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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Cambodia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-second session from 21 January to 1 February 2019. The review of Cambodia was held at the 16th meeting, on 30 January 2019. The delegation of Cambodia was headed by the President of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, H.E. Mr. KEO Remy. At its 18th meeting, held on 1 February 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Cambodia¹.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cambodia: Senegal, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Cambodia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/KHM/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/KHM/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/KHM/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Australia, Belgium, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America was transmitted to Cambodia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Cambodia stressed that the country is emerging from a legacy of gross human rights violations as this year marks the 40th anniversary of Cambodia's liberation from genocidal POL POT regime. As a result, achieving the basic human rights that every citizen is entitled to was and remains today the first and foremost important task for the government.

6. Cambodia, previously perceived as an underdeveloped country mired in poverty and food insecurity, is now a food exporting country, one of the fastest growing economies in the world and a great performer in terms of poverty reduction and improvement in social indicators. Cambodia has made significant progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals. Since 1990, the country has more than halved extreme poverty and maternal mortality, achieved nearly universal primary education enrolment and made

¹ The report is being reissued to include 30 recommendations that were omitted in the previous text due to a technical error. The reissuance has taken place after consultations and agreement with the Troika and the State under review and following verification with all recommending States. This follows consultation with the President and Bureau of the Human Rights Council, who were informed in writing on the matter on 5 February.

significant progress in combating HIV/AIDS. Cambodia grew at an average rate of 7 percent in the last two decades and became a lower middle-income economy in 2016. Cambodia will likely transit out of its least developed country status after 2025 if it can maintain this growth rate.

7. In terms of protection and promotion of human rights, Cambodia has engaged with a wide range of mechanisms, such as the continued presence of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), participation in the UPR and the obligation to report to the various treaty bodies' mechanisms. Cambodia is a state party to eight core UN human rights treaties, which it has ratified without reservation and it is the only country in Asia to host a field office of OHCHR.

8. On the follow up of the 162 accepted recommendations from the 2nd cycle of the UPR, Cambodian Human Rights Committee (CHRC) as a government agency had cooperated with the OHCHR in Cambodia to compile the recommendations and organize workshops to disseminate those recommendations to all relevant line ministries/institutions of the government for implementation. CHRC also followed up with the implementation of those line ministries and received feedback on their achievements, which are all included in the state report for the 3rd cycle of review. The preparatory work for the drafting of the national report was carried out by the CHRC in close consultation with government institutions, civil society organizations and OHCHR Office in Cambodia.

9. The election of the sixth legislature of the National Assembly on 29 July 2018 was conducted in a free, fair, peaceful and transparent manner. 20 registered political parties contested in the voting, and 83.02% of the registered voters cast their ballots to express their desire to see continuity in the country's sustained path of peace, stability, democracy, and rule of law.

10. Legal actions against political parties violating the laws is the normal process in any democratic state in adhering to the principles of the rule of law, strengthening the process of democracy and safeguarding peace and stability, which serve as the basis for long-term sustainable socio-economic development.

11. It is the application of the seat allocation method adopted in 2014 with the validation of the former opposition, which led to the winning of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) of all the 125 seats with its 76.78 percent of the votes. Nevertheless, the Royal Government has set up participatory consultative mechanisms with all political parties in Cambodia known as Supreme Consultative Council to collect multifaceted inputs for the benefit of national construction. This council creates a public consultative forum within the process of legal and policy formulation and implementation and also a check-and-balance platform with government through their monitoring mechanism, criticism, comments, and recommendations provided to the government to be addressed.

12. The Royal Government has also called on the judiciary as an independent body to expedite the trial proceedings of the trade union leaders and activists who are being sued or charged according to the current court procedures to safeguard their rights as guaranteed under the Constitution.

