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CASE STUDY OVERVIEW

A. Background Information

Extradition agreement is one of the activities being held by states in bilateral partnerships. However, the case of extradition agreement established by two states that has been into partnerships within each other may encounter several difficulties in the realization, especially towards states that haven't formed any diplomatic relations among both of the states that has a dispute of a certain wanted person that seeks protection in the other foreign state. Circumstances that could appear in the efforts of making relations could become an outcome of past actions done by both states that strikes a mild form of confrontation against each other. Thus, this condition of two states that has no diplomatic relations that ties the states intact of a pact sometimes being taken advantage of by certain actors that seek refuge from their accusations and criminal indictment back in their home state.

The case of Yingluck Shinawatra that encounters barriers of difficulties becoming one of Thailand's issues of how they exercise their diplomatic relations with other states as their goal fits perfectly into the condition explained by the description above; even by the fact that the efforts still require the amount of acknowledgment by each state as well. Yingluck Shinawatra was an ex-prime minister of Thailand in the year 2011-2014 before she was being declared as a criminal for her accusations of corruption on her policy that cost billions of Thai Bahts for the Thai tax-payers. She was also despised by the majority

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of Thailand citizens as attempting to bring her exiled brother who was also an ex-prime minister of Thailand, Thaksin Shinawatra (The Diplomat, 2015).

The Thai society claimed that Yingluck was a tool of Thaksin as the connection of Shinawatra family representation to control the situation of Thailand society and the Pheu Thai party. These positions marked Yingluck herself as a wanted person to be in prison. As the policy of the rice-pledging scheme that was aimed to increase rice production and subsidies came to the point of failure, it was then terminated by the Thai government within the state. On May 7th, 2014, she was officially removed by the judicial coup d'état from the office and received a status in convict by her criminal record of corruption that could lead her into 10 years imprisonment by August 2017.

Since Yingluck Shinawatra fled off from Thailand to seek refuge, both of the Shinawatra siblings were starting to campaign of the opinion about Thailand local politics from outside of their native state, also by taking advantage of their supporters who are remaining in Thailand. The campaigns are deliberately narrated opposing Thailand as if it is revealing that Thailand is antagonizing them unfairly. These could be taken by looking at several interviews released and narrated by Thaksin Shinawatra while keeping Thailand in focus to seek the whereabouts of Yingluck during the pre-election period, said that Thaksin is practically concerned with Thailand's elections while expressing the possibilities of irregularities towards the Thai election of April 2019 (BBC, 2019). These interviews are totally in line with the claims that Thaksin had been stated in the interview of Thaksin during the 2009 coup d'etat that had overthrown him (Times Online, 2009). Thaksin together with Yingluck Shinawatra who is currently seeking refuge as a now-Serbian citizen had started to spread the mistrust towards Thailand military government

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under the rule of Prayut Chan-ocha, their political opponent, aligning both of the local and international society's opinion ever since the military coup have overthrown both of the siblings out of the Thai government.

However, she had been exposed by the local and international news that she was in London, United Kingdom. Since then, the Thailand government had tried to execute extradition efforts to the UK government to bring back Yingluck Shinawatra to face her sentence according to their extradition agreement between Thailand and the United Kingdom. Nonetheless, the extradition effort was not coming out successfully as being expected by the newly installed 2015 military Thai government. The United Kingdom claimed that they lacked information about Yingluck Shinawatra, so that the process of Yingluck Shinawatra's extradition delayed, as then Yingluck Shinawatra was leaving from London (Bangkok Post, 2018).

Currently, since a year of the extradition efforts of Yingluck Shinawatra were being tried by the military-backed Thai government to bring back the convicted ex-prime minister, the presence of Yingluck Shinawatra was identified to be in Serbia. Surprisingly, Yingluck Shinawatra has recently applied and been recognized as a citizen of Serbia lately in August 2019, following after her brother's citizenship of Montenegro, another state of Balkan region (Bangkok Post, 2019). The representative of Thailand, Busadee Santipitaks acting as the spokeswoman from Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that she hasn't released a statement regarded to the issue of the fleeing Shinawatra ex-prime minister caused by the fact that the Serbian authorities didn't contact the Thai respective authorities. However, legal actors on the behalf of Thailand government are starting to begin contacting Serbia to discuss about the possibility in

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establishing bilateral relations as an effort to bring back the former prime minister home to face her charges, as the internal officials of Thailand Ministry of Foreign Affairs started to consider their option of establishing an extradition agreement with the Serbian government.

