



GLOBAL
DETENTION
PROJECT



CrCF | CROSS CULTURAL
FOUNDATION

มูลนิธิผสานวัฒนธรรม

THAILAND: CONCERNING ISSUES RELATED TO IMMIGRATION DETENTION

JOINT SUBMISSION TO THE UNIVERSAL
PERIODIC REVIEW

*5Rd SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING
GROUP (NOVEMBER 2026)*

SUBMITTED: APRIL 2026

ABOUT THE GLOBAL DETENTION PROJECT (GDP)

The Global Detention Project (GDP) is committed to ending arbitrary and harmful migration-related detention practices around the world, and to ensuring respect for the fundamental human rights of all migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. To achieve this, we seek to:

- Increase public knowledge and awareness of immigration detention policies.
- Expand coverage of immigration detention by human rights monitoring bodies and other international agencies.
- Expand partnerships with local and international civil society organisations working to end arbitrary and harmful immigration detention practices.
- Strategically target research and advocacy so that it effectively challenges arbitrary and harmful detention laws and policies.

ABOUT THE CROSS CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Founded in 2002, the Cross Cultural Foundation (CrCF) is a Thailand-based nonprofit foundation working to ensure equal access to justice for all people in Thailand by monitoring and investigating human rights abuses; advocating for and promoting a vision of justice that empowers people to understand and realize their rights; and the direct protection of human rights through legal strategies. Within this integrated purview, CrCF has focused on initiatives that enhance access to justice for Thai citizens as well as indigenous and minority populations, including migrant workers, refugees or defenders in exile, stateless persons, and victims of conflict; the prevention of torture of human rights defenders; and providing free legal aid and tangible assistance to vulnerable groups in Thailand's southern border provinces. We work closely with international human rights networks to empower and include indigenous and minority populations.

THAILAND

JOINT SUBMISSION TO THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW, 53RD SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP (NOVEMBER 2026)

CONCERNING ISSUES RELATED TO IMMIGRATION DETENTION

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This submission for the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Thailand has been prepared by the Global Detention Project (GDP) and the Cross Cultural Foundation (CrCF).
- 1.2 The [Global Detention Project](#) (GDP) is a non-profit organisation based in Geneva that promotes the human rights of people who have been detained for reasons related to their non-citizen status. The [Cross Cultural Foundation](#) (CrCF) is a Thailand-based non-profit foundation working to ensure equal access to justice for all people in Thailand by monitoring and investigating human rights abuses.
- 1.3 This submission focuses on human rights concerns with respect to the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers—in particular, their vulnerability to arrest, detention, and deportation.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE THIRD CYCLE

- 2.1 During the 3rd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (39th session, November 2021), Thailand supported several recommendations relevant to the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers, including:

52.70 Provide health-care services to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in detention centres

52.78 Stop immediately the return of refugees from Myanmar in view of the severe risk that it implies for their lives and integrity in the current circumstances in that country.

52.79 Implement legal measures to ensure proper protection of refugees and asylum seekers

- 2.2 The country, meanwhile, “noted” recommendations that it ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

- 2.3** During the review, the Working Group highlighted Thailand’s reported efforts to improve conditions of immigration detention centres worldwide, and that a new facility was being constructed to provide more space and reduce congestion.

3. RELEVANT UPR RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THAILAND TO OTHER STATES

- 3.1** The GDP and CrCF note that, during previous UPR cycles, Thailand has made numerous recommendations to other countries—some of which are directly relevant to its own immigration enforcement practices.
- 3.2** Concerning the issue of children in detention, Thailand has urged other countries on at least four occasions to ensure that children are not detained. However, recent evidence reveals that Thailand itself continues to detain migrant, refugees, and asylum-seeking children (see 4.a Conditions in Detention).

May 2021: Recommendation to Denmark: “Step up its efforts to refrain from placing asylum-seeking children awaiting deportation in detention and consider utilizing alternatives to detention for them and for those unaccompanied children in immigration cases.”

