



Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review

Recommendations & Pledges

THAILAND

First Review Session 12

Review in the Working Group: 5 October 2011
Adoption in the Plenary: 15 March 2012

Thailand’s responses to recommendations (as of 07.06.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
100 recs. accepted; 72 pending	Out of the 72 pending, 34 were accepted and 49 were rejected ¹	No additional information provided	Accepted: 134 Rejected: 49 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/19/8:

88. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Thailand:

A - 88.1. Ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Australia);

A - 88.2. Accede to the Palermo Protocol and continue improving its implementation of policy and legal framework related to human trafficking (Norway);

¹ 11 recommendations “enjoyed [the delegation’s] support, in part” but the part accepted and the part not accepted were clearly explained so the 11 recs. were split into two recs., one accepted and one rejected. The total number of recommendations is now 183.

A - 88.3. Include a definition of torture into the Criminal Code, in line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture (CAT) (Austria);

A - 88.4. Enact legislation criminalizing torture and amend all relevant laws to fully comply with the obligations under CAT (Canada);

A - 88.5. Review the Gender Equality Bill and remove exceptions therein which would allow for discrimination against women, consistent with CEDAW (Canada);

A - 88.6. Expedite the drafting and the adoption of the gender equality bill (Brazil);

A - 88.7. Continue to work to strengthen national human rights and democratic institutions (Nepal);

A - 88.8. Consolidate and strengthen its national human rights infrastructure (Egypt);

A - 88.9. Continue to develop the capacities of institutions working with persons with disabilities, including educational and health institutions (Saudi Arabia);

A - 88.10. Call on the international community to support Thailand's request to benefit from technical assistance and the sharing of best practices, in order to enhance the capacity of Government agencies to effectively enforce laws relating to human rights and to improve the structure of law enforcement agencies to be conducive to a rights-based working culture (Oman);

A - 88.11. Enhance the implementation of the existing laws, policies and mechanisms relating to human rights, enshrined in the second National Human Rights Plan of Action for the period 2009-2013 (Viet Nam);

A - 88.12. Strengthen the implementation of the second National Human Rights Plan of Action by all relevant Government agencies (Philippines);

A - 88.13. Strengthen the implementation of the second National Plan of Action by relevant Government agencies (Cambodia);

A - 88.14. Continue to promote human rights education, training and capacity building (Philippines);

A - 88.15. Develop and implement plans and strategies to raise awareness about human rights, including at the local and community levels, and provide human rights training and education for Government officials in particular law enforcement officials (Egypt);

A - 88.16. Call on the international community for technical assistance to improve human rights awareness and understanding throughout the population (Chad);

A - 88.17. Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures (Finland);

A - 88.18. Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures' mandate holders (New Zealand);

A - 88.19. Issue a standing invitation to all mandate holders of the Council (Hungary);

A - 88.20. Continue cooperating with the United Nations and other international organizations to develop its legal and institutional framework with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights in Thailand (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

A - 88.21. Continue to work closely with ASEAN to build on the mechanisms of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) to promote and protect the rights of the peoples of ASEAN (Singapore);

A - 88.22. Continue to address the inequality and social injustice that has been a factor in fostering social conflict and political unrest over the past 2-3 years, including in the South (Indonesia);

A - 88.23. Strengthen the implementation of policies and measures to protect vulnerable social groups like women, children, poor people, ethnic minorities, migrants (Viet Nam);

A - 88.24. Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting the human rights of its people, in particular those of vulnerable groups (Brunei Darussalam);

A - 88.25. Continue to strengthen the general concept recognizing social and ethnic diversity in Thai society and protect fundamental rights (Oman);

A - 88.26. Combat discriminatory practices against children and adolescents belonging to minorities or in a situation of special vulnerability (Uruguay);

A - 88.27. Redouble its efforts to place greater attention on establishing a legal framework to ensure equal access to women's participation in the decision-making process. Indeed, more consideration should be given to women, persons with disabilities and other minorities (Republic of Korea);

A - 88.28. Adopt and implement temporary special measures in order to accelerate the realization of women's de facto equality with men in all areas, particularly with regard to women's participation in decision-making and access to economic opportunities (Republic of Moldova);

