

CAMBODIA: NEW VIOLATIONS, NEW GOVERNMENT, SAME OLD HARMS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL: SUBMISSION TO THE 4TH SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, 29 APRIL–10 MAY 2024

SUMMARY

This submission was prepared for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Cambodia scheduled for 8 May 2024. In it, Amnesty International evaluates the implementation of recommendations made to Cambodia in its previous UPR.

Amnesty International raises new concerns about a sharp rise in human trafficking related to online scamming and casino operations, as well as ongoing human rights violations within Cambodia, such as the forced evictions of thousands of families from the World Heritage site of Angkor, a continuation of violations against people who use drugs, violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights and the enforced disappearance of a Thai national.

It ends with a set of recommendations to Cambodia which, if implemented, would contribute to improving the human rights situation.

FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. Cambodia received 204 recommendations during its 2019 review. The government of Cambodia supported 178 recommendations and noted 26.
2. The Cambodian government supported recommendations to ensure that all pending lands disputes, evictions and relocations are settled in a fair, transparent, negotiated and adequately compensated manner.¹ The forced eviction of around 10,000 families since the second half of 2022 at the UNESCO World Heritage site of Angkor undermines the state's commitment to this recommendation.
3. Cambodia noted a recommendation to increase efforts and coordination to combat human trafficking and punish the traffickers. Since Covid-19, a human trafficking crisis has unfolded.

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

4. Cambodia has ratified nine of the core international human rights treaties. These include the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.
5. Cambodia has taken a sideways step toward establishing its own National Human Rights Institution (NHRI). The first NHRI draft law was proposed in May 2020. However, the Cambodia Human Rights Committee, the assigned governmental body overseeing the establishment of the NHRI, is not impartial and independent, regularly defending the Cambodian government in cases of human rights violations documented by civil society organizations.²

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

Human Trafficking in the Context of Online Scamming and Casinos

6. At some point during the Covid-19 pandemic, criminal organizations began trafficking people from various countries into Cambodia, forcing them into fortified compounds to run online scams and gambling operations under the threat of violence³ and confiscating their passports.⁴ Civil society organizations and survivors reported physical abuses, with one survivor interviewed by Amnesty International reporting being sold between employers.⁵
7. In September 2022, UN Special Rapporteurs wrote to the Cambodian government stating that 100,000 victims of trafficking may be present in Sihanoukville City alone.⁶ The UN Special Rapporteurs, along with OHCHR,⁷ and experts interviewed by Amnesty International,⁸ suggested that state authorities may be complicit with online scamming and casino operators, including by taking bribes and or not investigating complaints.⁹ Several investigative news reports tie government officials and their families to the compounds.¹⁰
8. On 9 September 2022, Cambodia's Ministry of Justice established a taskforce to coordinate investigations and prosecutions of those responsible for human trafficking of foreign workers to the country. Hundreds of trafficked workers were found after raids by the authorities in Phnom Penh and the town of Sihanoukville.¹¹ However, credible reports from 2023 indicate that many of the trafficking operations have not been

shuttered and many are still in operation around the country.

9. More than 100 trafficking survivors were moved to government immigration detention centers during 2023 alone – indicating the problem is still at large. After enduring inhumane conditions, including at times torture and rape, a significant number of trafficking survivors who were removed from the compounds by the authorities, were then detained in state-run centers for months, placed in overcrowded rooms, asked to pay for their own food and water, all without any access to legal counsel.¹²

Forced Evictions

10. The Government of Cambodia is currently undertaking a forced eviction of an estimated ten thousand families from their homes at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Angkor.¹³ Many of the families facing eviction have lived in the area for several generations.
11. Amnesty International has interviewed more than 100 affected persons who described the eviction process as involving tactics of intimidation, coercion and violence.¹⁴ Evicted families have not been engaged in a process of genuine consultation, have not received written eviction notices, and have not been provided with adequate compensation.¹⁵ As a result, these evictions constitute forced evictions which are a violation of the right to adequate housing. Cambodian authorities, however, have characterized the forced evictions as “voluntary”.¹⁶
12. Evicted families from Angkor are being settled at Run Ta Ek and Peak Sneng. Families are expected to construct their own homes and until such time, many families had no choice but to live under tarpaulin sheets or in other forms of makeshift housing. The burden to construct their homes has led many into debt.¹⁷ Basic sanitation and other essential infrastructure are not present, making the resettlement site inadequate and in violation of international human rights law and standards.¹⁸ At Run Ta Ek, relocated families described not having enough food to eat after their evictions from farmland and having lost access to their primary or only source of income at Angkor.¹⁹
13. In addition, the Cambodian authorities forcibly evicted people from ten sites, comprising 1,507 families,²⁰ in and around Phnom Penh during the Covid-19 pandemic²¹ in a way which regularly involved a lack of due legal process. At five sites, evicted people reported little or no compensation and/or relocation to sites that were not fit for housing.²²