January 2021: Recommendation to Australia: “Continue its efforts in adopting a human-rights based approach to migration and border management and consider utilizing alternatives to detention for migrant children.”

November 2020: Recommendation to the United States: “Increase its efforts to protect migrants, especially those in vulnerable groups, including by seeking alternatives to detention for migrant children and ensuring access to basic services.”

May 2019: Recommendation to Portugal: “Take measures to end detention or refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant children and adopt alternatives to detention that adhere to the best interests of the child and are in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.”

- 3.3** Concerning the conditions in which migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers are detained—an area of significant concern in Thailand (see 4.a Conditions in Detention)—Thailand has itself urged other countries to improve their detention conditions. In November 2020, it recommended that Libya “*Step up efforts to protect migrants and displaced persons by ensuring access to health-care services and improving the condition of detention shelters and continue to work with other stakeholders to support safe, orderly and regular migration.*”
- 3.4** Thailand has also issued recommendations regarding the need to respect the principle of non-refoulement, despite its own breaches of this obligation. In November 2019, it recommended that Italy “*Observe the principle of non-refoulement and provide humanitarian protection for all migrants, especially for those who are not eligible for refugee status but unable to return home.*”

4. MIGRATION AND DETENTION UPDATES SINCE THE THIRD CYCLE

4.a Conditions in Detention

- 4.a.1** The February 2019 Guidelines on Admission, Control, and Supervision of Foreign Nationals—drafted to ensure that the treatment of detainees meets UN standards and complies with the country’s Royal Decree on Good Governance—provide important rights and protections for immigration detainees. These include requirements for the Immigration Bureau to provide three nutritional meals a day and to ensure adequate drinking water; the right for detainees to communicate with their families, lawyers, or embassies via public telephones and the postal service (at their own expense); the provision of a “Detainee Handbook” explaining legal rights and complain channels; access to the news through newspapers and/or television; legal assistance through the provision of a law library and interpreters to assist those who do not speak Thai; regular health screenings; the provision of adequate sanitation and ventilation throughout facilities; and strict separation of detainees based on gender, criminal histories, and/or contagious diseases.
- 4.a.2** Despite these formal commitments and safeguards—as well as the country’s support of recommendation 52.70 (regarding health care provision in detention)—serious concerns remain regarding the conditions in which migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers are deprived of their liberty in the country.
- 4.a.3** In 2024, a group of UN experts including the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment voiced their alarm regarding the detention conditions experienced by 43 Uyghurs for a decade inside the [Suan Phlu IDC](#), describing them as “life-threatening.”ⁱⁱ The UN experts noted that access to health care was “inconsistent and insufficient,” with some detainees reportedly denied any access to health care “despite their pleas.” As a result, they stated, many detainees “developed serious health problems since being in detention or have experienced a worsening of pre-existing conditions, including those with chronic diseases. These included bowel cancer, heart and lung disease, high blood pressure, and skin conditions. Since 2014, five Uyghur detainees, including two 2, have reportedly died in Thai immigration Detention Centres.”ⁱⁱ
- 4.a.4** Others, including the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), have similarly continued to criticise authorities’ failures in providing adequate medical care—noting deaths due to inadequate medical care or authorities’ failure to respond to medical emergencies appropriately. According to FIDH, at least nine detainees died between 2014 and 2024.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 4.a.5** As well as issues relating to medical care, observers have also continued to document serious rights concerns including verbal mistreatment; sexual harassment; the use of ankle shackles to punish detainees; overcrowding; lack of privacy; insufficient toilet availability; infrequent access to running water; poor quality and nutritionally inadequate food; limited—if any—ability to communicate with the outside world; little time outside cells, including for children; and authorities’ failure to provide detainees with information about their rights—including the right to make complaints.

