

Executive Summary
Reports on the Appraisal of
Human Rights Situations in Thailand
and on the Performance of NHRCT in the year 2013

The preparation of the Reports on Appraisal of Human Rights Situations in Thailand and on the Performance of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT) for the year 2013 is one of mandates of NHRCT, in accordance with the National Human Rights Commission Act, B.E. 2542 (1999), Section 15 (6) and (7). The NHRCT is required to make the reports for the appraisal of situation on human rights in Thailand and submits it to the Cabinet, the Parliament and the public, for information and acknowledgement.

This report is composed of two main parts, as: Part 1: The Appraisal of Human Rights Situations in Thailand in 2013; and Part 2: The Performance of NHRCT in the year 2013.

Part 1: The Report on Appraisal of Human Rights Situations in Thailand in 2013 is based upon the human rights situations in the Country. NHRCT had carried out fact-finding processes relating to human rights cases in 2013 and then analyzed all information to see how the State performed its duties on human rights promotion and protection. The principal components of situation analysis comprised the human rights violations occurred, causes, solutions and the State's response to incidents with protection of human rights for the public. If the State had low performance, NHRCT, as a mechanism monitoring the delivery of duties of the State towards human rights promotion and protection, shall offer recommendations with preventive measures and solutions guaranteed under the Constitution and International Obligations to the Government

and its agencies. The NHRCT undertook two principal frameworks to assess and analyze the human rights situation in Thailand as follows:

First, various rights are protected under the domestic laws of Thailand. The State has her duty to promote and protect the rights of people guaranteed under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2550 (2007), and the rights that the State is obliged to protect, respect and fulfill under the International Obligations, the rights that appear in the International Human Rights Treaties. Thailand is now a State Party to seven International Human Rights Treaties out of nine Treaties as follows:

1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
2. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);
4. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESRC);
5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD);
6. Convention against Torture and Other Cruelty, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT);
7. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD);

Thailand has not ratified another two International Treaties of Human Rights yet which are:

1. Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance;
2. Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrants Workers and Member of their Families;

Also include the four Protocols which Thailand has accessed:

1. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
2. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;
3. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict;
4. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Complaint Process;

In addition to those International Human Rights Treaties and their Optional Protocols, Thailand has also ratified the International Labor Organization Conventions (ILO Conventions) relating to spectrum of rights of workers.

Second, the framework about the role of the State to promote and protect human rights in accordance with international laws, which comprises of the duty to respect (Obligation to respect), the duty to protect (Obligation to protect) and the responsibility for the effect in practice (Obligation to fulfill).

To assess the situation of human rights in Thailand in 2013, there are distinctive human rights incidents as follows.

2.1 Civil and Political Rights.

2.1.1 Freedom of Opinion and Political Rights.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) clearly stipulate the scope and principles of interference committed by the Government with the limit of people's freedom. If the demonstrators exercise their rights and freedom, and such practices violated the rights

and freedom of others, or it is repugnant to the Constitution, or it is contrary to the morals, the Government can intervene by limiting the expression on their liberty. But the restriction may be imposed under virtue of law, specifically enacted for the purpose of public assembling and for securing public convenience in the use of public places. The Government has to keep peace and order when the Country is in a State of War, or when a State of Emergency or Martial Law is declared. So there is the limitation on the freedom of assembly, the Government can undertake this power with limit in accordance with the Constitution. The freedom of assembly needs to be exercised with caution, not against the law and not effect to rights and freedom of other persons. If the rally is considered to be against the law then the existing legislation can be adopted by the Government to control the crowd.

In the event that a person or group of persons had done criminal offenses during the rally, it is necessary for the Government to adopt a special law to control the situation and keep peace and order of the Nation. The Internal Security Act, B.E. 2551 (2008) has set the conditions and rules to give power to the authorities under the law adopted in special circumstances. In the event of an impact on the internal security but there is no need to declare a State of Emergency, and the events are likely to exist for a long time. So the exercise of power of the Government to control an assembly of such events, under the Internal Security Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), the Government shall control an assembly as stipulated under the law and be aware of the precautions and assembly. The appropriate exercises of power upon the International Standards shall be undertaken on step-by-step basis, starting from the light to heavy measures, with the aim to dissolve the mass demonstration in non-violation manners and these shall be strictly conducted in compliance with the provisions of the law.