Arbitrary Detention, Torture and Other Ill-treatment during the ongoing Anti-Drug Campaign

14. In January 2017, the Cambodian government initiated a six-month campaign against drugs which has been repeatedly and indefinitely extended and has emphasised detention and prosecution rather than ensuring access to health and social services to reduce the risks and harms of drugs.²³
15. During the first three years of the anti-drug campaign, at least 55,770 people were arrested on suspicion of using or selling drugs.²⁴ According to government data, as of December 2022, more than 54% of all people in Cambodian prisons were held on drug-related charges,²⁵ a large proportion held solely for possessing small quantities of drugs.²⁶
16. Amnesty International’s 2020 research found that drug arrests were often made in the immediate vicinity of a methadone clinic in Phnom Penh, one of the few healthcare facilities in Cambodia that provides treatment for opioid dependence.²⁷ Many of those arrested are poor, homeless and struggling with drug dependence. Most people arrested on drug-related charges had a very limited understanding of their rights, rendering them at heightened risk of torture and other human rights violations.²⁸
17. The anti-drugs campaign has skyrocketed Cambodia’s prison population from 21,900 at the end of 2016 to over 38,997 in March 2022,²⁹ even though Cambodia’s prisons have an estimated capacity of just 26,593. In early 2020, the population of Cambodia’s largest prison, Phnom Penh’s CC1, exceeded 9,500 prisoners –

463% over its maximum capacity.³⁰ This overcrowding crisis is causing serious and systematic human rights violations, including of right to health and, in some instances, amounts to torture or other ill-treatment.³¹

18. Thousands more are held arbitrarily every year in drug detention centres. Decisions as to whether an individual is criminally prosecuted or held in a drug detention centre appears not to follow any clear or systematic pattern.³² Though these centres claim to treat people with drug dependence, in reality they operate as punitive and abusive detention centres, utterly lacking in medical facilities and properly trained staff. Rather than receiving evidence-based treatment, people are detained against their will and face systematic abuse.³³
19. People who were formerly detained in drug detention facilities described frequent instances of physical abuse, often amounting to torture and other ill-treatment. Amnesty International received worrying accounts of people being beaten to death by centre-appointed "room leaders", followed by alleged cover-ups by centre authorities. Several detainees reported witnessing the deaths of their fellow inmates, often due to a combination of physical abuse, drug withdrawals without any medical support, and inhumane conditions of detention.³⁴

