

occurred between late 1992 and July 1993 in the context of the escalating civil war, when pro-government forces took over the capital of Dushanbe. Although several reminders have been sent, no information has ever been received from the government on these cases.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1998/68/Add.1, para. 371)

The Special Rapporteur reiterated interest in conducting a visit to Tajikistan, and expressed regret that no response had been received from the government despite several requests made in 1994 and 1996.



THAILAND

Date of admission to UN: 16 December 1946.

TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

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/2-3) which is pending for consideration at the Committee's January 1999 session; the fourth periodic report was 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.13) was considered at the Committee's October 1998 session; the second periodic report is due 25 April 1999.

Reservations and Declarations: Articles 7 and 22.

REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

Committee on the Rights of the Child

Thailand's initial report (CRC/C/11/Add.13, August 1996; CRC/C/Q/THA/1) was considered by the Committee at its October 1998 session. The report prepared by the government contains information on, *inter alia*: the National Youth Commission and its Subcommittee on Child Rights, established in 1989; the Rehabilitation of the Disabled Act 1991; the Office of the National Primary Education Commission (ONPEC); the Act Instituting the Juvenile and Family Courts and the Juvenile and Family Procedures 1991; the National Child and Youth Development Plan under the National Economic and Social Development Plan; the role and function of the National Youth Bureau (NYB); amendments to a range of existing laws and proposed new legislation corresponding to provisions in the Convention; the definition of the child and minimum age levels; discrimination between girls and boys and provisions in law related to non-discrimination; nationality and birth registration; children's literature and protection of children from media violence; and criminal and civil sanctions for cruelty against children and corporal punishment. The report also includes information on: the family environment and related factors, the proposed Child Support Agency, neglect, abandonment, abuse, family violence; street children; alternative care arrangements; children with disabilities; basic health and welfare services, HIV/AIDS; education, leisure and cultural activities; refugee and displaced children; administration of juvenile justice, children in conflict with the law, Juvenile and Family Court, Observation and Protection Centres; child labour, drug and substance abuse, child prostitution, sexual abuse, sale, trafficking and abduction, the Sale of Women and Girls Act 1928, the Prostitution Suppression Act 1960; and children of minority or ethnic groups — hill tribes and Muslims.

The Committee's concluding observations and comments (CRC/C/15/Add.97) welcomed: adoption of a new Constitution (1997) and the call for the establishment of a National Human Rights Committee charged with monitoring human rights; the Amended Criminal Procedure Code concerning indecent acts committed on girls and boys; the Criminal Procedure Code concerning juvenile defendants under 18 years of age; the Act concerning Measures of Prevention and Suppression of the Trafficking in Women and Children 1997; the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996; the Occupational Training Promotion Act 1993; and the Labour Protection Act 1998. The Committee viewed positively the priority given, in the Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997–2001), to human development, including child protection and participation; initiatives to extend greater development opportunities to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and implementation of special monitoring systems in the area of child labour and prostitution; and the establishment of indicators, including Social Indicators (Basic Minimum Needs — BMN), Indicators on Child and Youth Development, and Indicators on Child Rights.