In 2013, there were several political demonstrations and unrests including the cordon-off towards the Government House and the Police Command Office, during 1st to 3rd December 2013, including the Election Protest Rally at the Thai - Japanese Sports Center in Dindaeng district, Bangkok on 26th December 2013. The Government had performed with the band by negligence, later on these incidents led to violations with loss of life and damages of properties of those joining demonstrations and the public in general. These actions affected the rights and freedoms of the people which the Government cannot deny the responsibilities. Moreover, by the Constitution and other legal requirements, it is the duty of the Government to provide and retain the welfare to and of the public. The Government therefore is requested to give completely and thoroughly appropriate helps and remedial to those facing losses and damages with suffers from the incidents.

2.1.2 Freedom of Expression of the People and the Journalists.

According to the Constitution stipulated that the free expression of opinions of the public with broadcasting or publishing of news and information from the media is entitled as “Freedom of Expression” with exercise of the people and media, but without violation to the others. In accordance with the situation in which the journalists were threatened to death and injuries, the Government shall provide the protection with security for journalists carrying-out their roles. Meanwhile, the journalists themselves are also required to present news and information by adhering to the ethical framework of their profession. They should not present the news and information with bias or prejudice that might lead to or fuel the conflict in Thai society.

In reference to an idea of the Government to scrutinize messages posted on social media and the “LINE” program, this shall be implemented with carefulness and under the Constitution and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. People have rights to express their opinions without the intervention of the Government, but they shall be aware of human dignity, rights and liberties of other people guaranteed by the provisions of the Constitution and the freedom of communication under the law. So the journalist should have freedom to express their opinions without infringement to rights of others. If the Government itself had violated on the rights of people, the Government shall be prosecuted by law. In fact, the Government has many ways of investigation, it’s not necessary to investigate through the “LINE” program. If the Government Officials examine and control the usage of the “LINE” program without the authorization of the Court, the action deems unlawful.

2.1.3 The Migration of the Rohingya to Thailand.

Thailand needs to provide human rights protection for the Rohingya, who had migrated to Thailand, according to the Human Rights Principles, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. But there may be limited of the detention facility and budget for meals which will cause the unsuitable situation of long detention. Therefore, the Government must take into account such problems and accelerate the solutions according to the Human Rights and Humanitarian Principles by providing the appropriate facility.

Moreover, the Government should coordinate the Country of Origin of Rohingya such as Myanmar and Bangladesh to continue to prove their citizenship or even to prepare for their return to. The Government should also co-ordinate and cooperate with other Governments involved with the

same problem in the Region, in order to find ways to resolve the problem of Rohingya . In addition, they should also work with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to pinpoint the Rohingya's status by using the same standards as other nationalities. The Government should also cooperate with the United Nations (UN) and other International Organizations to fully involve and participate in assisting the Rohingya. Another important problem is the trafficking in person; the Government shall suppress and eliminate the human trafficking and smuggling network which includes Thai officials and brokers fabricated in Thailand, Myanmar and Bangladesh, in order to stop the trafficking and violation against Rohingya to Thailand.

2.1.4 The Right to Safety on the Road.

The Right to safety on the road in Thailand is currently said to be on very low threshold. There are 63 people in average to be daily killed in the road accidents. Losses occurred as the neglect of the duties of the concerned staff, they are not able to manage the sufficient safety to guarantee the safety of life and properties on the road. As well as, the public had never claimed any action to protect the rights to safety. On the contrary with other countries in the Asian region and neighboring countries, such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore which had managed to prevent and reduce problems of the road accidents since the last 10 years, Thailand has yet to come up with concrete actions.