13. The Royal Government has also promoted a genuine partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in all aspects of social development. A Government Working Group under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior was recently created to consult with civil society regularly. The 2nd Forum on Partnership between the Government and CSOs, held on 17 January 2019, was attended by hundreds of CSOs without discrimination and constructive discussion has resulted in various tangible actions in facilitating activities of CSOs. A consultative forum with foreign and international NGOs was also organized on 29 January 2019 by the MFA.IC. Such fora, inclusive and collaborative in spirit, will aim to

enhance better understanding on various issues surrounding the implementation of LANGO and other laws related to CSOs.

14. In respect of labour and trade union rights, the Royal Government has established a National Committee for the review of international conventions, which Cambodia has ratified to consult with relevant stakeholders as well as the International Labour Organization.

15. The minimum wage for workers in the textile, garment, and footwear industries have reached \$182 (beginning January 2019) from \$170 last year. Wage has more than doubled from \$80 in 2013. The threshold income tax has been raised to US\$300 per month to ensure that the new wage gain is not taxed. Non-salary allowances and benefits the workers receive will continue to remain outside of the tax threshold calculation.

16. Employers are now required to pay 3.4 percent of each employee's monthly average salary into the National Social Security Fund to cover for injury insurance and health care. A pension for workers in the garment sector was also announced to come into effect in 2019. Female employees are entitled to a three-month maternity leave with 120% salary, co-shared by 70% from the National Social Security Fund and 50% from employers.

17. In the area of freedom of press and freedom of expression, the Cambodia Daily shut down its publication on its own due to its failure to fulfil tax obligations in accordance with the Law on Taxation. In the event that such liabilities are legally met, the newspaper can resume its operation. The closure of Radio Free Asia' and Voice of America' representative offices was self-initiated. The two radio stations are free to reopen their offices in Cambodia. The government is also working on policy and legal framework and committed to complete the draft law on Rights to Access to Information together with other two important laws, Cyber Crime Law and the amendment of Law on Press Regime.

18. On land issues, the Royal Government has introduced policy and legal frameworks to manage the land sector to ensure the rights and interests of people and proper land use. The Royal Government will continue to address other pending land disputes, promote and accelerate nation-wide land registration, including that for indigenous communities, provide social land concession and land for production to landless people, as well as provide incentives to the development of affordable housing.

19. The Royal Government of Cambodia is counting on the support of all relevant stakeholders to contribute in its efforts to ensure a peaceful and harmonious society with full respect for the rule of law, democracy, and human rights. All human rights, including the right to development, shall be indivisible and human rights issues must be addressed within the global context through a constructive, non-confrontational, non-politicized and dialogue-based approach. Respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, impartiality, and non-selectivity have been set as the guiding principles in promoting human rights, taking into account of the political, historical and social context of each country.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 73 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. China noted that Cambodia has maintained political stability and economic growth, improved people's living standard and made great efforts to alleviate poverty, enhance the judicial guarantee of Human Rights and develop education, health and safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups.

22. Colombia highlighted progress made by Cambodia to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities in its domestic law.