Because the issue of Yingluck Shinawatra shall be taken into custody by the fact that she had fled to another country and residing as a citizen in a foreign state, this fact made Thailand as a state exercising their capability in making inter-state relations, especially into extradition agreement. Thailand has tried their initiative to the foreign state, such as what they did to extradite Yingluck Shinawatra from the United Kingdom. Most likely, Thailand will also do the same to the state of Serbia to bring back Yingluck Shinawatra by establishing the inter-state relations step overstep. Thailand as a state would show their tendencies to be very highly motivated by trying to contact the state of Serbia in discussing the case and negotiating the process. This phenomenon is pretty much out of the main objectives of Thailand to one of the states of the Balkan region, which Thailand hasn't used to initiate any relations and see the interest that could be taken in the area, especially Serbia.

However, the initiative of Thailand wasn't being nicely responded to on behalf of the Serbian government. The Serbian government rejected and denied the request of Thailand to terminate the Serbian citizenship of Yingluck Shinawatra and even defended the position of Yingluck Shinawatra within the state. The statement released by the Serbian head of state, President Aleksandar Vucic, explained that the citizenship of Yingluck Shinawatra 'could be seen as the government's benefit for the economy and matched with the Serbian interest,' (Balkan Insight, 2019). Yingluck Shinawatra fulfilled

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the application file for applying for the Serbian citizenship under the decision of Serbian Law of Citizenship in the record since June 2019. The Royal Thai Honorary Consulate of Belgrade claimed that they were surprised by the situation and waiting for feedback from Serbia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Thailand's legal government had some of their opposing people against the authority fled out of Thailand, yet the treatment of their securitization towards these people are exceptionally different than The Shinawatras. According to the written pronouncement made by Pavin Chachavalpongpun, a scholar and a politician who expressed his strong opposing political alignment towards the Thailand government since the 2014 coup, he was being attacked while residing in Kyoto (Chachavalpongpun, 2019) along with his family being harassed back in his homecoming state. The other two dissidents were also being removed, namely, Ittiphon Sukphaen who went missing in Laos in June 2016 (Charuvastra, 2016) and Wuthipong Kochathamakun who went missing a year after from Vientiane (Rojanaphruk, 2017). This shows an anomaly and also a mere new question about the reason why even that the link showed these figures are officially linking to each other Thailand still focusing on arresting Yingluck Shinawatra with all of the state power and relations by any legal means necessary to be done.

The continuation of the extradition efforts from Thailand will importantly determine whether or not Thailand can show capability in upholding their law while also making inter-state partnerships to tackle the moves from convicted criminals that fled out from the country. Serbia as a state itself has released a statement that they would not likely let the request of Thailand be accepted easily. Both of the states have their interest

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regarding the former prime minister which clashes out from each other, which then later could be defined as something much more urgent than just catching a fleeing criminal or upholding the economy as an interest of the state.

According to literature review, there is a study related that discusses about Yingluck Shinawatra's extradition efforts by Thailand Government to Serbia. The most recent one written by McCargo (2018) in which he argues that Thailand's political environment in 2017 would be still deeply affected by Yingluck Shinawatra's past governance that failed upon the rice pledge scheme, along with the political questions upon where the newly installed military-led government post-coup in 2014 would direct the Thailand's future politics. This research is different because it focuses on the analysis of why Yingluck Shinawatra could be considered as Thailand Government's potential threat that shall be removed via extradition treaty in the perspective of national interest upon security maintaining. Therefore the argument of this research will contribute on the debate about the extradition treaty as a part of Thailand-Serbia relations, Thailand's political stability in both national and international scope, and whether Yingluck Shinawatra as an independent actor would continue acting as Thailand government's national soft security threat from outside of Thailand.

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B. Research Question

Based on the research question that could be taken from the background information that has been explained, we could conclude them into one single sentence of the research question,

"Why Thailand 2019 Government was highly in favor of extraditing Yingluck Shinawatra to Thailand from Serbia?"

