p>Source: Section</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);</p> <p><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>Status: Not implemented</p> <p>Source: Section 2</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);</p> <p><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>Status: Not implemented</p> <p>Source: Section 4</p>
<p>51.89 Uphold its international obligations regarding the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Australia);</p> <p><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>Status: Not implemented</p> <p>Source: Section 5</p>
<p>51.91 Improve the human rights situation, including by ensuring the freedom of expression (Japan);</p> <p><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>Status: Not implemented</p> <p>Source: Section 4</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);</p> <p><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51</p>	Supported	<p>Status: Partially implemented</p> <p>Source: Section 5</p>
<p>52.49 Ensure that rights of freedom of expression, opinion and peaceful</p>	Supported	<p>Status: Not implemented</p>

assembly are not unduly restricted by cybersecurity laws and its criminal code (New Zealand); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.21		Source: Section 4
52.54 Consider revising its legislation on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly in alignment with international human rights standards (Brazil); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 5
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 5
51.43 Take concrete measures to guarantee civil society space (Sierra Leone); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
51.44 Enact legal protection against strategic litigation against public participation cases (Belgium); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
51.63 Ensure in national legislation the effective participation of civil society, especially women, in the formulation and application of policies and action plans on climate change (Costa Rica); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
52.18 Revise the bill on the operations of non-profit organizations to guarantee freedom of association (France); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2
52.19 Critically examine the effect of the repressive draft act on the operation of not-for profit organizations (Germany); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2
52.20 Ensure that the revision of the draft law on the functioning of NGOs is in line with international commitments (Luxembourg);	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2

<b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12		
52.21 Create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society, including by guaranteeing that the draft law governing the operation of not-for-profit organizations (2021) is revised to conform with international norms and good regulatory practices relating to the freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Netherlands); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2
52.22 Ensure that the adoption of new NGO legislation will not prevent or impede civil society organizations from operating securely and freely (Norway); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2
52.24 Ensure that the proposed NGO law does not impede civil society from undertaking legitimate activities (Australia); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2
52.24 Ensure that the proposed NGO law does not impede civil society from undertaking legitimate activities (Australia); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2
52.26 Revise the draft bill on not-for-profit organizations to ensure its full compliance with Thailand's international human rights obligations, including article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
51.192 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, including	Supported	Status: Not implemented

through prompt and thorough investigation of attacks (Norway); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51		Source: Section 3
51.193 Protect human rights defenders, including under a gender perspective, and investigate any reported cases of intimidation, harassment and attacks against them (Austria); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51		Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
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). <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
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). <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.19	Supported	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
52.47 Decriminalize freedom of expression and peaceful assembly	Noted	Status: Not implemented

and avoid the detention of minors for exercising these rights (Mexico); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9		Source: Section 5
52.48 Abolish restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression in the national legislation in line with international standards on human rights (Montenegro); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
52.50 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and protect individuals, including political opponents, from judicial harassment (Norway); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 3
52.51 Repeal all provisions that criminalize or unduly restrict the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and of assembly (Portugal); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 5
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 5
52.53 Remove undue restrictions and infringements on the enjoyment of the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Botswana); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
52.57 Guarantee the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, including by amending article 112 of the criminal code (France);	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4

<b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9		
52.58 Review the lèse-majesté law, the computer crime law and the criminal defamation law (Germany); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4

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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
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); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 4
52.67 Remove the broad range of restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression (Estonia); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 5
52.68 Review existing regulations and practice which restrict freedom of assembly, giving high priority to the freedom of demonstration (Germany); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 5
52.23 Withdraw consideration of the draft law on the operations of not-for-profit organizations and other new legislation that could potentially restrict civic space in Thailand (United States of America); <b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.13	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2
52.13 Ratify International Labour Organization core conventions No. 87, concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, and No. 98, concerning the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively, and	Noted	Status: Not implemented  Source: Section 2

<p>amend the labour law to facilitate and allow freedom of association for trade unions, for both nationals and non-nationals (Sweden);</p> <p><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5</p>		
<p>52.81 In order to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, amend sections 326 to 333 of the criminal code (Switzerland);</p> <p><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.20</p>	Noted	<p>Status: Not implemented</p> <p>Source: Section 3</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><b>Source of Position:</b> A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9</p>	Noted	<p>Status: Not implemented</p> <p>Source: Section 3</p>