23. Costa Rica acknowledged the establishment of a national mechanism to combat torture and the implementation of the National Disability Strategic Plan. It urged constructive cooperation with mandate holders of Special Procedures prior, during and after their missions.
24. Croatia acknowledged progress achieved in the area of education. It expressed concern about children from indigenous and ethnic minority groups who continue to suffer disadvantages and the state of the fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life.
25. Cuba praised the implementation of the National Disability Strategic Plan, the National Plan to reduce child labour and other measures taken to protect children.
26. Czechia commended Cambodia's achievements in reducing poverty. It noted that much remained to be done concerning the implementation of the recommendations and expressed hope that the upcoming Voluntary National Review on the implementation of SDGs will provide a needed impetus for further efforts.
27. Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted with satisfaction the significant progress made in the fields of poverty reduction, education, public health and combatting child labour and human trafficking.
28. Denmark remained deeply concerned by the situation of civil and political rights, including the dissolution of the main opposition party. It stressed the importance of education for girls and women leading to their substantial contribution to social development.
29. Egypt commended the efforts to strengthen human rights and its acceptance to establish an independent national human rights institution. It also made efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities through the issuance of the national plan for the period of 2014-2018.
30. Fiji congratulated the steady increase in the share of its national budget allocated to climate expenditure as well as its National Strategic Plan on Disaster Risk Management for Health and its Climate Change Strategic Plan.
31. Finland expressed concerns about the shrinking civic and democratic space and particularly with the restrictions on freedom of association, assembly, and expression through repressive laws and regulations.
32. France welcomed the efforts made to reduce poverty and improve the health system and social protection. It noted the positive steps undertaken by the government to re-open the political space and encouraged to follow up on these measures.
33. Georgia noted the laws strengthening judiciary's system independence and encouraged to continue the reform process in this direction. It welcomed the establishment of the national anti-torture independent mechanism in line with OP-CAT.
34. Germany commended the improvements in the protection of the rights of children and the increased efforts to fight human trafficking.
35. Greece noted the progress made in respect of LGBTIQ inclusion as well as the development of a safety net for the most vulnerable including persons with disabilities. It expressed deep concern with the worsening of the overall human rights situation in the country.
36. Honduras congratulated the results achieved in the implementation of the UPR recommendations from the previous cycles and the ratification of eight human rights Treaties. It praised the voluntary commitments undertaken.

37. Iceland welcomed the positive steps taken by the Royal Government to promote human rights and its consistent support for the Khmer Rouge tribunal.
38. India commended Cambodia on reducing the poverty rate and on becoming a lower middle-income country. It also commended the progress made in the primary and secondary education and in ensuring high enrolment of girls in higher education, the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.
39. Indonesia welcomed the establishment of the National Committee against Torture in 2017. It also commended Cambodia for the adoption of the National Strategic Plan on Disability (2014-2018), the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Gender Mainstreaming in 29 ministries institutions to promote gender equality in public services.
40. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the efforts to promote human rights education and training of law enforcement officials and civil servants. It also welcomed efforts to combat human trafficking and the creation of the National Committee against Torture.
41. Iraq welcomed training on human rights for law enforcement officials and judges. It also welcomed efforts to reduce poverty.
42. Ireland acknowledged efforts to advance human rights domestically and commended the progress made since the last UPR cycle, including work in preventing human trafficking.
43. Italy made recommendations.
44. Japan welcomed the extension of the MOU with the OHCHR and looked forward to concrete actions to be taken on further steps to strengthen democracy and political space. It expressed the expectation that Cambodia would strengthen control on entities involved in dispatching workers overseas.
45. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the efforts made to eliminate discrimination against women, and to promote gender equality. It also welcomed the progress made in the education sector.
46. Latvia noted received visits from the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and accepted visit requests by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities and the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
47. Lithuania acknowledged the efforts to improve the human rights situation and urged Cambodia to consolidate its actions in addressing persisting serious human rights challenges.
48. Malaysia was pleased with efforts to promote socio-economic development. It also noted the progress made in improving access to healthcare services highlighting that under the Health Strategic Plan (2016-2020), everyone, including those living in rural areas, can obtain quality healthcare services.
49. The Maldives recognized the adoption of the Health Strategic Plan (2016-2020) and the National Policy Framework for Social Protection (2016-2025) and the national Anti-Torture Mechanisms.
50. Mexico appreciated the establishment of a national mechanism against torture and the creation of the Department for the Legal Protection of Women in the Ministry of Women's Affairs.
51. Montenegro welcomed efforts to strengthen the protection of children's rights, particularly street children and orphans. It also urged the Government to investigate all cases of sexual exploitation of children and convict offenders.