C. Theoretical Framework And Argumentation

The writer of this paper used the concept of national interest as the first main scope and the prologue to become the bridge of the next sub-concepts being explained, as the soft security and an extradition treaty contained well within the main idea. The combination from the definition of soft security and extradition treaty would likely explain the national interest in the main idea of Thailand's 2019 government as the main actor in observation. By using the concept of soft security as the first sub-concept being used in the explanation, the topic would be narrowed down into the importance of tackling soft security threats. This phase would be continued to the extent which then being settled by the existence of the extradition treaty as the second sub-concept to become the soft security threat's resolution to be in salvation.

To open the analysis of the case, the main concept that is being explained as it is being used in the passage of this paper is the concept of national interest. National Interest is one of the fundamental key concepts within the realm of International Relations to elaborate the reason, or which in this case the interest of the actors, in executing their foreign policies and doing their actions that indeed will bring benefit as a good income for the actors itself. National interest is the basic element that guides the decision-makers of a country aimed at other countries. These elements include sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, military security, and economic well-being (Plano, and Olton, 1995). These elements of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and military security then combined together as the elements to make one concept possible; national security.

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National security is often defined as the ability of a state to be able to defend and deter them away from threats. It is being used as the function of maintaining its existence by increasing the state's survival, using all kinds of power necessary through the state management of power in the decision-making process. National security is one of the concepts that is used and defined to identify what type of defense mechanism a state shall be pursuing.

The concept of national security in the next step would likely extend its explanations into tackling any kinds of security threats as well as defining the means of security threat itself. National security threat is defined as any kind of possible danger that could put a state in jeopardy to the extent of exposing the state's vulnerability and weaknesses to be attacked. It defines the purpose of why national security with its efforts was being done and emerged to uphold. However, national security along with national security threats frequently producing a definition that lies in a conventional form of what national security and the threats could take the shape.

National security threats are often being associated with any threats by the use of physical form and hard power. Threats are usually being identical into any coercive efforts using weapons and armies to win into battle or the show of tangible measures of how a strong state should be in the front line of the field. Yet, sometimes the form of threat takes shape into soft negotiations that cause the state's influence to be weakened by some small actors with the power of influence that takes interests and negotiating the opposing interest to the other actors, such as spoilers. This is being confirmed by the

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existence of the new non-state actors that have the potential of leeway to the mass disruption that planners would have deemed impossible (Lindley-French, 2004).

These spoilers are being categorized and called as soft security threat forms, since by the fact that these actors aren't using physical power as a form of what they could use as their opportunity. These actors are using their power in unmeasured efforts, such as political power of influence or any bargaining positions that are being considered more in favor so that their masked interest is being favored in the winning position to be accommodated by the other party, or even the mediator. These soft security threats in the ones who can give their power in lobbying their target of their impressions will be able to weaken the state's influence as then the image of the state will be exposed in their incapability so that this way could be considered in the ways of how a state's authority could be delegitimized. This type of threat is also what the state should be aware of after actors with their capability in utilizing physical harming weapons, which are also actors with political and financial influence on their hands.

Together as the national security and national threat has been described above in a similar manner, both of the terms meet the same ends within the categorization aspect of what kind of threat or security initiatives in both shapes shall take form. It is being divided into two kinds of distinctive shaping forms, which are hard and soft security. It is being confirmed as of this study of security and threat corresponding between conventional and unconventional means of security into a stage that gives a glimpse of how the modern security threats shall be taken in action precisely (Fatić, 2002).

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Aleksandar Fatić argues in the *Journal for Labor and Social Affairs in Eastern Europe* that hard and soft security in a distinctive manner requires special features that differ the terms of each other. Hard security, in the idea, responds to inner-state security to respond to external security threats, which requires a build-up of physical forces as the vocal element that deliberately causing physical damage. Soft security, on the other hand, responds to not external, but rather internal or trans-border threats that have no constitutive connections with inter-state relations that uses effective and preventive measuring management within the internal elements in the state against conflicts or confrontations by policy-based capacity power taken in action. By these elaborations, the study of the depth-based concept that has been characterizing hard security and width-based term that is being represented by soft security has been able to be differentiated. However, the writer of this paper will stress the use of soft security as the key driving concept in the paper.