The Government shall seriously focus on safety of the public on the road. This focus must not less than the focus over the losses caused by the disaster, crime or terrorism, etc. The Government should allocate adequate budget and resources for implementation of the road safety, and give priority to the law enforcement.

2.2 The Rights to Judicial Process

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2550 (2007) provides protection of the rights and freedoms in souls and bodies, Freedom of movement, Liberty of dwelling and the individual property rights by requiring states to implement policies based on the justice system in three main points, as: (1) the operational supervision and law enforcement of Government officers; (2) the protection of rights and freedoms of persons; and (3) the law on establishment of legal and judicial reform organization in order to ensure the protection of rights of persons not to be affected by the State's judicial process. The Government had announced in the Parliament to continually develop the policy of the justice system, legal issues and law enforcement to ensure effectiveness and in consistency with human rights principles.

Last year in 2013, the situation of right to judicial process is progressive; the Government has prioritized the proposals to abolish the use of restraints on inmates of local and international organizations. The measure was taken to unshackle prisoners for the first time on 15 May 2013 at Bangkwang Central Prison, Nonthaburi province. The Government recognizes the importance and respects the principles of human dignity. The actions of Government in this matter will be brought into action that covers all detention and prison facilities in Thailand where require all the sectors to support.

In addition, the Government also initiated the concept and operation on abolition of capital punishment and introduced them into a National Human Rights Master Plan No. 3 (during 2014 - 2018) with modification of the sentence with life imprisonment instead. These actions are considered to be actions in consistent with human rights principles, in accordance with the Constitution, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the respect of

human dignity without derogation of right to life, especially by actions taken by the Government itself. The Government is supposed to seek the operation on punitive measures to the person committing offense under the Criminal Law to effectively reduce the number of crimes.

For what is a regression of the human rights situation in the judiciary in Thailand is to enforce the provisions of the Internal Security Act, B.E. 2551 (2008) which the Government announced law enforcement on October 9, 2013 by the Act. It is considered a special legislation and defining the officers' duties in accordance with the law to restrict people's freedom which the Constitution provides the protection of several aspects. Those regulations, notifications, orders or actions of officers under this Act are not enforced under the Administrative Procedure Act. Therefore, the enforcement of this (Internal Security) Act will give an opportunity for the Government officers to inappropriately implement it which causes people being affected by the State's judicial process, over a lack of protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, in accordance with the Mission of the State. Therefore it is reasonable to the Government to consider carefully on the reasons and the need to enforce the law.

In addition, NHRCT has received the complaints claiming that there are increasing numbers of the Government officials in the judicial system acting in compliance with the laws and principles on human rights in accordance with the Constitution and international human rights principles. It showed that the commissions or omissions of Government officials in the judicial system shall be increased and in conflict with the basic policy of the Government. Therefore, the Government must expedite all operations policies and strict compliance, so that the Government officials in the justice system recognize the human rights principles and provide justice to people.

2.3 Community Rights and Participation in the Management of Natural Resources and the Environment.

2.3.1 Situation of community rights and participation in the management of natural resources and the environment.

Looking at the overall situation on the violation of community rights is that, the people are still affected by the implementation of Government which aimed at developing the country by promoting the use or exploitation of the natural resources. It does not aim to protect communities to conserve and to the sustainable use of natural resources. The implementation program does not meet the needs of the community, as a result of the state's non-disclosure of information and did not organize the public opinion before starting the project.

Public and private projects also affected environment and public health. The Government is unable to find the real cause and fix the problem. In some cases, the Government officials neglect their duty and delay to resolve the problems. So the people had to fight for their own rights that may lead to conflict and clashes between citizens with public agencies and private sector, either in the form of harassment or murder the leader of the protest.

In addition, the relevant State authorities cannot enforce the law to protect community rights, and to maintain the quality of the environment of the country. Some laws have not been resolved in accordance with the principles of community rights and the right to participation according to the Constitution. The poor enforcement of the existing legislation cannot be used as a tool to protect public rights.