20. Indigenous Peoples' Rights

21. Amnesty International and Space4good, a remote sensing agency, estimated at least 6,271 hectares (an area in size equivalent to 8,784 soccer pitches) of forest was lost in Prey Lang and Preah Roka protected areas during 2021.³⁵ Both forests are critical for the livelihoods of many Indigenous Kuy families. Resin tapping is extremely important to Kuy livelihoods,³⁶ and the wood of the *dipterocarpus* species is commercially valuable and is highly sought after by many Cambodian timber traders.³⁷
22. Despite traditional user rights of local communities to harvest forest products and by-products being recognized in the Law on Protected Areas (2008), the Law on Forestry (2002), the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (1996), and the Land Law (2001), the National Assembly adopted a new code in 2023 on environment and natural resources which removes the term "indigenous communities" and instead replaces it with "local communities",³⁸ which could signify an attempt to deny the protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights for Indigenous Kuy communities. Indigenous Kuy communities' self-identification is core to the protection of their rights including their rights to their lands and the right to consultation with the objective of obtaining their free, prior and informed consent.
23. On 22 February 2020, at various locations around the Prey Lang Forest, armed forest rangers deployed by the Ministry of Environment intercepted, harassed and in some cases temporarily detained members of PLCN (Prey Lang Community Network), most of whom are Indigenous People, monks and community members seeking to participate in a culturally important blessing ceremony.³⁹ Authorities denied their entry to the forest alleging that they were not officially registered.⁴⁰ This constitutes an infringement of Indigenous Peoples' right to practise spiritual ceremonies.⁴¹
24. Government authorities routinely use repressive tactics to intimidate and threaten Indigenous environmental defenders, including death threats. In one case, a PLCN member overheard communications between police and loggers indicating the police were coming to kill him. In another, a police officer threateningly asked a PLCN member if he was familiar with the case of Chut Wutty, a renowned environmental activist who was assassinated in April 2012.⁴² Threats and violence against Indigenous environmental defenders impede their right to free, prior and informed consent.⁴³
25. The PLCN has reported that the complicity of the state in illegal logging has led to a rise in home-made firearms amongst illegal loggers. Testimony and photographic evidence indicate that illegal loggers are bringing home-made firearms with them into the forest. In 2022, PLCN members reported to Amnesty International several incidents in which illegal loggers shot at or around members of the PLCN in attempts to intimidate them. Proposed changes to the forestry law to permit hunting licenses may exacerbate the already deadly conflicts between environmental activists and loggers.⁴⁴

Enforced Disappearance

26. On 4 June 2020, Wanchalearm Satsaksit, a 37-year-old Thai political activist, was forcibly disappeared in Phnom Penh's Chroy Changvar district.⁴⁵ Satsaksit fled Thailand following the 2014 military coup to Malaysia and then Cambodia after he was charged by the Thai military government with violating the Computer Crimes Act over satirical Facebook posts.⁴⁶ Satsaksit was reportedly abducted by four unidentified men at around 4.45 pm on 4 June 2020, while he was on the phone with his sister Sitanun Satsaksit, who said he could not breathe before the call was cut off.⁴⁷
27. The UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances⁴⁸, as well as various UN Special Procedures, have raised concerns about this case.⁴⁹ Since the abduction, Satsaksit's sister has filed a complaint with the Phnom Penh Court of First Instance and was summoned to provide additional evidence twice.⁵⁰ The case has not entered the prosecution stage at the time of this submission.⁵¹ On 3 March 2021, Cambodia's Ministry of Interior expressed commitment to continue gathering information about this case.⁵² As of September 2023, his fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the Royal government of Cambodia to:

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28. Recognise the status of the trafficking victims and ensure that victims are not deprived of their right to liberty as well as provide access to legal counsel as necessary.
29. Support survivors of trafficking by providing legal and other support and facilitating prompt repatriation to home countries where it is safe to do so and where that is requested by the persons, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups.

Forced Eviction

30. Adopt measures to prevent the unlawful evictions, and use mechanisms based on accountability and transparency to settle land disputes in an equitable and expeditious fashion, as urged by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 36/32.
31. As a matter of urgency, immediately halt all forced evictions at Zones 1 and 2 of the World Heritage site of Angkor and ensure that all public officials and agents of the state do not carry out or support forced evictions;
32. Ensure that no further relocations are conducted until the resettlement sites meet criteria of adequacy as per international human rights standards.
33. Bring the resettlement sites of Run Ta Ek and Peak Sneng up to human rights standards.
34. Provide an effective remedy and reparation to all those who have been forcibly evicted from Zones 1 and 2 at Angkor.

Arbitrary Detention and Torture and Other Ill-Treatment During Anti-Drug Campaign

35. Immediately undergo a comprehensive review of the anti-drug campaign to bring all drug laws and policies in conformity with international human rights law and standards, centering on the right to health and other human rights.
36. Immediately announce and disseminate to all law enforcement officials the instruction that no people who use drugs should be arrested or detained solely on the basis of their drug use, possession, or dependence.