52. Myanmar commended successful implementation of the recommendations, and was encouraged by significant developments in poverty reduction, promotion of gender equality and equity, education, and healthcare.
53. Nepal praised the reduction of poverty and uplift of the living standards of the people, which will have beneficial impacts on the realization of human rights.
54. Netherlands commended the commitment to inclusive instruction on sexual orientation issues and sexual education. It remained concerned about increasing restrictions on civil society and the media.
55. New Zealand commended the release of some political prisoners in September 2018. However, it maintained significant concerns in relation to the political situation.
56. Norway welcomed Cambodia's participation in the UPR mechanism, yet remained concerned about democratic developments, including the recent elections.
57. Pakistan noted with appreciation the significant efforts of Cambodia to eliminate discrimination against women and to promote gender equality and equity through development and implementation of various laws, policies, action plans, and programmes.
58. The Philippines acknowledged the Government's plan to localize the Sustainable Development Goals and commended efforts to promote human rights awareness through education and training.
59. Portugal welcomed the steps taken for the fulfilment of the right to health.
60. The Republic of Korea was encouraged by actions and measures to protect the rights of women and children, labourers and persons with disabilities and commended its efforts to realize the Sustainable Development Goals.
61. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the measures taken by Cambodia to prevent gender-based violence against women and the improvement of women's access to the justice system.
62. The Russian Federation welcomed efforts to combat extreme poverty, to provide for sustainable development and improve access to health and education. It noted the steps of the government to protect women and children from domestic violence.
63. Senegal welcomed the efforts made by Cambodia to strengthen the rule of law in particular by providing for the independence of the judicial system as attested to by the holding of orderly and fair trials upholding the rights of parties.
64. Serbia commended Cambodia for its efforts to improve the human rights situation of women and children.
65. Singapore commended Cambodia for significantly reducing the poverty rates and for improving access to healthcare services, including the significant decline in child mortality rates and the decline of HIV prevalence in the adult population.
66. Slovenia welcomed steps taken by the government to eliminate discrimination against women and to promote gender equality. It encouraged it to prosecute the perpetrators of such violence. It was concerned about harassment and intimidation of journalists, human rights defenders and trade union workers.
67. Spain was concerned about the situation of stateless persons in Cambodia.
68. Sweden acknowledged Cambodia's steps towards strengthening LGBTI persons' full enjoyment of human rights. It was concerned about negative developments regarding political rights and the use of the judiciary to restrict human rights, contributing to fear, intimidation and self-censorship.

69. Switzerland was deeply concerned at the deterioration of civil and political rights, including the restrictions to the freedom of expression and civil society as well as the dissolution of the main opposition party before the 2018 elections.

70. Thailand commended the efforts on poverty reduction and development in all dimensions, which resulted in its economic status raised to lower-middle income country in 2015.

71. Togo welcomed the remarkable progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of the last UPR. It noted with satisfaction the improvement in economic and social rights in particular, the rights to health, to social protection and the increase in the minimum wage.

72. Tunisia welcomed legislations adopted since the last UPR in support of the human rights legislative and institutional framework, particularly the national mechanism against torture, the protection of persons with disabilities, children in difficulty and helpless children.

73. Turkey commended engagement with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and closeness to achieving UN Sustainable Development Goals. It welcomed NGO freedom under Cambodian laws, the formation of the Supreme Consultative Council and the amended Law on Political Parties.

74. Ukraine acknowledged Cambodia's ratifications of core human rights instruments. It was concerned about the undermining of the judiciary and legislations restricting civil and political rights. It encouraged Cambodia to enhance cooperation with UN Special Procedures and to establish an effective national human rights institution.

75. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned by the shrinking of democratic space in Cambodia through the dissolution of the CNRP, the imprisonment of Kem Sokha and the national election in July 2018, which lacked legitimacy. It encouraged it to accept a visit from the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

76. The United States of America remained gravely concerned about the suppression of the political opposition, independent media, civil society and undue restrictions on workers' rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly resulting in inequitable July 2018 elections that were neither genuinely free nor fair.

77. Uruguay commended the measures to eliminate child labour and violence against women and girls. It urged to continue action to prevent violence and sexual abuse, including rape, and to promote effective complaints mechanisms and physical and psychological care for victims.

78. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) noted Cambodia's sustained economic growth and reduced poverty. It noted the 2016-2020 Strategic Health Plan, the Law on the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation, universal primary education and progress to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.

79. The delegation of Cambodia noted that, on national mechanism to coordinate the implementation of accepted UPR recommendations, the CHRC is a central agent of the government established to coordinate with other Ministries and other relevant stakeholders to compile the human rights report to be submitted to each UN treaty body and monitor the implementation of recommendation receive from those treaty body or special procedures. The government issued a sub-degree on December 18, 2017 establishing an inter-ministerial working group, which consists of all relevant governmental agencies to better coordination in report writing tasks.

80. The Ministry of information has led and collaborated with the Swedish Embassy and UNESCO in Cambodia on the drafting of a law on access to information. The drafting process

was undertaken through the establishment of a joint technical working group consisting of State institution UN agency in Cambodia, civil society organisations, professional media experts Academia, researcher and development partners. The government is committed to complete the draft law on the right to access information together with other two important laws, including the cybercrime law and the amendment to the law on press regime.

81. The government has a plan to promote gender equality sexual orientation sexuality education to eliminate discrimination gender based violence, including the mainstreaming of gender equity in policy framework and National development plan, reducing gender gap in education ,vocational training and women entrepreneurship initiative, reducing domestic violence and sexual abuse against women and children, uplifting social morality, women dignity and Cambodian family, improving legal services for women and children put in place and implemented the social protection policy framework 2016-2025.

82. On sexual orientation, even though there is a lack of policy and legal framework governing the right of the LGBT community, the government has been taking some action to eliminate discrimination against LGBT community in Cambodia through public Awareness campaign on this issue and dissemination program via media, formal and informal education. While the civil law of Cambodia has not yet recognized the legitimacy of homosexual marriage and registration, the law does not criminalize such marriage and practice. Homosexual marriage is very common in Cambodia Society through traditional and cultural practices. Approximately 1,000 same-sex couple have already been married with a traditional party and ceremony.

83. National reconciliation is subject to a genuine commitment from all parties concerned to put national interest at the top without receiving orders from foreign powers. The current Cambodia's legitimate actions against an individual (Mr. Kem Sokha) and institutions who committed treason and conspiracy is the only legitimate way to protect our peace and democracy under the rule of law. In fact, the act of treason, espionage, and conspiracy with a foreign power that advocates the overthrow of a legitimate government is subject to severe punishment under every country's law, and Cambodia is no exception. However, Cambodia is very regretful to see that this only legitimate action by a sovereign state has been politicized under the banner of "human rights and democracy" due to the geopolitical interest of some other states.

84. Cambodia is a paradise for NGOs. With just a total population of 15 million people, Cambodia is surprisingly a home to almost 6,000 registered local and international associations and NGOs and over 4,000 trade unions, an overwhelming figure as compared to countries in the region. After the LANGO came into effect, and as of the end of November 2018, 509 local associations and 400 local NGOs have been registered at the Ministry of Interior. This high number of CSOs is a "clear and convincing evidence" of the open space for civil society in Cambodia. Unfortunately, a number of them, hiding behind the veil of supposedly humanitarian or development activities, are in fact deeply engaged in political activities funded by foreign institutions and governments. Cambodia appreciates genuine and honest contribution of social, environmental, and human rights workers to the development of the country. However, no one is above the law and offenders will be subject to the full force of the law, including those who use and exploit the rights agenda for political purpose.

85. Cambodia also referred to several positive points raised by the UN Special Rapporteur Professor Rhona Smith in her End of Mission Statement dated 8 November 2018. She welcomed the recent creation of a Government Working Group under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior, to consult regularly with civil society. She also welcomed the new Directive No. 040 dated 31 October 2018 issued by the Ministry of Interior to sub-national authorities on 31 October 2018, repealing the 3 days advance notice requirements.