The study of soft security and their categorization has been becoming one of the discussions and analyses conducted by scholars. The latest definition of security is indicated by non-military security concepts beyond the state-military parts that allowed a renewal space of critical thoughts based on the new concept within the term of soft security. In comparison to cooperative defense, soft security proponents marginalize the military solution to crack its hegemony and build a strategic room for expansion soft protection. The soft protection dimension offers a leeway to consider the rise of new insecurities that threaten individuals and state credibility. (Aldis and Herd, 2004).

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The soft security context depicts the downturn in the supremacy of the state-military security concept and its replacement by contending thinking to expand the security concept. Through expanding the idea, the hard military option was reduced to just one of many overlapping defense industries and no longer a popular one. Adjacent security issues enhanced by environmental, societal and cultural threats have implied prominence due to conceptual exposures that have illustrated their compatibility to social and human security (Buzan, 1992). Another scholar namely Cohen made a model that indicates collaborative security as a template that enshrines the main idea of individual security within the interdependent and considerate concentric shields of mutual defense, collective defense and stability advancement that provide theoretical room for both hard and emerging soft security complexities to foster individual, not state, security (Cohen, 2001).

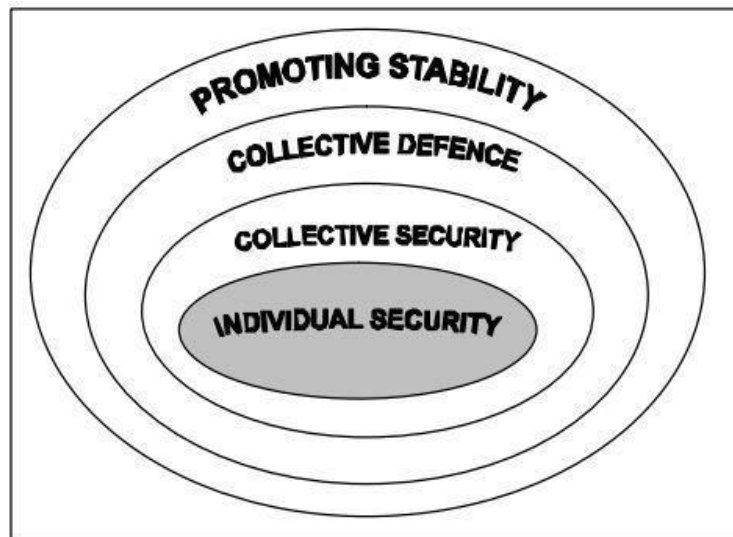


Figure 1: Cohen's co-operative security model

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States on an ongoing basis will tend to keep struggling and striving to maintain their national security to deter away from the security threat that could put a state at risk. These activities conducted by the state are including dealing with the existence of the soft security threat that doesn't use physical harming weapons on their hands. The state will exercise its ability to perform its national power in handling these soft security threats by using a friendly way that still abides by the international law, so it would be considered as legal and justified. Some of the ways to deter these security threats that are being used by the state could be mentioned by using smart power forms; even it will be back again by using the power of negotiations and influences to win the game of persuasive bargaining offers against the subject of soft security threat. However, relying on the situation in the very end, the state shall be able to show any power to maintain its sovereignty to be in good shape by securing the subject of the threat itself.

Luckily, these soft security threats are often taken in hand by the state seriously. States are highly in favor to tackle their security threats in various interests and positions, which one of them is to make their authority in their ability to uphold their idea of political legitimacy to be always being recognized in a good term by the eyes of the international community. Some of the ways being taken by the government to minimize the movements of these government-considered threat actors are by the existence of an extradition treaty as the extending point after bilateral relations have been made by states.

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The second key explanation would be elaborated by the existence of the extradition agreement. Extradition by essentially means that an individual accused of a crime who, at the behest of a government of which he or she is arrested, is sent home to that nation in which he or she has been tried for prosecution or imprisonment. In this case, one state transfers the individual to another state for the prosecution of a violation which a person is being suspected of. In the case of under-investigation, under-trial, and convicted criminals, an extradition request for a suspect may be made after a bilateral relation between two states in the mutual understandings upon the interests brought up by two parties as a part of the step-by-step emerging establishment. In short explanation, extradition agreement, like the other agreement as well, is an international agreement that legally binding two states together in a pact that shall be adhered together.