A - 88.29. Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate and eliminate practices and customs which discriminate against women, including stereotypes which undermine their social and legal condition and hinder, at the same time, the implementation of commitments to the CEDAW (Uruguay);

A - 88.30. Bring about a change in attitudes with a view to eliminating persistent stereotypical attitudes about the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Republic of Moldova);

A - 88.31. Take measures towards modifying those social, cultural and traditional attitudes that are permissive of violence against women (Slovenia);

A - 88.32. Take steps towards modifying those social, cultural and traditional attitudes that were permissive of violence against women (Republic of Moldova);

A - 88.33. Pursue efforts to ensure gender equality and combat violence against women and children (Egypt);

A - 88.34. Continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Bangladesh);

A - 88.35. Review the legislation and national public policies regarding the rights of the child in the light of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Uruguay);

A - 88.36. Enhance policy for the protection of children's rights and strengthen mechanisms currently in place and promote and protect the rights of children (South Africa);

A - 88.37. Address, as a matter of priority, the conditions in Thai prisons and detention centres, including the expansion of the necessary infrastructure, prison personnel, as well as the improvement of inmates' access to medical care and legal counsel (Slovakia);

A - 88.38. Take effective measures to improve access by all prisoners to legal advice, health and education services (Austria);

A - 88.39. Continue intensifying the efforts to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women (Argentina);

A - 88.40. Pursue measures aiming at protecting women and addressing the issue of violence against them (Algeria);

A - 88.41. Strengthen the systems of legal assistance and psycho-social protection so that they are adapted to the particular needs of minors and prevent them from becoming again victims of domestic violence (Honduras);

A - 88.42. Increase its efforts to address the human rights challenges faced by all sex workers (Finland);

A - 88.43. Implement more rigorously the existing mechanisms to protect and assist children living and/or working on the streets (Republic of Korea);

A - 88.44. Continue with its on-going efforts to address its human trafficking situation which has implications beyond Thailand's borders (Singapore);

A - 88.45. Continue cooperating closely with neighbouring countries in combating and suppressing trafficking in persons, particularly women and girls and in addressing the situation of irregular migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Malaysia);

A - 88.46. Step up the fight against trafficking to which some foreign populations have fallen victim and ensure that no measures which are contrary to human rights are taken against them (France);

A - 88.47. Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking and abuses of labour rights, particularly against vulnerable migrants (New Zealand);

A - 88.48. Continue its efforts in combating trafficking as well as in the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Pakistan);

A - 88.49. Take capacity-building measures to strengthen the response of law enforcement authorities on human trafficking, including, inter alia, through the increase of budget and the appropriate training of personnel (Japan);

A - 88.50. Consolidate the enforcement of the law concerning human trafficking, particularly in cases of sexual and labour exploitation, which are two very sensitive issues in the country (Nicaragua);

A - 88.51. Increase efforts to effectively prevent trafficking in human beings for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour, including child prostitution (Republic of Moldova);

A - 88.52. Adopt all necessary measures to tackle the root causes of the problems of child prostitution, sexual tourism, use of children in pornography and trafficking in women, stepping up its efforts to improve the economic situation (Uruguay);

A - 88.53. Seriously address the issues of child pornography and human trafficking in girls and boys for sexual purposes, including by encouraging police and border forces to strengthen efforts at fighting these phenomena as well as seeking accountability where lack of state efforts at prosecution could amount to human rights violations (Sweden);

A - 88.54. Continue to accelerate efforts to resolve the situation in the Southern Border Provinces and ensure the reconciliation remains a priority (South Africa);

A - 88.55. Strengthen efforts to find a solution to the unrest in the southern border areas and ensure that justice is achieved for all sides (Qatar);

A - 88.56. Build on reconciliation among different sectors in the society, based on the principles of democracy, rule of law and tolerance, in order to facilitate the political and social stability and economic development (Viet Nam);

A - 88.57. Strengthen its efforts to build reconciliation among the social strata in the society, based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

A - 88.58. Continue pursuing efforts aimed at national reconciliation, including through the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Thailand (Malaysia);

