

government and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO), development in Tajikistan — including the Khusdeh ceasefire agreement; the physical harassment of and threats against the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT); hostage-taking; serious acts of violence (bombings in towns, murders of security officers, terrorist acts); the large number of anti-personnel mines which are insufficiently charted; the drafting of a reciprocal pardon act and an amnesty act; the allocation to UTO of 25 per cent of the seats on the central electoral commission; reform of the government through the incorporation of UTO representatives into structures of the executive branch and judicial and law-enforcement bodies on the basis of a quota; the lifting of the ban on the activities of political parties and movements, and mass media; the repatriation of Tajik refugees from northern Afghanistan; and, a high level of violence in the centre of the country.

The resolutions adopted by the Security Council (S/RES/1099, March 1997; S/RES/1113, June 1997; S/RES/1128, September 1997; S/RES/1138, November 1997) *inter alia*: welcomed progress in national reconciliations; expressed grave concern over the worsening humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and continuing attacks on international personnel; strongly condemned acts of mistreatment against UNMOT and other international personnel, and urgently called on the parties to cooperate in bringing the perpetrators to justice; expressed concern at the security situation and noted the high level of violence in the central part of the country; welcomed the exchange of prisoners of war and detainees, the registration of UTO fighters inside Tajikistan and the repatriation of refugees from Afghanistan; and, extended the mandate of UNMOT to 15 May 1998 and stipulated the tasks as including: providing good offices and expert advice, cooperating with the Commission on National Reconciliation (CNR) and its subcommissions, and with the Central Commission on Elections and the Holding of a Referendum, investigating reports of ceasefire violations, monitoring the assembly of UTO fighters and their reintegration, disarmament and demobilization, and assisting in the reintegration into governmental power structures or demobilization of ex-combatants.

* * * * *

THAILAND

Date of admission to UN: 16 December 1946.

TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

Land and People: Thailand has submitted a core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.78) for use by the treaty bodies. The report prepared by the government is largely comprised of demographic and statistical data; short commentaries are provided on the general political framework, the judiciary, the civil law system, the military courts and proceedings in criminal and civil cases.

Civil and Political Rights

Acceded: 29 October 1996.

Thailand's initial report was due 28 January 1998.

Reservations and Declarations: Paragraph 1 of article 1; paragraph 5 of article 6; paragraph 3 of article 9; article 20.

Discrimination against Women

Acceded: 9 August 1985.

Thailand's second and third periodic reports have been submitted as one document (CEDAW/C/THA/203) which is pending for consideration at the Committee's January 1999 session; the fourth periodic report is due 8 September 1998. *Reservations and Declarations:* Article 16 and paragraph 1 of article 29.

Rights of the Child

Acceded: 27 March 1992.

Thailand's initial report (CRC/C/11/Add.3) has been submitted and is pending for consideration at the Committee's September 1998 session; the second periodic report is due 25 April 1999.

Reservations and Declarations: Articles 7 and 22.

THEMATIC REPORTS

Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1997/60, paras. 16, 17, 18, 28, 78, 91; E/CN.4/1997/60/Add.1, paras. 469–473)

The report notes that, in Thailand, the death penalty is mandatory for, *inter alia*, the production and trafficking of heroine and the death penalty is discretionary in the case of possession of more than 100 grams of heroine. The Special Rapporteur (SR) recalled that the safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty states that the scope of crimes for which the death penalty is imposed should not go beyond intentional crimes with lethal or other extremely grave consequences. Following on this, the SR restated his conclusion that the death penalty should be abolished for economic and drug-related crimes.

Two cases were sent to the government related to the killing of two community leaders, one of whom is known to have been shot by a police officer. The government had not responded to the two cases by the time the report was finalized.

Religious intolerance, Special Rapporteur on: (A/52/477, paras. 21, 25, 28, 30, 38)

The Special Rapporteur's interim report to the General Assembly notes that communications were transmitted to the government related to: violations of religious freedom against all religions and religious groups or communities but for the official or state religion or predominant religion and information received indicating that textbooks in public schools provide information only on Buddhism.

Sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1997/95, paras. 19, 34, 39, 41, 69)

The report refers to work being done to amend the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code in the areas of child exploitation, child pornography, witness protection programmes, and procedural safeguards prior to and during the interrogation and trial stages. The report notes that: a special task force has been set up to suppress the commercial sex business, child sex abuse and prostitution; a Child's Rights Protection Division has been established within the office of the Attorney General; and the National Economic and Social Development Plan VII has placed an emphasis on the development of children's welfare. Information from the ILO