86. On the accession and ratification of other international human rights Conventions, Cambodia ratified eight out of nine core international human rights instruments. The government has also been studying the different factors to determine appropriate time and condition which will ensure ratification or accession of Cambodia to other International treaties.
87. Vietnam welcomed the continued commitment and efforts in protecting and promoting human rights, especially the rights of vulnerable groups. It commended the various achievements in recent years, including poverty reduction, gender equality, Universal primary education and access to Healthcare Services.
88. Yemen welcomed the enactment by the government of several human rights law including the law organizing the court and the special law on the status of judges and prosecutors and the law organizing the Supreme Judicial Council. It also welcomed achievement in the field of Public Services, development and poverty reduction.
89. Algeria noted with satisfaction the establishment of a national mechanism of prevention of torture and the adoption of laws aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and children against degrading treatment, forced labor and sexual violence. Algeria encouraged Cambodia to continue with its judicial reform.
90. Argentina commended Cambodia for establishing the National Committee to combat Torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments as its national torture prevention mechanism.
91. Australia welcomed the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women. It remained concerned about the constrained democratic space and restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly, and association.
92. Austria recognized Cambodia's efforts to resolve outstanding claims in the land sector. It was seriously concerned about the deteriorating situation with regard to the rule of law in Cambodia. It was also concerned about the impartiality of the judiciary.
93. Azerbaijan welcomed improvements in the health sector including the adoption of the Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020. It also welcomed that poverty had declined and Cambodia's strengthened cooperation with partners for the implementation of programmes aimed at rural development and poverty reduction.
94. Belgium welcomed good cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia. It was concerned about the shrinking space for civil society and the lack of judicial independence.
95. Benin welcomed efforts by Cambodia to promote and protect human rights following its second UPR, in particular, the ratification of several international treaties.
96. Bhutan noted with appreciation the judicial reforms undertaken, particularly the adoption of legislation on the Judiciary, and the organisation and functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy. Bhutan also noted the measures taken to educate and train the civil servants and law enforcement agencies on human rights.
97. Plurinational State of Bolivia commended Cambodia's determination to promote human rights in line with the commitment demonstrated by Cambodia when it ratified eight core international human rights instruments.
98. Brazil called upon Cambodia to continue to investigate all cases of past human rights violations and to protect the full independence of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. It welcomed the ratification of international treaties, expressed support to Cambodia's efforts to advance social protection for workers.

99. Brunei Darussalam welcomed efforts related to the rights of persons with disabilities, including the National Strategic Plan on Disability, and the progress on the national plan (2016-2025) against child labour, which included training for the related national committee and the reform of the inspection mechanism.

100. Canada remained concerned by the restrictions imposed on civil society, the media and political opposition, exacerbated by the un-democratic elections in 2018. Canada closely follows the implementation of recently announced reforms to expand the political space. It will continue to call on the government to organize free and fair elections and to restore freedom of expression and political participation.

101. Chile recognized Cambodia's efforts on the promotion and protection of human rights, especially the establishment of the National Committee to Fight against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatments, and the progress made in the reform of the judicial system.

102. On the establishment of a national human rights institution, the delegation of Cambodia informed that, so far, the CHRC has cooperated with civil society organizations in the preparation of the draft law, which was initiated by Civil Society working group and was subjected to several discussion with the CHRC. However, the draft law has not been finalized yet. The CHRC will continue to work with the relevant stakeholders, especially with OHCHR Office in Cambodia in to make this draft law in line with the Paris principles and international standards.

103. No journalist has been killed for political reasons since 2000. The Royal government strongly condemns all attacks on the freedom of the press when acting in accordance with the law by media personnel. Unfortunately, not all these incidents are politically motivated or related. Journalists lack of understanding on new safety is also a cause of the accident as well as the lack of moral code of ethics. Freedom of the press is guarantee under the Constitution's and regulated by the laws on the press regime. Moreover, in attempt to further promote the freedom of expression, the Royal government has even removed the clause of imprisonment related to defamation from the criminal code and provide guarantee that no individual shall be imprisoned for expressing his or her opinion.