The combinations of these concepts are important to elaborate on the position of Thailand which is being emphasized by its exposure to their interest in extraditing Yingluck Shinawatra from Serbia as the authorized state. Thailand as a state has its priority to secure its authority, power, and legitimacy to be capable of upholding its influence in international society. However, the existence of Yingluck Shinawatra that is considered notorious and risky for Thailand's authority becomes the trigger of why Thailand counted Yingluck Shinawatra as their national soft security threat since Yingluck is an actor that used her political and financial power to be protected as a citizen of Serbia. Yingluck Shinawatra is being considered by Thailand as a security threat since she used that power to be able in delegitimizing Thailand's political

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influence in both domestic and international environments, especially in the Balkan region as the first region. Extraditing Yingluck Shinawatra through extradition treaty being made with Serbian government is important to Serbia to weaken Yingluck Shinawatra's influence to Serbian government as they could able to take Yingluck back to Thailand so that Thailand will be able in securing their national legitimacy in the eyes of the international community and being capable in upholding their influence while creating relations with the states in Balkan region by the same time.

D. Hypothesis Statement

The hypothesis statement that could be taken from the study case and the theory explained above shall be stated as below,

Thai Government is highly in favor to extradite Yingluck Shinawatra from Serbia because of these interests of abilities that could be acquired to,

- a. Capturing their security threat who is currently trying to delegitimize the state while fleeing away as their capability being seen in International society,*
- b. Maintaining the justice as the essence of giving the rights for the Thai people towards government legitimacy.*

E. Methodology

In this section, the writer of this paper tried to explain how the data and the explanation of the whole passages being collected together.

The writer of this paper used the qualitative method of literature review with the combinations of journals and theories to explain the news that brings up the study case of the paper. The literature reviews and library researches through articles, journals, books, and the latest news associated with the topic being presented in the paper. The supporting main theory is being explained to defend and arguments then being found with theoretical frameworks and then synchronizing them with facts.

The writer limited the case study timeline observation from 2013 by the general situation of Yingluck Shinawatra fled outside Thailand and received her title of a fugitive to the latest news in August 2019 by her status of Serbian citizenship granted by the Serbian government.

F. Writing Structure

The writer of this paper will explain the study case in this paper will be sorted and elaborated by chapters with the topics stated below,

- a. The first chapter explained about the case study overview of Yingluck Shinawatra's case, Thailand's initiative to approach Serbia, and Serbia's general statement of rejection towards Thailand's request,
- b. The second chapter elaborated the in-depth profile of Yingluck Shinawatra and her political career as Thailand's subject of extradition cause,
- c. The third chapter described on the dynamics of Thai-Serbia diplomatic relationship that explains the situation on the field of status quo,
- d. The fourth chapter argued the reasons why Thailand is highly in favor to extradite Yingluck Shinawatra out from Serbia,
- e. And lastly, the fifth chapter concluded the analysis and gave a glimpse of the future framework of the extradition treaty establishment shall be conducted between Thailand and Serbia to bring Yingluck Shinawatra back to Thailand as well as terminating her Serbian citizenship.

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However, she had been exposed by the local and international news that she was in London, United Kingdom. Since then, the Thailand government had tried to execute extradition efforts to the UK government to bring back Yingluck Shinawatra to face her sentence according to their extradition agreement between Thailand and the United Kingdom. Nonetheless, the extradition effort was not coming out successfully as being expected by the newly installed 2015 military Thai government. The United Kingdom claimed that they lacked information about Yingluck Shinawatra, so that the process of Yingluck Shinawatra's extradition delayed, as then Yingluck Shinawatra was leaving from London (Bangkok Post, 2018).

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existence of the new non-state actors that have the potential of leeway to the mass disruption that planners would have deemed impossible (Lindley-French, 2004).

These spoilers are being categorized and called as soft security threat forms, since by the fact that these actors aren't using physical power as a form of what they could use as their opportunity. These actors are using their power in unmeasured efforts, such as political power of influence or any bargaining positions that are being considered more in favor so that their masked interest is being favored in the winning position to be accommodated by the other party, or even the mediator. These soft security threats in the ones who can give their power in lobbying their target of their impressions will be able to weaken the state's influence as then the image of the state will be exposed in their incapability so that this way could be considered in the ways of how a state's authority could be delegitimized. This type of threat is also what the state should be aware of after actors with their capability in utilizing physical harming weapons, which are also actors with political and financial influence on their hands.