- 4.a.6** Particular observations include:

- Just one squat toilet for a cell holding 24 people (including pregnant women and children) at the Detention Center for Mothers and Children^{iv};
- Detainees prevented from spending any time outside of their cells at the Bang Khen IDC^v;
- Suan Plu’s “completely inadequate” healthcare system, with insufficient personnel for the detainee population, and no systematic programme for screening and monitoring detainees’ health^{vi};
- Arbitrary restrictions on Uyghur and Rohingya detainees’ right to visitations and connection with the outside world;^{vii} and
- Concerns regarding outdated, substandard, and overcrowded facilities at Suan Phlu, and lack of clarity from the Immigration Bureau regarding funding for the establishment of a new facility in Pathum Thani province. The Human Rights Commissioner noted that “If the number of irregular migrants continues to rise, as projected by the Immigration Bureau, there is a significant risk of overcrowding in detention facilities. This, in turn, could lead to broader negative impacts, particularly concerning the health, safety, and physical well-being of detainees.”^{viii}

4.b Legal Measures to Protect Refugees and Asylum Seekers

4.b.1 In October 2022, the Thai government published the *Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act*. As well as criminalising torture; cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; and enforced disappearance, the law also introduced various safeguards such as the requirement to record detentions (Section 23) and codified the principle of non-refoulement (Section 13).

4.b.2 While this Act represents an important step forwards, refugees and asylum seekers continue to remain vulnerable to various rights violations due to the lack of a comprehensive asylum law and the country’s continued failure to sign the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol. In particular, refugees and asylum seekers continue to be classified as “illegal aliens” under the 1979 *Immigration Act*—rather than vulnerable individuals in need of protection—leaving them in a precarious legal state, vulnerable to arrest and detention.

4.b.3 The *Immigration Act* remains the country’s principal source of legislation concerning non-nationals, and is notably strict, providing for indefinite detention “at any location,” with the foreign national bearing the costs of their detention (Article 54 states: “the authorised officer may detain the foreign national at any location for as long as necessary, with the foreign national bearing the costs of this detention”), as well as criminal sanctions for irregular entry and stay (Article 81). Children and victims of trafficking, as well as refugees and asylum seekers, are not protected from detention—and their detention is regularly documented.

4.b.4 Under this Act, authorities also have the power to detain “illegal aliens” indefinitely until they can be deported. For refugees and stateless persons who cannot safely return to their home countries (such as Uyghurs, Montagnards, or North Koreans), this results in years—sometimes over a decades—of “waiting” in cramped, prison-like conditions.^{ix}

4.b.5 Although Thailand introduced the *National Screening Mechanisms (NSM)* a 2019 Cabinet Resolution to distinguish “protected persons” from other non-nationals, its implementation remains limited and slow, and it does not yet function as a full asylum system. Critically, the NSM does not provide automatic protection from arrest or detention under the *Immigration Act B.E. 2522 (1979)*, meaning that individuals

undergoing screening may still be detained. In practice, access to the NSM has been inconsistent, and many refugees—particularly those already in detention—face barriers to entering the process.

4.b.6 Also in 2019, the Thai government adopted a *Memorandum of Understanding on the Determination of Measures and Approaches Alternative to Detention of Children in Immigration Detention Centres*, however its implementation has been uneven. In practice, some children have been released into community-based care or to another relative. However, families are often separated, or parents remain detained.^x

4.c Returns to Myanmar and China

4.c.1 Although Thailand supported recommendations during the third cycle to immediately stop the return of refugees to Myanmar and introduced legislation codifying the principle of non-refoulement (the *Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act*), refugees from Myanmar have continued to face arrest, detention, and deportation since 2021.

4.c.2 Observers, including Human Rights Watch^{xi} and the Cross Cultural Foundation, have continued to document pushbacks to Myanmar—as well as the deportation of Uyghurs to China. As Human Rights Watch noted in 2025:

“Mass deportations of Myanmar nationals, including children, continue across the country, without regard to the risk they might face. One woman said that despite paying for herself and her 12-year-old niece, the Thai immigration authorities arrested them both, held them in a detention facility for nine days, and then deported them to Myanmar.”

4.c.3 In one particular case documented by CrCF,^{xii} a monk from Myanmar was arrested on 13 January 2026 by Thai state officials, forced to renounce the monkhood and monastic discipline, and threatened with removal to Myanmar (despite the threat of persecution he faces in Myanmar, and his request for international protection in Thailand). Fortunately, lawyers were able to intervene and prevent his deportation, but his case demonstrates the ongoing risks faced by Myanmar nationals in Thailand.

