

URGENT ACTION

PR CHILD PROTESTERS TARGETED IN THAILAND

On 2 May, Uganda's Parliament passed the 2023 Anti-Homosexuality Bill and sent it back to President Yoweri Museveni. The President has until 31 May to either sign, veto or return the Bill back to Parliament. The Bill criminalizes consensual same-sex conduct and has retained the death penalty in cases of "aggravated homosexuality". It also allows a 20-year sentence for "promoting homosexuality", which could outlaw any advocacy for the rights of LGBTI persons in the country. Criminalizing consensual same-sex conduct blatantly violates numerous human rights, including the rights to dignity, equality before the law, equal protection by the law, and non-discrimination. The President must veto the law and ensure the human rights of all individuals, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression, are protected.

TAKE ACTION:

1. Write a letter in your own words or using the sample below as a guide to one or both government officials listed. You can also email, fax, call or Tweet them.
2. [Click here](#) to let us know the actions you took on **Urgent Action 14.23**. It's important to report because we share the total number with the officials we are trying to persuade and the people we are trying to help.

Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha

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Dear Prime Minister,

I write to express my concern that your government is pursuing measures to punish children for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

Since widespread protests started in 2020, the Thai government has started criminal proceedings against at least 284 children for peacefully protesting or expressing their opinions. Authorities have targeted and intimidated them and others who have peacefully demonstrated with harassment, surveillance. I am concerned your actions may have a wider chilling effect on children's ability to enjoy their right to protest. The situations of "Yok", Thanakorn 'Petch' Phiraban, Chan Tonnamphet and "Sand" are emblematic of the hundreds of children penalized for exercising their right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

In late 2022 Thanakorn received a sentence to 18 months and three years' detention for lèse-majesté, after they spoke at two protests when 17 years old, as well as a suspended two-year sentence. They face additional charges under the Emergency Decree, as do "Sand", a 17-year-old activist, and Chan. Authorities started criminal proceedings against "Sand" for taking part in a peaceful demonstration in 2021. Chan, an Indigenous land rights activist, is under investigation after voicing her community's concerns about access to their land at a rally in 2022. "Yok", aged 15, was detained between 29 March and 18 May 2023 and may face up to 15 years' imprisonment, including under Article 112 of the Criminal Code, Thailand's lèse majesté law, for peacefully protesting in October 2022.

Thailand has international obligations, including under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, to respect, protect and ensure children's rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, so they can exercise them without fear of reprisals. These rights are important for children to be able to campaign for human rights and other issues affecting them.

Therefore, I call on you to:

- Release all children detained simply for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly;
- Drop all criminal proceedings, quash convictions, and end harassment and intimidation of children, targeted simply for exercising their human rights;
- Respect, protect and fulfil the rights of children to freedom of peaceful assembly and expression; and
- Amend or repeal legislation which is incompatible with international standards relating to the exercise of these rights.

Yours sincerely,

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In 2020, young people, including university and secondary school students under 18 years old, started a wave of peaceful protests across Thailand. The demonstrations spread from schools and universities to the streets. In response, Thai authorities detained and targeted participants and organizers with criminal charges - particularly after the protests focused on calls for reforms related to the Thai monarchy.

Originally triggered by calls for democratic reform, the youth-led protest movement had encompassed calls for constitutional change, social reforms, an end to official repression of government critics, improved education, and school safety. Participants also campaigned for the rights of women, indigenous people, LGBTI people and ethnic minorities. Street protests featured parties, debates, flash-mobs, sit-ins, live theatre and music, fashion shows, and art. Young people shared their activities and opinions on online platforms. Protesters deployed parody, satire, and images of popular youth culture to illustrate their calls for change. Teenagers and younger children under 18, often in school uniforms or street fashion, were the public face of these demonstrations. Children who participated in these and subsequent peaceful demonstrations or shared their views on society and politics in public speeches or satirical comments online have faced detention, long-running legal proceedings, intimidation, harassment, and surveillance. Authorities have prosecuted the majority of these children for violating official restrictions on public gatherings imposed to control the spread of Covid-19 under the Emergency Decree, which allows for two years' imprisonment and/or a fine., and which are no longer in force. Children also face charges under Article 112 of the Criminal Code governing lèse majesté, and Article 116 of the Criminal Code governing sedition. Article 112 allows three to 15 years' imprisonment for "whoever, defames, insults or threatens the King, the Queen, the Heir-apparent or the Regent". Article 116 of the Criminal Code allows for seven years imprisonment and prohibits people "to raise unrest and disaffection amongst the people in a manner likely to cause disturbance in the country; or to cause the people to transgress the laws of the Country".

On 13 October 2022 "Yok" (name withheld to protect her identity), a Grade 3 Secondary school student (US equivalent grade 9/UK grade 10/Australia grade 9/France 3ieme), took part in a demonstration that called for the release of detained political activists and protested the lèse majesté law. Three months later, authorities issued a summons for her to answer charges under Article 112 on 2 February 2023. Yok filed a request for postponement of the summons to 9 April 2023 for educational reasons. However, juvenile court authorities issued an arrest warrant for Yok, stating their view that by attending another protest, she had shown that she was only "buying time" without actual educational obligations to justify the postponement. She also faces charges of alleged refusal to abide by official orders under Article 368 of the Thai Criminal Code and of violation of the Advertisement by Using Sound Amplifiers Control Act. On 28 March 2023 police arrested Yok on 28 March 2023 without showing a warrant, at a police station in central Bangkok, where she was livestreaming about the arrest of a fellow activist. She was then detained at a juvenile detention center until 18 May 2023.

Thanakorn 'Petch' Phiraban, a LGBTI activist from Bangkok, was found guilty on 22 November and 22 December 2022 on two separate counts of violating Article 112 of the Penal Code, for speeches at peaceful protests in Bangkok in September and December 2020. They were the first child to be prosecuted for lèse-majesté and have to serve a sentence to attend "training" at a vocational and youth training centre. Authorities suspended Thanakorn's second sentence and will impose conditions of probation on Thanakorn. Officials are pursuing further charges under Article 112 of the Penal Code and the Emergency Decree against them.

Chan Tonnamphet, an 18-year-old Indigenous Karen community rights activist is currently under police investigation for violating emergency restrictions on peaceful protest when 17-years-old, in January 2022. She made a public speech at a sit-in protest in support of her community's calls on authorities, joining the protest to represent the voices of community members who could not speak Thai. Members of her community have faced human rights violations including the enforced disappearance of human rights defender Billy Rakchongcharoen, stemming from their forcible eviction and relocation from their ancestral lands in Kaeng Krachan National Park, Petchaburi Province, western Thailand.

"Sand" (alias to protect her identity) is a 17-year-old rights defender, who took part in protests for equality at school and for political change. She has faced surveillance and harassment for her activism, in addition to eleven charges under the Emergency Decree and related legislation for her participation in peaceful protest. She currently faces charges for violating the Emergency Decree for attending a protest in Bangkok during her school holidays.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: English/Thai

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 14 July 2023

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

NAME AND PRONOUNS: Thanakorn Petch Phiraban (they/them), "Sand" (she/her), Chan Tonnamphet (she/her); "Yok" (she/her)

LINK TO PREVIOUS UA: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa39/6425/2023/en/>