2.4 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

2.4.1 Freedom of Occupation

The farmers are not treated fairly and are with the disadvantage of a document under the contract farming system. They are always the losers in fighting in court and have become insolvent and unable to perform their profession. Farmers cannot freely and fairly compete in market, this diminish human dignity in accordance with the Constitution, the Universal Declaration of human rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights. These issues are becoming a big problem and eventually become a nationwide one. The Government needs to intervene to ensure fairness by amending the Unfair Contract Terms Act covering those terms in the contract farming system. The proactively judicial system which farmers can access quickly and easily must be reviewed. For example the State Attorney should review the contract before signing by farmers and the provincial justice should receive the complaints when the problem was not treated fairly. The Ministry of agriculture and cooperatives should provide advice on the standard of plant or animal species, including their standards for security and safety. The Government must set incentives to promote the role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to prevent violations of human rights, in accordance with the principles of the UN Global Compact and ISO 26000.

2.4.2 Trafficking

Thailand has obligations under the international human rights obligations and a commitment to follow the recommendations of the UPR process to eliminate forced labor, human trafficking and exploitation of persons, including the protection of women and children from economic and sexual exploitation. Although Thailand has issued the Anti-Trafficking

in Persons Act 2551(2008), the Prevention and Suppression Involved Transnational Criminal Organizations Act 2556 (2013) and other relevant legislations, but there are existing victims of trafficking, the labor force and forced sexual services trade.

The Government should seriously prioritize and have strict measures to solve the problem of human trafficking by

- acceleration of the exploration of the labor establishment on any kind of enterprises and fishing boat operators,
- clarify understanding for entrepreneurs about the actions related to the trafficking,
- reiterate the acting on duty of the Government officials who have authority, such as the Ministry of Labor, Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Defense (Navy) and Ministry of the Interior,
- enforce the laws against human trafficking to those who are human trafficking offenders, while providing the assistance to victims of trafficking ,
- improve the trial process and any other relevant in tackling human trafficking.

2.4.3 The push for Thailand to Ratify the Convention of the International Labor Organization Convention. (International Labor Organization - ILO) No.87 and No.98.

Currently, there is a need to push for Thailand to ratify the Convention of the International Labor Organization Convention (ILO) No. 87 and No. 98 association and bargain collectively of the employees of the enterprises who were abused on human rights by the employer for the past

several decades and it is likely to increase continuously. It is time for Thailand to accelerate elimination of the obstacles by to ratification of the ILO Convention No. 87 and No. 98 and particularly to interpret Article 190 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007). As an organization that responds to create understanding for the officials, the stakeholders and society, NHRCT strongly supports the ratification of both Conventions. NHRCT understands and recognizes that the negotiation on the rights of workers is human right which has been endorsed in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007) article 64. NHRCT is responsible for promoting and pushing the country to ratify the ILO Conventions, including the 2 Conventions above and to adjust the laws in accordance with the conventions.

2.5 The Protection and Assistance to Groups Vulnerable to Human Rights Violations.

2.5.1 Children's Rights

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007) and the Child Protection Act 2546 (2003) have approved the protection of the right of children in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child in several factors, such as the right to be under the protection of children in juvenile proceedings, including cases relating to sexual violence, to be educated, to the survival and development of the physical, mental, intellectual potential in the appropriate environment. Regarding the participation of children and youth on a political rally, there are laws or practices which have been certified, but they do not conform to the rights of children. Children may follow their parents to attend a political rally or intend to join the congregation themselves, or the residential neighborhood

of gathering place, might have been affected by such demonstrations, such as death or injury and being victims of noise pollution including arousing, crating hate or violence which is inconsistent with the rights to survival and development of the physical, mental, intellectual potential in the appropriate environment. Activities and the formulation of policy related children and educational institutions, such as the welcome activity for the first year student in the university which are physical and psychological violence. The closing of small schools, due to the economic value, does not take into account for the participation of children and young people who are directly involved, regardless of the child's best interests, but more important on economic benefits There are also some children who have not been protected or were not able to access to services or benefits that have been adopted in the Constitution, such as the social disadvantaged children, including the school dropout children. Children in families with a tendency to violence will be committed to violence in different ways. There are children who have no access to rights and services that children should receive such as the homeless children, young offender to detention and young pregnant, etc.