104. With respect to the electoral process in 2018 and the amendment of the law on political party, Cambodian undertook the amendment of Law and political party based on principle entrenched in its Constitution. The amended law applied indiscriminately to every political parties. Nothing in the amended law is threatening the fabric or multi-party system set up by the Constitution. As in all democratic countries, the amended law is aimed at preventing abuse that are not in accordance with fundamental democratic principle such as incitation to racial hatred, defamation and the destruction of social fabric of the nation.

105. The Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the UN in Geneva stressed that some delegate were prioritizing civil and political rights over economic, social and cultural rights when addressing Cambodia issues. These two fundamental groups of rights should not be treated differently. Cambodia economic growth which comes from the hard-earned peace under the policy of prime minister have been underestimated whereas Cambodia few mediocre shortcomings have been over exacerbated. For Cambodia, peace is a prerequisite for development that the government must defend at any price in order to uphold people's prosperity and rights, particularly economic and social rights.

106. Cambodia does not ignore other rights and freedoms. The concerns raised should be undertaken based on mutual respect. The UPR process is not a forum for launching political propaganda for the benefit of one group of one political party at the expense of others. Human rights should not be politicized. They should be applied in a fair and impartial manner.

107. The country is emerging from war, and having directly suffered its devastating effects, Cambodia is keen in supporting peace endeavours around the world because it understands clearly that without peace, all human rights will be deprived. Cambodia is the first post-conflict nation in the history of the UN's Peace Keeping Operations that could turn itself from a recipient-state of PKO forces into a dispatching-state.

108. With respect to socio-cultural rights, the country has demonstrated its commendable achievements with ongoing supports from the international community and partner states through the enlistment of both tangible and intangible heritage as well as its elected roles in various UN mechanisms.

109. Cambodia remains committed to strengthening close cooperation and constructive partnership with all the UN human rights mechanisms and relevant stakeholders in order to further enhance the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

110. The following recommendations will be examined by Cambodia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-first session of the Human Rights Council:

110.1 Comply with obligations under the ICCPR in elaboration, implementation and revision of policy and legislation (Ukraine);

110.2 Consider acceding to international human rights instruments, to which it is not yet a party (Honduras);

110.3 Continue exploring possibilities to extend its international commitments by ratifying the Optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as previously recommended (Latvia);

110.4 Accede to the Optional Protocols to the ICCPR (Costa Rica);

110.5 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia);/Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium), (Montenegro), (Ukraine);

110.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and take measures for the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico);

110.7 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on individual complaints (Benin);

110.8 Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines);

110.9 Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Egypt);

110.10 Accede to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Benin);

110.11 Issue a standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures and cooperate constructively with the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Cambodia and with the OHCHR (Germany);

- 110.12 Amend LANGO to bring it in line with Cambodia's obligations under the ICCPR (Greece);
- 110.13 Accept visit requests from the Special Procedures mandate holders (Honduras);
- 110.14 Implement fully the recommendations of the latest report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, including the addendum from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (New Zealand);
- 110.15 Issue a standing invitation to all UN special procedures, and engage constructively with the OHCHR and UN special procedures (Croatia);
- 110.16 Issue a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures (Ukraine);
- 110.17 Strengthen cooperation with the UN Special Procedures, issue and implement a standing invitation to all Special Procedures before the next UPR cycle (Czechia);
- 110.18 Strengthen cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests by the special procedures mandate holders and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders, as previously recommended (Latvia);
- 110.19 Engage constructively with all UN special procedures (Italy);
- 110.20 Complete the Land Reform to facilitate access use and the development of land for individuals and small and medium-sized Enterprises (Senegal);
- 110.21 Take measures to simplify the allocation of community land concessions to the indigenous peoples (Togo);
- 110.22 Implement a coherent resettlement policy and simplified process for granting communal land titles, consulting communities, civil society and indigenous groups (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 110.23 Ensure that all pending lands disputes, evictions and relocations are settled in a fair, transparent, negotiated and adequately compensated manner (Austria);
- 110.24 Take the necessary measures to re-establish an environment respectful of the rights of the civil society, notably by revising the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (France);
- 110.25 In consultation with affected stakeholders and civil society, amend the Law on Political Parties and the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations, to bring them into line with international human rights obligations (Germany);
- 110.26 Align laws such as the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations, the Trade Union Law, the Law on Political Parties and the Telecommunications Law with international obligations (Iceland);
- 110.27 Amend the Law on Political Parties, the Trade Union Law and the Law on Association and Non-Governmental Organizations so as to bring them into line with Cambodia's international human rights obligations, in consultation with affected stakeholders and civil society (New Zealand);