Together as the national security and national threat has been described above in a similar manner, both of the terms meet the same ends within the categorization aspect of what kind of threat or security initiatives in both shapes shall take form. It is being divided into two kinds of distinctive shaping forms, which are hard and soft security. It is being confirmed as of this study of security and threat corresponding between conventional and unconventional means of security into a stage that gives a glimpse of how the modern security threats shall be taken in action precisely (Fatić, 2002).

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Aleksandar Fatić argues in the *Journal for Labor and Social Affairs in Eastern Europe* that hard and soft security in a distinctive manner requires special features that differ the terms of each other. Hard security, in the idea, responds to inner-state security to respond to external security threats, which requires a build-up of physical forces as the vocal element that deliberately causing physical damage. Soft security, on the other hand, responds to not external, but rather internal or trans-border threats that have no constitutive connections with inter-state relations that uses effective and preventive measuring management within the internal elements in the state against conflicts or confrontations by policy-based capacity power taken in action. By these elaborations, the study of the depth-based concept that has been characterizing hard security and width-based term that is being represented by soft security has been able to be differentiated. However, the writer of this paper will stress the use of soft security as the key driving concept in the paper.

The study of soft security and their categorization has been becoming one of the discussions and analyses conducted by scholars. The latest definition of security is indicated by non-military security concepts beyond the state-military parts that allowed a renewal space of critical thoughts based on the new concept within the term of soft security. In comparison to cooperative defense, soft security proponents marginalize the military solution to crack its hegemony and build a strategic room for expansion soft protection. The soft protection dimension offers a leeway to consider the rise of new insecurities that threaten individuals and state credibility. (Aldis and Herd, 2004).

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The soft security context depicts the downturn in the supremacy of the state-military security concept and its replacement by contending thinking to expand the security concept. Through expanding the idea, the hard military option was reduced to just one of many overlapping defense industries and no longer a popular one. Adjacent security issues enhanced by environmental, societal and cultural threats have implied prominence due to conceptual exposures that have illustrated their compatibility to social and human security (Buzan, 1992). Another scholar namely Cohen made a model that indicates collaborative security as a template that enshrines the main idea of individual security within the interdependent and considerate concentric shields of mutual defense, collective defense and stability advancement that provide theoretical room for both hard and emerging soft security complexities to foster individual, not state, security (Cohen, 2001).

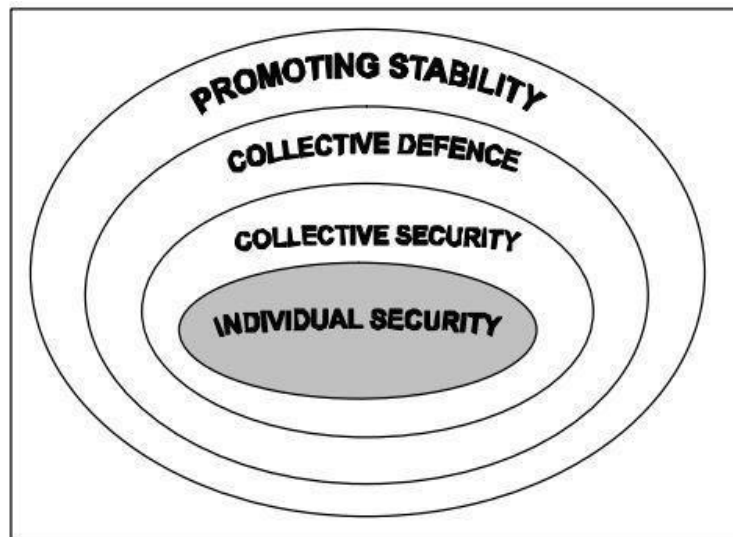


Figure 1: Cohen's co-operative security model

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States on an ongoing basis will tend to keep struggling and striving to maintain their national security to deter away from the security threat that could put a state at risk. These activities conducted by the state are including dealing with the existence of the soft security threat that doesn't use physical harming weapons on their hands. The state will exercise its ability to perform its national power in handling these soft security threats by using a friendly way that still abides by the international law, so it would be considered as legal and justified. Some of the ways to deter these security threats that are being used by the state could be mentioned by using smart power forms; even it will be back again by using the power of negotiations and influences to win the game of persuasive bargaining offers against the subject of soft security threat. However, relying on the situation in the very end, the state shall be able to show any power to maintain its sovereignty to be in good shape by securing the subject of the threat itself.