A - 88.59. Continue its efforts to build reconciliation among different sectors in the society, based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law (Bhutan);

A - 88.60. Maintain its prioritisation of the reconciliation processes required to support positive human rights outcomes in the areas of personal liberty, including freedom of expression and freedom from reprisal and extra judicial punishment (New Zealand);

- A - 88.61. Pursue the process of reconciliation (Lebanon);
- A - 88.62. Continue to develop the judicial system in order to ensure respect for, and protection of citizens' rights (Oman);
- A - 88.63. Further accelerate the reform of the justice system to ensure equal treatment for all citizens while continuing to pay specific attention to women and children (Lebanon);
- A - 88.64. Accelerate the reform of the judicial system in order to ensure good governance and equality of treatment of people from different social classes (Qatar);
- A - 88.65. Continue monitoring and assessing closely the implementation of the Master Plan for the Administration of Justice, and the Strategic Plan for Development of Justice Process in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand (Malaysia);
- A - 88.66. Continue to take measures to ensure that alleged human rights violations by the police and security services are properly investigated and prosecuted (Austria);
- A - 88.67. Investigate allegations of human rights abuses by all parties in the southern border provinces of Thailand (Australia);
- A - 88.68. Promptly investigate all allegations of human rights violations, including in the three southernmost provinces, and bring perpetrators to justice (Canada);
- A - 88.69. Address the issue of impunity in certain cases and for certain parts of Thai society, not least by strengthening the independence of the Office of Prosecutor and the independence of the judiciary (Sweden);
- A - 88.70. Increase efforts to tackle corruption and impunity of State officials (Slovenia);
- A - 88.71. Ensure the rights of victims and families to justice and an effective remedy in law and ensure that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission be granted sufficient powers to complete its job effectively (United Kingdom);
- A - 88.72. Fully fund the TRCT's budget and staffing and to ensure it has sufficient powers and access to information to undertake its mandate (Australia);
- A - 88.73. Provide the TRCT with necessary power, sufficient resources, and the continued independence it requires to be effective (United States);
- A - 88.74. Ensure full cooperation with the TCRT by all branches of the Government (United States);
- A - 88.75. Permit the TCRT full access to assistance from the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, other United Nations agencies, foreign governments and human rights organizations (United States);
- A - 88.76. Consider developing a system of alternative sentencing to effectively reduce the number of women and children held in prison (Austria);
- A - 88.77. Review its penitentiary policy to become more gender-sensitive and child-friendly, taking on board the interests of mother-prisoners and their minor children (Slovakia);
- A - 88.78. Consider raising (from 7 years old) the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Brazil);
- A - 88.79. Ensure separation of juvenile offenders from adult inmates (Slovakia);
- A - 88.80. Address further the fundamental structural problem of social inequality and unequal access to opportunities and services of the poor and marginalized to enable the people to enjoy their rights as indicated in the reform programme and policies (Cambodia);
- A - 88.81. Continue applying the strategies and socio-economic development plans of the country,

particularly for reducing poverty (Cuba);

A - 88.82. Pursue National Economic and Social Development Plans aiming at supporting the poor and the disadvantaged to ensure adequate living standards for all the population (Algeria);

A - 88.83. Continue increasing and consolidating the successful social programmes developed to date, essential in the fight to reduce poverty and social exclusion, on the basis of a fair distribution of wealth that will enable the realization of the highest possible welfare for its people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 88.84. Continue with its efforts to promote and protect the right to work, the right to health and the right to education of its people in order to maintain an adequate standard of living for all (Brunei Darussalam);

A - 88.85. Continue its on-going positive efforts for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, and especially the priority given to health and education (Cuba);

A - 88.86. Ensure equal access to education, social security, health care and economic opportunities for women, including Muslim women and women entering early marriages (Slovenia); 1

A - 88.87. Continue to address remaining social inequalities and unequal access to opportunities and services by the poor and the marginalized (Bhutan);

A - 88.88. Continue improving the health security system to further minimize discrepancies and to provide equitable access (Sri Lanka);

A - 88.89. Continue to develop the health system so as to strengthen the enjoyment of the right to health in all segments of society (Saudi Arabia);