2.5.2 Women's Rights

Promoting women's rights are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007), the internal Thai laws, and the policies including the CEDAW Convention, to ensure that men and women have equal rights and being protected in the judicial process appropriately. To be protected from violence and abusive practices of the past, the Government has undertaken to promote and to protect the rights of women and the guidelines have been adopted, such as the CSC (Civil Service Commission) regulation for the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace, providing the Women Empowerment Fund, etc.

However, there are some actions that are inconsistent actions with the right to be promoted and protected, for example, there are some women rubbing action with domestic violence and sexually abused, although there are already laws on the matter. The women living in remote areas economically dependent on men have not access to the rights and reproductive health services and sexual health which is the fundamental right to remain a happy family. Some women have not yet reached the Women Empowerment Fund, due to the criteria for becoming a member is not clear. Therefore, the need to push the status and role of women to have equality should continue, so that women will have the rights which have been certified by law.

2.5.3 Rights of the personal status and indigenous peoples and ethnic groups.

The revision of the law on 2 issues are directly related to personal status matters: (1) Civil Registration Act (No. 2) 2551 (2008) which provides for the registration of the birth, for those who were born in Thailand, and (2) Nationality Act (No. 4) 2551 (2008), particularly section 23, Thai nationality posted by the territorial principle. The revision of the law on 2 issues in 2551 (2008) will help to eliminate quasi-statelessness and nationality of those who were born in Thailand. However, in practice, officials in several provinces and districts have failed to apply policies into practice. They are not sure on applying both laws which make the problem of defining the legal status and citizenship in the registration list. Therefore, the responsible authorities, the Department of Provincial Administration, under the Ministry of Interior, should determine the policies or standards of the performance in the district with authorities by

enabling people to get good service, fast, accurate and fair, under the Civil Registration Act 2534 (1991) and the Nationality Act 2508 (1965) to work in the public service without discrimination. The governmental agencies must create a better understanding of the status of the citizenship to the staff worker, and monitor the performance of the individual officers, concerned with the involvement in the illegal exploitation.

To follow the Nationality Act (No. 5) B.E. 2555 (2012) in practice for the displaced person still have the same problem. The assessment found that the displaced persons are Thai natives who had lived in Myanmar and Cambodia near the border of Thailand. With the change of the boundary line, it made some parts of land belong to the neighboring countries. The people who lived in the area became the citizen of that country. Therefore, the children do not have Thai citizenship. Later some of these groups had migrated to Thailand and asked to get back their Thai Nationality. They had campaigned for state action for over 10 years. Finally the Parliament has approved Nationality Act (No. 5) B.E. 2555 (2012) in January 2555 (2012), which became the law to restore citizenship to the displaced person about 20,000 people who used to live in the border of Burma and Cambodia.

NHRCT, by the Sub-committee on the Status of Stateless, Displaced, Refugees and Indigenous had organized a seminar on the guidelines of the implementation of the Act. The agency has acknowledged the concerns of those involved have been taken into consideration in the next step. NHRCT had suggested that after the Nationality Act (No. 5) B.E. 2555 (2012) was approved by Parliament, the authorities should quickly accelerate support citizenship for displaced person and should publish the details and the steps to apply for the restore citizenship to distribute to all the displaced person. But in 2012, there is no action for the displaced persons; especially those who live in Tanowski Mountain cannot get Thai citizenship.