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37. Explicitly prohibit compulsory drug treatment and mandatory detention for the purpose of drug rehabilitation, and order the immediate and permanent closure of all compulsory drug detention centres.
38. Increase access to health and social services for people who use drugs, including prevention, information, harm reduction and treatment, which should be voluntary, easily accessible to everyone on a non-discriminatory basis and of good quality.
39. Ensure that all people held in Cambodian prisons are provided with adequate sleeping space, exercise, nutritious food, and clean water and sanitation, in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Indigenous Peoples' Rights

40. Ratify ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.
41. Amend the Code on environment and natural resources to explicitly recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples
42. Ensure that Indigenous Peoples in Prey Lang Forest have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies
43. Provide effective mechanisms for prevention and redress of threat, violence against Indigenous environmental defenders in Prey Lang and ensure their right to free, prior and informed consent
44. Publicly and unambiguously lift the de facto ban on community patrols in Prey Lang, Prey Preah Roka, and other protected forests throughout Cambodia.
45. Publicly and unambiguously clarify that the Indigenous owners of Prey Lang, Prey Preah Roka, and other protected forests always have unimpeded access to these forests without requiring prior permission from the relevant authorities.
46. Publicly and unambiguously clarify that informal groups of community activists such as the Prey Lang Community Network and the Prey Preah Roka Forest Community Network have a right to engage in forest conservation activities (including forest patrols), including through access to Prey Lang, Prey Preah Roka, and other protected forests without requiring prior permission from the relevant authorities.

Enforced Disappearance

47. Increase efforts to thoroughly, independently and impartially investigate the enforced disappearance of individuals and determine their fate and whereabouts.
48. Urgently address the apparent failures of the investigation into the enforced disappearance of Wanchalearm Satsaksit¹ to date to immediately and transparently disclose any information about his fate and whereabouts, and to ensure truth, justice and reparations for Wanchalearm and his family.

¹ Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (WG UPR), Report: Cambodia, 5 April 2019, UN Doc. A/HRC/41/17, recommendations 110.23 (Austria).

² Khmer Times, CHRC calls int'l human rights reports 'biased, groundless', 31 March 2023, khmertimeskh.com/501265400/chrc-calls-intl-human-rights-reports-biased-groundless/

³ See Voice of Democracy's 'Enslaved' (<https://vodenglish.news/enslaved/>) special feature which published regular stories on the issue before being shuttered by the former Prime Minister Hun Sen in 2023.

⁴ Amnesty International interviewed two foreign nationals who said they were trafficked into Cambodia to run online scams. The interviews took place in February 2023.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Joint communication of the Special Procedures to Cambodia, 20 September 2022, UN Doc. AL KHM 2/2022, p 2.

⁷ OHCHR, Online Scam Operations and Trafficking into Forced Criminality in Southeast Asia: Recommendations for a Human Rights Response, 29 August 2023, <https://bangkok.ohchr.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/ONLINE-SCAM-OPERATIONS-2582023.pdf>, p. 23.

⁸ Amnesty International interviewed 20 persons who were working for NGOs or journalists within Cambodia that had direct knowledge of the immigration detention centres and the trafficking victims. These interviews occurred through 2022 and 2023.

⁹ Joint communication of the Special Procedures to Cambodia, 20 September 2022, AL KHM 2/2022, p 4.

¹⁰ See Voice of Democracy's 'Enslaved' (<https://vodenglish.news/enslaved/>) special feature which published regular stories on the issue before being shuttered by the former Prime Minister Hun Sen in 2023; See Al Jazeera, (video), 'Meet Cambodia's Cyber Slaves', 11 August 2022, <https://www.aljazeera.com/features/longform/2022/8/11/meet-cambodia-cyber-slaves>

¹¹ Amnesty International, Report 2022/23: The state of the world's human rights; Cambodia, 27 March 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/5670/2023/en/>

¹² Amnesty International interviewed 20 persons who were working for NGOs or other monitoring groups within Cambodia that had direct knowledge of the immigration detention centres and the trafficking victims. These interviews occurred through 2022 and 2023.