A - 88.90. Address the problems of maternal mortality and child malnutrition in remote areas of the country (Slovenia);

A - 88.91. Continue enhancing the quality of the access to education, including equal access to education for all children (Sri Lanka);

A - 88.92. Continue efforts to strengthen the right of education for all, focusing on poor populations in rural and distant areas (Saudi Arabia);

A - 88.93. Take measures with a view to preventing and combating of arbitrary arrest, violence, abuse and exploitation of migrants (Brazil);

A - 88.94. Strengthen law enforcement in order to provide adequate protection, guarantee the minimum wage and work safety, and to ensure equal access to health services and justice for migrant workers (Indonesia);

A - 88.95. Continue to focus its efforts on ensuring full protection of the human rights for all migrant and foreign workers, particularly to enhance their safety and welfare (Myanmar);

A - 88.96. Continue its efforts to promote and protect rights of migrants (Bangladesh);

A - 88.97. Continue efforts in protecting the interests of migrant workers, including through appropriate legislative measures (Nepal);

A - 88.98. Continue to strengthen cooperation with the High Commissioner for Refugees as well as donors and non-governmental organizations in order to provide necessary humanitarian aid and fundamental rights' protection to the displaced people hosted by the Kingdom of Thailand (Qatar);\

A - 88.99. Enable the participation of civil society and NGOs also in the follow-up process to this review (Austria);

A - 88.100. Translate into Thai and make public the recommendations received during its UPR and broadly engage civil society in the process of follow-up and implementation of accepted

recommendations (Canada).

89. The following recommendations will be examined by Thailand, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the nineteenth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2012:

A - 89.1. Study the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED); the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP2); the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT); the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP1); the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR); the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW); and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (OP-CRPD) (Argentina);

89.2. Ratify or accede as appropriate to

R - the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

A - CED,

R - OP-CAT and ICCPR-OP1 and ICCPR- OP2 (Uruguay);

89.3 Sign and ratify

A - CED,

R - ICCPR-OP1, ICCPR-OP2, OP-ICESCR and OP- CAT (Spain);

89.4. Ratify

A - CED and

R - the Optional Protocols to ICCPR and CAT (Austria);

89.5. Consider ratifying

A - the conventions on refugees and on stateless persons, OP-CAT and

R - the Rome Statute (Brazil);

R - 89.6. Consider acceding to the two Optional Protocols to the ICCPR (Hungary);

R - 89.7. Ratify the ICCPR-OP2 (Switzerland);

R - 89.8. Consider becoming a party to the ICRMW (Turkey);

R - 89.9. Consider future accession to the ICRMW (Philippines);

R - 89.10. Examine the possibility of ratifying the ICRMW (Algeria);

A - 89.11. Ratify the CED and investigate all allegations of forced disappearances (France);

A - 89.12. Sign and ratify promptly the CED (Nicaragua);

89.13. Sign and ratify both

A - CED and

R - the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at an early stage (Japan);

R - 89.14. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Austria);

R - 89.15. Accede to the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol as well as to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (France);

R - 89.16. Ratify the Convention on the Status of Refugees and its Optional Protocol (Switzerland);

R - 89.17. Ratify the Rome Statute (Hungary);

A - 89.18. Consider withdrawing its reservations to various human rights instruments (South Africa);