2.5.4 The rights of LGBT persons.

Thai society now has better understanding and acceptance of the rights, liberty and equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT). The human rights promotion and protection of the LGBT people still need to be driven to be more concrete on various issues, such as encouraging family members to have more understanding and accepting the LGBT people, encouraging all educational institutions to treat LGBT people with equality and non-discrimination on account of sex, promoting the agency or the enterprise on respecting for the rights, freedom and equality of LGBT people without discrimination in career, pushing for a certificate of companion legislation to be effective as in many countries to guarantee the right to a same-sex partners and legislations to change the prefix name for someone with body changes according to their wills.

2.6 The Human Rights Situation in the Southern Boarder Provinces.

Some of the law enforcement may lead to human rights violation. Considering the operation of state security agencies on the 3 special law enforcements: The Martial Law 2457 (1914), the Emergency Decree 2548 (2005) and the Internal Security 2551 (2008) in the southern boarder provinces. For the provisions of the laws, authorities appointed legal action as such, were not necessary to comply with requirements of the civil, criminal and disciplinary procedure caused practical problems that lead to many cases of human rights violations, such as the violation in the arrest, detention, torture to obtain confessions or arrested by the lack of a clear testimony. Many people were arrested and prosecuted in the court, as a result, the judicial process took a long time. The group of different opinion

had created conditions to reduce the justified in acting of the officials both in the security and justice. It was considered to be inconsistent with the policies relating to the management and development of the southern boarder provinces in 2012- 2014 to focus on providing fairness to the people of the area, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. Moreover the operating principle of the right to judicial process in the Constitution stipulates that a person shall have access to justice, easy prompt and thorough (Article 40) and requires the State to implement the policy on law and justice. The state should monitor the implementation and enforcement to ensure compliance with the law properly, fast and thorough protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, against abuse both by Government officials and by another person, and also delivering justice to the people equally (Article 81).

Considering on the rehabilitation for the affected by the unrest in the region, there are the Resolutions of the Cabinet and regulations related to Government remedies that increase the rate of the rehabilitation for the persons who have been affected by the unrest, to be equal to the case that caused by the actions of authorities related to the unrest. The State has tried to treat people affected by insurgency in the southern region in all sectors based on equality as in the Constitution. As mentioned in the justice system that involves the State-based remedies in the Constitution which correspond to the International Covenant on Civil and political rights and pledging that any person whose rights have been violated must receive the effective remedies, without regard to whether the violation is committed by a person acting on duty.

2.7 Evaluation on the Preparation for the Relevant International Treaties.

Thailand has become a party to the Convention against Torture in October 2007 and has made a statement interpreted to understand the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. In accordance with the Thai Criminal law which is currently used in 3 articles, including article 1 on the definition of "torture" by the Government to revise the law in accordance with the provisions of the convention. In addition, in the reviewing of the human rights situation in the country under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Government has been suggested in relation to the amendment of the internal law in accordance with the Convention. This includes the definition of torture, as appears in the convention, is guilty of a criminal offence. Therefore, the execution of the relevant agencies to improve the law will comply with its obligations under the Convention against Torture as well as the recommendations from the UPR process which the Government had committed to perform. However, the Government should expedite the action to amend the law in order to completely fulfill its obligations in the convention.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against torture is the instruments to create mechanisms to prevent torture which will make people get better on rights protection. Considered to be party of convention, as well as taking actions to prepare to be another party in the future, are the implementations to promote and protect the rights of citizens to comply with international standards.

Thailand has supported Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance by becoming an associate member in January 9, 2012. The Government had signed the Convention and has accepted the recommendations from the UPR process to ratify this Convention, but

currently the convention has not yet been ratified. One of the preparations to ratify the aforementioned Convention is “A Study on guidelines for improving internal legislation carried by the Rights and Liberties Protection Department, according to the recommendations of the UPR process and the operation to Thailand to fulfill their obligations under the Convention.

Part 2 The Annual Performance Report 2013 is the report of the National Human Rights Commission, in accordance with the authority in the National Human Rights Commission Act B.E. 2542(1999) Section 15 (7) to evaluate and prepare annual reports to Parliament. The objective is to report on the results of operations, including the purpose for education and public relations.