¹³ Amnesty International, Cambodia: Halt 'mass forced evictions' at World Heritage site Angkor Wat, 31 March 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/cambodia-angkor-wat-evictions/>

¹⁴ Amnesty International, Cambodia: Halt 'mass forced evictions' at World Heritage site Angkor Wat, 31 March 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/cambodia-angkor-wat-evictions/>

¹⁵ Amnesty International, Cambodia: Halt 'mass forced evictions' at World Heritage site Angkor Wat, 31 March 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/cambodia-angkor-wat-evictions/>

¹⁶ Amnesty International, Cambodia: World Heritage Committee must not ignore 'mass forced evictions' around Angkor Wat, 10 September 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/09/cambodia-world-heritage-committee-must-not-ignore-mass-forced-evictions-around-angkor-wat/>

¹⁷ Amnesty International, Cambodia: Halt 'mass forced evictions' at World Heritage site Angkor Wat, 31 March 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/cambodia-angkor-wat-evictions/>

¹⁸ Amnesty International, Cambodia: Halt 'mass forced evictions' at World Heritage site Angkor Wat, 31 March 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/cambodia-angkor-wat-evictions/>

¹⁹ Amnesty International, Cambodia: Halt 'mass forced evictions' at World Heritage site Angkor Wat, 31 March 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/03/cambodia-angkor-wat-evictions/>

²⁰ A further 88 families lost land to land grabbing during the pandemic, while 296 families reported being in the process of eviction which was either started or continued throughout Covid-19.

²¹ Families were evicted between 2019 and 2022 from the following locations: 1 Banteay Sluek (in 2020), Boeung Chhouk A (2021), Boeung Samrong (2019), Stueng Kambot (2022), Boeung Tamok (2021-2022), Boeung Tamok 1 (2021), Pluev Roet Pleung (2022), Toul Sangke A (2022), Plov Ciet Lek Pram (2022) and at the Kandal Airport site (2021-2022)

²² Amnesty International, Cambodia: Submission to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: 73rd Session, 13 February – 3 March 2023, 16 January 2023, ASA 23/6356/2023.

²³ National Authority for Drugs and Crime website: <https://www.nacd.gov.kh/>

²⁴ National Authority for Combating Drugs, Full Year Annual Report 2017, 26 February 2018; National Authority for Combating Drugs, Full Year Annual Report 2018, 3 April 2019; National Authority for Combating Drugs, First Six Months Report 2019, November 2019; Khouth Sophak Chakrya, "Over 5,500 arrested for drugs," Phnom Penh Post, 6 April 2020,