4.c.4 Deportations to China are also a current concern. In February 2025, for example, Thai authorities forcibly deported 40 Uyghur men—who had spent a decade in Thai immigration detention facilities—to China.^{xiii} Since then, family members have not heard any information about their whereabouts. Commenting on the case, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that: “This violated the principle of non-refoulement for which there is a complete prohibition in cases where there is a real risk of torture, ill-treatment, or other irreparable harm upon their return.”^{xiv}

5. ADDITIONAL CONCERNS

5.a Transnational Repression: Collaboration with Vietnamese Authorities

5.a.1 In 2025, Thai authorities carried out numerous large-scale operations targeting Vietnamese refugees and asylum seekers, resulting in the detention of significant numbers of Hmong and Montagnard individuals, including UNHCR-registered refugees awaiting asylum processing.^{xv}

5.a.2 According to Human Rights Watch, increased cooperation between Thai and Vietnamese authorities has seen Vietnamese officials operating inside Thai detention centres. Former detainees have described interrogations by Vietnamese police, as well as threats of forced repatriation, and requests that Thai authorities prolong detention until refugees agreed to return to Viet Nam.^{xvi} In one specific case—on 6 March, Thai police arrested and detained the Vietnamese anti-corruption activist, Le Chi Thanh, in Suan Phlu IDC. Amnesty notes that it “received credible reports that personnel from the Embassy of Viet Nam in Thailand undertook a visit to the IDC on the same day.”^{xvii}

5.a.3 Previously, in December 2025, UN experts expressed alarm at the forced return of the Montagnard activist Y Quynh Bdap to Viet Nam, warning that “his return exposes him to a serious risk of torture or other ill-treatment, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and other grave human rights violations.”^{xviii}

5.b Criminalisation of Irregular Migration

5.b.1 Thailand’s *Immigration Act* continues to provide criminal sanctions for irregular entry and stay. According to Article 81, “Any alien who is in the Kingdom without permission, or whose permission has expired or been revoked, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding 20,000 baht, or both.” This places the country at odds with international human rights standards, such as Article 31 of the Refugee Convention.

5.b.2 More recently, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted in its Joint General Recommendation no.39 (/no.8 with the UN Committee on Migrant Workers) that: “The Committees reaffirm the principle of non-criminalization of irregular migration. The irregular entry, transit or stay of migrants cannot be considered a crime. The criminalization of irregular migration will therefore always exceed the legitimate interests of States in governing human mobility. Such situations can solely be considered administrative infractions.”^{xix}

5.c Transparency and Oversight

5.c.1 As of 2026, Thailand operates 22 immigration detention facilities (IDCs). However, authorities do not release publicly available information regarding the locations of such facilities, or data regarding immigration detainees. Thus, as the International Federation for Human Rights has noted, “obtaining reliable and up-to-date information about IDCs and conditions in these facilities is extremely difficult.”^{xx}

5.c.2 Independent human rights organisations and journalists are routinely denied access to IDCs. Instead, monitoring is primarily restricted to UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), although even their access is often limited to specific facilities (like Suan Phlu in Bangkok) or subject to strict government approval.

5.c.3 Journalists face near-total barriers to entry. Direct reporting from inside IDCs is virtually non-existent, forcing the media to rely on leaked information or interviews with recently released or bailed detainees.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS MECHANISMS

6.1 In recent years, various international rights mechanisms have issued important recommendations related to Thailand’s treatment of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. The GDP and CrCF wish to highlight the following in particular:

- In 2025, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Thailand to “*Amend the Immigration Act; establish a national asylum system that is compliant with international standards; provide protection and access to justice and basic services to asylum-seeking and refugee women; systematically assess their individual risks and specific needs, and implement the measures and guidelines to prevent mothers and their children from being held in immigration detention centres.*”^{xxi}
- In 2024, the UN Committee against Torture called on Thailand to: “*33 (a) Ensure that administrative detention is applied only as a last resort, when determined to be strictly necessary and proportionate in the light of an individual’s circumstances and for as short a period as possible, with regular judicial review, both procedurally and upon application. The State party should also intensify its efforts to expand its application of non-custodial measures and ensure that children and families with children are not detained solely on the basis of their immigration status. (b) Ensure that its legislation, including the Immigration Act B.E. 2522 (1979), conforms with international standards that prohibit criminal prosecution and indefinite detention for irregular entry. (c) Ensure that the regime and conditions of immigration detention are fully compliant with international standards and designed in a manner befitting the status of persons who have not been criminally convicted or who have served their criminal sentences.*”^{xxii}
- In 2022, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that “*State party take legislative measures for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, and ensure in law and practice full respect for the principle of non-refoulement. The Committee also recommends that the State party take the measures necessary to develop alternatives to the detention of undocumented migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, including children, and ensure that living conditions in places of detention are adequate and in accordance with international standards.*”^{xxiii}

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FOURTH CYCLE

7.1 In light of the above information, the GDP and CrCF encourage Thailand to:

- 7.1.1** Ensure that immigration detention is only used as a measure of last resort, when it is necessary and proportionate, and for the shortest period of time.
- 7.1.2** Take legislative measures to ensure that vulnerable individuals—including asylum seekers, refugees, children, and victims of trafficking—are not detained as a result of their migration status. Authorities should also amend the Immigration Law to decriminalise irregular entry and stay.
- 7.1.3** Amend the *Immigration Act B.E. 2522 (1979)* to establish a statutory maximum period for immigration detention. In cases where deportation is not possible

within a reasonable timeframe—particularly for refugees and stateless persons—authorities must order their release into the community with appropriate legal status.

- 7.1.4** Ensure that all persons seeking asylum are guaranteed unhindered access to asylum procedures and appropriate reception systems. Authorities must also cease all forced removals and pushbacks to countries where individuals may face persecution, torture, or other serious human rights violations, in line with the principle of non-refoulement.
- 7.1.5** Address, as a matter of urgent priority, conditions concerns in all immigration detention facilities, ensuring that detainees have adequate access to health care services and that conditions comply with international standards.
- 7.1.6** Ensure access to independent monitors and observers, and ensure that disaggregated data on the number of migrants who are detained—and the locations of all immigration detention facilities—is made publicly available.
- 7.1.7** Fully implement the *[Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act](#)* within all immigration facilities, specifically ensuring that Section 13 (non-refoulement), Section 22 (mandatory audio and video recording of all arrests and throughout the duration of detention), Section 24 (the right of relatives and lawyers to access information about the detainee's location and status) and other preventive measures are strictly enforced in IDCs.
- 7.1.8** Strictly prohibit the practice of transnational repression, including coerced or forced returns, or informal extraditions, of foreign dissidents and asylum seekers.