- R - 89.19. Repeal section 17 of the Emergency Decree (Switzerland);
- R - 89.20. Abolish provisions in the Martial Law Act and section 17 of the Emergency Decree which grant immunity for criminal and civil prosecution to State officials (Canada);
- R - 89.21. Consider reviewing security laws to ensure their conformity with international human rights standards (Brazil);
- A - 89.22. Issue a standing invitation to all Special Procedures, and establish a calendar (Spain);
- A - 89.23. Consider favourably the request for visits also by other mandate holders, including the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Norway);
- A - 89.24. Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Switzerland);
- A - 89.25. Invite the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, which could also promote the harmonization of the provisions of the Computer Crimes Act and their implementation in line with international human rights standards (Hungary);
- R - 89.26. Remove non-violent offenses from the categories subject to capital punishment (Hungary);
- R - 89.27. Enact legislation abolishing the death penalty as foreseen in the national human rights action plan and in any case review its imposition for offences related to drug trafficking (Turkey);
- R - 89.28. Commute death sentences and establish as soon as possible a moratorium on executions with a view to the definitive abolition of the death penalty (France);
- R - 89.29. Impose an immediate moratorium on the death penalty with a view of a complete abolition of capital punishment as outlined in the National Human Rights Action Plan (Slovakia);
- R - 89.30. Revert to the de facto moratorium of the death penalty, and foster the necessary public debate on this issue, as a previous step for the definitive abolishment of the death penalty (Spain);
- P - 89.31. Establish a moratorium on all the executions and, eventually, abolish death penalty (Switzerland);
- R - 89.32. Review the imposition of the death penalty (Slovenia);
- R - 89.33. Consider abolishing the death penalty (Brazil);
- R - 89.34. Consider the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);
- R - 89.35. Abolish totally the death penalty even in cases of serious offenses (Nicaragua);
- A - 89.36. Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate the abuse and sexual exploitation of children, corporal punishment,
R - the recruitment of children by armed groups and
A - to combat the worst forms of child labour (Uruguay);
- R - 89.37. End the recruitment of children and their participation in armed groups (Honduras);
- A - 89.38. Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);
- A - 89.39. Take immediate steps to improve the situation in Southern Thailand so the special security laws can be lifted (United Kingdom);
- A - 89.40. Ensure all allegations of extra-judicial killings by security personal over the past ten years are fully investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (New Zealand);
- A - 89.41. Take measures to request, without delay, the Armed Forces, security forces and other

governmental bodies to cooperate fully with official investigations on human rights abuses in any part of the national territory, as an integral part of the necessary establishment of a culture of responsibility on human rights among public authorities and state agents (Spain);

R - 89.42. Repeal “Decrees of exception” and

A - take all the necessary measures to fight against impunity for the perpetrators of human rights violations (France);

A - 89.43. Implement all the legal measures that can reveal the truth, punish those who are guilty and grant compensation to the victims in order to put an end to impunity (Switzerland);

A - 89.44. Strengthen the independence, effectiveness and resources of the Truth for Reconciliation Commission and

R - give it powers to subpoena and to protect witnesses to ensure that the whole truth is established (Norway);

R - 89.45. Pass a decree that recognizes to the Truth for Reconciliation Commission of Thailand the power to gather information from any public or private entity as well as to call all kinds of witnesses, A - providing it with all the material resources to ensure its independence and effectiveness (Spain);

R - 89.46. Repeal all relevant legal provisions with a view to eliminate excessive, unjustified detention without raising credible criminal charges and bringing a detainee before a judge in compliance with international fair trial standards (Slovakia);

A - 89.47. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 12 years, as recommended by the CRC, and enforce compulsory segregation of juveniles from adults in detention (Slovenia);

A - 89.48. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 12 years, in line with the recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Austria);

R - 89.49. Review security laws to ensure their conformity with the international human rights standards and in particular with regard to juvenile (alleged) offenders (Slovenia);

R - 89.50. Consider repealing criminal laws in favour of appropriate civil laws regarding freedom of expression, in accordance with relevant international human rights standards (Brazil);

R - 89.51. Work with the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression on reviewing the *lèse-majesté* and Computer Crimes laws to ensure that they cannot be exploited (United Kingdom);

R - 89.52. Reconsider the *lèse-majesté* and Computer Crime laws in the framework of a public debate open to everyone and transparent, in order to bring them into line with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);

R - 89.53. Reconsider criminal convictions handed down on the basis of *lèse-majesté* and the Computer Crimes laws when the conditions of a fair and equitable trial as defined by the international human rights law have not been met (France);

A - 89.54. Ensure that its legislation is consistent with international human rights law pertaining to freedom of expression (New Zealand);

A - 89.55. Ensure public and transparent proceedings in cases concerning violations of the *lèse-majesté* legislation and the 2007 Computer Crimes Act (Norway);

A - 89.56. Strengthen efforts to ensure adequate legal counselling for all persons charged for violations of the *lèse-majesté* legislation and the 2007 Computer Crimes Act (Norway);