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- ²⁵ Kim Sarom, "Community sentences aim to ease overcrowding in prisons: Sar Kheng," The Phnom Penh Post, 26 December 2022, <https://bit.ly/3XetD1r>
- ²⁶ 4 National Authority for Combatting Drugs, Full Year Annual Report 2017, 26 February 2018; National Authority for Combatting Drugs, Full Year Annual Report 2018, 3 April 2019; National Authority for Combatting Drugs, First Six Months Report 2019, November 2019.
- ²⁷ A mass arrest of people suspected of using drugs and their children, including at least three infants, was filmed outside the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital and shared online on 12 June 2017. Amnesty International has verified the video, which can be found here: <https://bit.ly/2xo82wQ> (video credit: K01 TV News).
- ²⁸ Amnesty International. *Substance abuses: The human cost of Cambodia's anti-drug campaign* (ASA 23/2220/2020), May 2020, pp. 37-43. Available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa23/2220/2020/en/>
- ²⁹ UCA News, "Cambodia's prison population doubles in six years", The Cambodia Daily, 16 March 2022, <https://bit.ly/3CwzCqs>
- ³⁰ Niem Chheng, "Prey Sar prison no longer accepting pre-trial detainees to ease burden," Phnom Penh Post, 20 January 2020, <https://bit.ly/2OQVYKx>.
- ³¹ Amnesty International. *Substance abuses: The human cost of Cambodia's anti-drug campaign* (ASA 23/2220/2020), May 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa23/2220/2020/en/>, p. 43-45.
- ³² Amnesty International. *Substance abuses: The human cost of Cambodia's anti-drug campaign* (ASA 23/2220/2020), May 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa23/2220/2020/en/>, p. 18-23.
- ³³ Amnesty International. *Substance abuses: The human cost of Cambodia's anti-drug campaign* (ASA 23/2220/2020), May 2020, pp. 18-35.
- ³⁴ Amnesty International. *Substance abuses: The human cost of Cambodia's anti-drug campaign* (ASA 23/2220/2020), May 2020, pp. 18-33.
- ³⁵ Amnesty International. *Cambodia: 'Our traditions are being destroyed': Illegal logging, repression, and Indigenous peoples' rights violations in Cambodia's protected forests* (ASA 23/5183/2022), January 28, 2022, [amnesty.org/en/documents/asa23/5183/2022/en/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa23/5183/2022/en/)
- ³⁶ Swift, *Changing ethnic identities*, December 2013, p. 300.
- ³⁷ Tom Evans and others, "A Study of Resin-Tapping and Livelihoods in Southern Monduliri, Cambodia, With Implications for Conservation and Forest Management," Wildlife Conservation Society, January 2003, s3.amazonaws.com/WCSResources/file_20120709_214332_Evanst-al-Resin-SBCA_JhYoQ.pdf (hereinafter Evans and others, "A Study of Resin-Tapping and Livelihoods").
- ³⁸ CamboJA, Indigenous Peoples Fear Loss of Lands After Passage of New Law, 2 June 2023, cambojanews.com/indigenous-peoples-fear-loss-of-lands-after-passage-of-new-law/
- ³⁹ Amnesty International, Cambodia: Harassment of forest defenders undermines struggle against climate change (Index Number: ASA 23/2004/2020), 20 March 2020, [amnesty.org/en/documents/asa23/2004/2020/en/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa23/2004/2020/en/); Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO), "Authorities' Obstruction of Grassroots Activism Hurts Prey Lang Conservation", 25 February 2020, licadhocambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=448
- ⁴⁰ Amnesty International interview with Lin Boramey, September 2021; Amnesty International interview with Dy Vuthy, September 2021
- ⁴¹ UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 12.
- ⁴² Cambodia: 'Our traditions are being destroyed' (previously cited).
- ⁴³ Amnesty International, Submission by Amnesty International, Expert mechanism on the rights of Indigenous peoples – study on free, prior and informed consent, 27 March 2018 (IOR 40/8138/2018), p 2. <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/FPIC/AmnestyInternational.pdf>
- ⁴⁴ Voice of Democracy, Indigenous Groups Warn: 'We Will Be Slaves on Our Land', 25 January 2023, vodenglish.news/indigenous-groups-warn-we-will-be-slaves-on-our-land/
- ⁴⁵ Amnesty International, Cambodia/Thailand: One year on, still no justice for Wanchalearm, 4 June 2021, [amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2021/06/cambodiathailand-one-year-on-no-justice-wanchalearm/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2021/06/cambodiathailand-one-year-on-no-justice-wanchalearm/)
- ⁴⁶ Prachatai, 1 ปี 'วันเฉลิม' หาย: สืบสวนไม่สืบหน้า ไม่รู้ชะตากรรม แต่พบร่องรอยชีวิตในกัมพูชาเพิ่ม, 4 June 2021, prachatai.com/journal/2021/06/93359 and Amnesty International, Cambodia/Thailand: One year on, still no justice

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⁴⁷ BBC News, วันเฉลิม: จากปีแห่งความเศร้าสู่ปีแห่งการสู้เพื่อผู้ลี้ภัยการเมืองของสิดานัน สัตย์ศักดิ์สิทธิ์, 4 June 2021, [bbc.com/thai/thailand-55473720](https://www.bbc.com/thai/thailand-55473720)

⁴⁸ Prachatai, ยูเอ็นรับลูก จี้กัมพูชาตามตัววันเฉลิมผู้ลี้ภัยใน 2 สัปดาห์, 11 June 2020, prachatai.com/journal/2020/06/88083

⁴⁹ UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and others, A Letter to the Cambodia government concerning the case of Mr. Wanchalearm Satsaksit, a Thai political opposition member who disappeared in Cambodia, 11 December 2020, UN Doc. AL KHM 7/2020.

⁵⁰ Amnesty International, Cambodia/Thailand: One year on, still no justice for Wanchalearm, 4 June 2021, [amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2021/06/cambodiathailand-one-year-on-no-justice-wanchalearm/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2021/06/cambodiathailand-one-year-on-no-justice-wanchalearm/)

⁵¹ Thai Lawyers for Human Rights, 4 Things You Should Know in "Wanchalerm" Case Before Sitanan's Meeting with the Investigating Judge in Phnom Penh, 4 December 2020, tlhr2014.com/en/archives/23711

⁵² Ministry of the Interior of Cambodia, Additional Information from the Ministry of Interior of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the joint communication of the Special Procedures No. AL KHM 7/2020 dated 11 December 2020, spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadFile?gId=36030