ENDNOTES

-
- ⁱ UN Special Procedures, “Communication to the Government of Thailand, Ref: AL THA 2/2024,” 22 February 2024, <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=28775>
- ⁱⁱ UN Special Procedures, “Communication to the Government of Thailand, Ref: AL THA 2/2024,” 22 February 2024, <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=28775>
- ⁱⁱⁱ International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), “Out of Sight: Human Rights Violations in Thailand’s Immigration Detention Centers,” October 2024, https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/out_of_sight_-_human_rights_violations_in_thailand_s_idcs.pdf
- ^{iv} International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), “Out of Sight: Human Rights Violations in Thailand’s Immigration Detention Centers,” October 2024, https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/out_of_sight_-_human_rights_violations_in_thailand_s_idcs.pdf
- ^v International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), “Out of Sight: Human Rights Violations in Thailand’s Immigration Detention Centers,” October 2024, https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/out_of_sight_-_human_rights_violations_in_thailand_s_idcs.pdf
- ^{vi} National Human Rights Commission, “Inspection Report of the National Human Rights Commission,” 24 October 2025, <https://static.nhrc.or.th/file/content/pdf/31321/167-1725528565.pdf>
- ^{vii} National Human Rights Commission, “Inspection Report of the National Human Rights Commission,” 24 October 2025, <https://static.nhrc.or.th/file/content/pdf/31321/167-1725528565.pdf>
- ^{viii} National Human Rights Commission, “Inspection Report of the National Human Rights Commission,” 24 October 2025, <https://static.nhrc.or.th/file/content/pdf/31321/167-1725528565.pdf>
- ^{ix} FIDH, “Thailand: New report reveals conditions in the most secretive places of detention,” 29 October 2024, <https://www.fidh.org/en/region/asia/thailand/thailand-new-report-reveals-conditions-in-the-most-secretive-places>
- ^x Human Rights Watch, “Thailand: Cambodian Refugees Forcibly Returned,” 29 November 2024, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/11/29/thailand-cambodian-refugees-forcibly-returned>
- ^{xi} Human Rights Watch, “‘I’ll Never Feel Secure,’ Undocumented and Exploited: Myanmar Nationals in Thailand,” 14 July 2025, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2025/07/14/ill-never-feel-secure/undocumented-and-exploited-myanmar-nationals-in-thailand>
- ^{xii} Cross Cultural Foundation, “CrCF and HRLA petition to investigate the arrest and halt the deportation of a famous Myanmar nationality monk at high risk of being pushed back to face peril persecution in Myanmar,” 14 January 2026, <https://crcfthailand.org/en/2026/01/14/62070/>
- ^{xiii} The Guardian, “Thailand Condemned for ‘Shameful’ Mass Deportation of Uyghur Refugees to China,” 3 March 2025, <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2025/mar/03/thailand-condemned-for-shameful-mass-deportation-of-uyghur-refugees-to-china>
- ^{xiv} UN News, “UN Agencies Condemn Thailand’s Deportation of Uyghurs to China,” 27 February 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/02/1160586>
- ^{xv} CSW, “70 Vietnamese Montagnard Refugees Detained in Thailand,” 30 October 2025, <https://www.csw.org.uk/2025/10/30/press/6651/article.htm>
- ^{xvi} Human Rights Watch, “Thailand: Vietnamese Refugees at Risk from Hanoi,” 13 November 2025, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/11/13/thailand-vietnamese-refugees-at-risk-from-hanoi>
- ^{xvii} Amnesty International, “Thailand: Authorities Must Immediately Release Vietnamese Activist Detained in Alarming Transnational Repression,” 11 March 2026, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2026/03/thailand-authorities-must-immediately-release-vietnamese-activist-detained-in-alarming-transnational-repression/>

^{xviii} OHCHR, “UN Experts Alarmed by Y Quynh Bdap’s Extradition by Thailand to Viet Nam,” 3 December 2025, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/12/un-experts-alarmed-y-quynh-bdaps-extradition-thailand-viet-nam>

^{xix} UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Joint General Recommendation No. 39 (2025) of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and General Comment No. 8 (2025) of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on Thematic Guidelines for Eradicating Xenophobia Towards Migrants and Others Perceived as Such, CERD/C/GC/39-CMW/C/GC/8, 3 February 2026, <https://docs.un.org/en/CMW/C/GC/8>

^{xx} International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), “Out of Sight: Human Rights Violations in Thailand’s Immigration Detention Centers,” October 2024, https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/out_of_sight_-_human_rights_violations_in_thailand_s_idcs.pdf

^{xxi} UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, “Concluding Observations on the Eight Periodic Report of Thailand,” 10 July 2025, <https://docs.un.org/en/CEDAW/C/THA/CO/8>

^{xxii} UN Committee against Torture, “Concluding Observations on the Second Periodic Report of Thailand,” 9 December 2024, <https://docs.un.org/en/CAT/C/THA/CO/2>

^{xxiii} UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, “Concluding Observations on the Combined Fourth to Eighth Reports of Thailand,” 10 February 2022, <https://docs.un.org/en/CERD/C/THA/CO/4-8>