Luckily, these soft security threats are often taken in hand by the state seriously. States are highly in favor to tackle their security threats in various interests and positions, which one of them is to make their authority in their ability to uphold their idea of political legitimacy to be always being recognized in a good term by the eyes of the international community. Some of the ways being taken by the government to minimize the movements of these government-considered threat actors are by the existence of an extradition treaty as the extending point after bilateral relations have been made by states.

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The second key explanation would be elaborated by the existence of the extradition agreement. Extradition by essentially means that an individual accused of a crime who, at the behest of a government of which he or she is arrested, is sent home to that nation in which he or she has been tried for prosecution or imprisonment. In this case, one state transfers the individual to another state for the prosecution of a violation which a person is being suspected of. In the case of under-investigation, under-trial, and convicted criminals, an extradition request for a suspect may be made after a bilateral relation between two states in the mutual understandings upon the interests brought up by two parties as a part of the step-by-step emerging establishment. In short explanation, extradition agreement, like the other agreement as well, is an international agreement that legally binding two states together in a pact that shall be adhered together.

The combinations of these concepts are important to elaborate on the position of Thailand which is being emphasized by its exposure to their interest in extraditing Yingluck Shinawatra from Serbia as the authorized state. Thailand as a state has its priority to secure its authority, power, and legitimacy to be capable of upholding its influence in international society. However, the existence of Yingluck Shinawatra that is considered notorious and risky for Thailand's authority becomes the trigger of why Thailand counted Yingluck Shinawatra as their national soft security threat since Yingluck is an actor that used her political and financial power to be protected as a citizen of Serbia. Yingluck Shinawatra is being considered by Thailand as a security threat since she used that power to be able in delegitimizing Thailand's political

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influence in both domestic and international environments, especially in the Balkan region as the first region. Extraditing Yingluck Shinawatra through extradition treaty being made with Serbian government is important to Serbia to weaken Yingluck Shinawatra's influence to Serbian government as they could be able to take Yingluck back to Thailand so that Thailand will be able in securing their national legitimacy in the eyes of the international community and being capable in upholding their influence while creating relations with the states in Balkan region by the same time.

D. Hypothesis Statement

The hypothesis statement that could be taken from the study case and the theory explained above shall be stated as below,

Thai Government is highly in favor to extradite Yingluck Shinawatra from Serbia because of these interests of abilities that could be acquired to,

- c. Capturing their security threat who is currently trying to delegitimize the state while fleeing away as their capability being seen in International society,*
- d. Maintaining the justice as the essence of giving the rights for the Thai people towards government legitimacy.*

G. Methodology

In this section, the writer of this paper tried to explain how the data and the explanation of the whole passages being collected together.

The writer of this paper used the qualitative method of literature review with the combinations of journals and theories to explain the news that brings up the study case of the paper. The literature reviews and library researches through articles, journals, books, and the latest news associated with the topic being presented in the paper. The supporting main theory is being explained to defend and arguments then being found with theoretical frameworks and then synchronizing them with facts.

The writer limited the case study timeline observation from 2013 by the general situation of Yingluck Shinawatra fled outside Thailand and received her title of a fugitive to the latest news in August 2019 by her status of Serbian citizenship granted by the Serbian government.

H. Writing Structure

The writer of this paper will explain the study case in this paper will be sorted and elaborated by chapters with the topics stated below,

- f. The first chapter explained about the case study overview of Yingluck Shinawatra's case, Thailand's initiative to approach Serbia, and Serbia's general statement of rejection towards Thailand's request,
- g. The second chapter elaborated the in-depth profile of Yingluck Shinawatra and her political career as Thailand's subject of extradition cause,
- h. The third chapter described on the dynamics of Thai-Serbia diplomatic relationship that explains the situation on the field of status quo,
- i. The fourth chapter argued the reasons why Thailand is highly in favor to extradite Yingluck Shinawatra out from Serbia,
- j. And lastly, the fifth chapter concluded the analysis and gave a glimpse of the future framework of the extradition treaty establishment shall be conducted between Thailand and Serbia to bring Yingluck Shinawatra back to Thailand as well as terminating her Serbian citizenship.