R - 89.57. Undertake a thorough review of the relevant laws to safeguard the basic rights to freedom of opinion and expression (Norway);

R - 89.58. Consider repealing the *lèse-majesté* law so as to expand the freedom of opinion and expression to include full freedom of expression in relation to the monarchy (Slovenia);

R - 89.59. Address the issue of possible infringements of the right to freedom of expression, not least by evaluating the current legislation and its consequences in the form of high rates of convictions (Sweden);

R - 89.60. Lift all restrictions on the media which violate the constitutionally recognized right to the freedom of expression and establish a calendar for the revision of norms such as the Emergency Decree of the Public Administration in Emergency Situations, the 2007 Computer Crimes Act and article 112 of the Penal Code which defines the crime of *lèse-majesté* tied to the concept of national security (Spain);

R - 89.61. Continue to carry out comprehensive reviews and studies of the relevant laws in order to ensure the fulfilment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to peaceful assembly, in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments to which Thailand is a party (Indonesia);

R - 89.62. Reconsider decrees and laws in force which limit freedoms of expression and assembly (such as Article 112 of the Penal Code and the Computer Crimes Act (2007) (Switzerland);

R - 89.63. Engage in a review of special security laws, with a view to amending legislation and regulations which restrict or deny freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly that are inconsistent with obligations under international law, including the Internal Security Act, the Computer Crimes Act, the Emergency Decree, the Official Information Act, and *lèse-majesté* provisions (Canada);

R - 89.64. Ensure, through legislative reforms, that protection and promotion of laws of freedom of expression as well as of peaceful assembly and association are guaranteed for all inhabitants of the country (Switzerland);

A - 89.65. Apply a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights approach to guarantee access of all sex workers, as well as their clients and clients' spouses and partners, to adequate health services and sexual education (Finland);

A - 89.66. Strengthen the legal rights framework and enforcement of these rights for migrants, asylum seekers and victims of trafficking (Canada);

A - 89.67. Establish a long term policy for addressing migrant workers (United Kingdom);

A - 89.68. Ensure migrants found at sea are afforded the full measures of protection they are entitled to under international law (New Zealand);

R - 89.69. Reverse current practices regarding the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and migrant workers (Slovakia);

R - 89.70. Become a party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol;

A - ensure respect for the principle of *non-refoulement* with respect to asylum seekers and refugees; avoid a premature move to close camps on the Western border while conditions for voluntary, safe and dignified return do not exist; and meet the protection needs of vulnerable peoples, such as the Rohingya, in accordance with international law (Canada);

A - 89.71. Refrain from the *refoulement* of asylum-seekers (Brazil);

A - 89.72. Facilitate the access to asylum procedures

R - as well as to UNHCR

A - in order to guarantee an international protection to asylum seekers (Switzerland).

Voluntary Pledges & Commitments Made By Thailand in the Framework of the UPR

Document A/HRC/WG.6/12/THA/1:

- Thailand is also committed to the implementation of its human rights pledges which have already

been translated into an action plan with a follow-up mechanism. International standards reflected in international human rights instruments have become benchmarks for drafting of laws and policies on human rights protection for the people.

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- Thailand will become a party to the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, ILO Conventions No. 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise and No. 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining.
- Thailand will withdraw its reservation to article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It will also withdraw the interpretative declarations to articles 6 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Thailand will amend its laws to be more in alignment with international human rights instruments, which includes ensuring that criminal laws are aligned with the Convention against Torture and the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and improving the laws to better protect women and children.
- Thailand will issue a standing invitation to all the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
- Thailand will accelerate efforts to reform the justice system and strengthen law enforcement.
- Thailand will enhance human rights protection for migrant workers and will redouble its efforts to prevent human trafficking, especially through enhancing the labour inspection system.
- Thailand will promote the right to education for disadvantaged and marginalized children so that these children are able to access education for all on an equal basis with others.
- Thailand will strengthen the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

Notes:

1 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Ensure equal access to education, social security, health care and economic opportunities for all, including Muslim women and women entering early marriages (Slovenia)”.

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