- 110.28 **Protect NGOs and associations, and ensure that the administrative provisions of the Law on Associations and NGOs will not be used to close down, suspend or otherwise negatively impact NGOs and associations (Slovenia);**
- 110.29 **Revise the Penal Code as well as other laws in order to comply with international human rights standards, including the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations, the awaited Trade Union Law and the Telecommunications Law (Czechia);**
- 110.30 **Repeal the two sets of amendments to the Law on Political Parties passed in 2017, review the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organisations and review the Trade Union Law to ensure all three laws are consistent with Cambodia's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 110.31 **Revise or repeal recent legal acts potentially subjected to restrictive and arbitrary interpretation in order to bring them in conformity with international human rights law and standards, including among others: the Law on Political Parties and the Election Laws, the Law on Associations and Non-governmental Organisations and the Inter-Ministerial Proclamation of May 2018 on social media (Austria);**
- 110.32 **Effectively establish a working group on land conflicts under the aegis of the Ministry of the Territory, with the participation of the civil society and the European Union (France);**
- 110.33 **Establish the national review committee for the international treaties ratified by Cambodia with the participation of ILO (France);**
- 110.34 **Accelerate procedures for the adoption of the draft law on the establishment of the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia); Accelerate the drafting of a law to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris principles (Togo);**
- 110.35 **Speed up the establishment of the national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Algeria), (Costa Rica); Step up efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile);**
- 110.36 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia), (Mexico);**
- 110.37 **Continue efforts for establishment of the NHRI as per the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 110.38 **Continue the efforts to commence the work of the National Human Rights Institution according to the Paris Principles (Iraq);**
- 110.39 **Continue to strengthen efforts in establishing a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**
- 110.40 **Continue to implement recommendations accepted under the 2014 UPR, in particular the establishment of an NHRI for the promotion and protection of human rights, which is equipped with sufficient resources (Spain);**
- 110.41 **Expedite the process in finalising the Law on the Establishment of the National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand);**

- 110.42 **Maintain ongoing efforts to set up a national human rights mechanism in line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**
- 110.43 **Finalise, in an expedited manner, the procedures related to establishment of a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 110.44 **Pursue its effort to finalize the law on the national human rights commission and to activate the role of that commission (Yemen);**
- 110.45 **Introduce an anti-discrimination law which guarantees and explicitly prohibits all kinds of discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics (Iceland);**
- 110.46. **Introduce a gender recognition law (Iceland);**
- 110.47. **Amend the constitution to ensure marriage equality for same-sex couples (Iceland);**
- 110.48. **Step up efforts to fight discrimination against ethnic and racial minorities and develop a national plan of action against racial discrimination (Togo);**
- 110.49 **Strengthen the land policy approved in 2015, which establishes that gender equality and equity between men and women should be ensured within the land registration process (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 110.50 **Adopt, in consultation with civil society organizations, comprehensive legislation and policies against discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity, and guarantee their implementation through all public entities, in particular in the education, health and labour sectors (Mexico);**
- 110.51 **Amend Article 45 of the Constitution, so as to enable legal marriage equality, with a view to pursuing full equal treatment of LGBTI persons in all areas (Netherlands);**
- 110.52 **Introduce new legislation that guarantees equality and explicitly prohibits discrimination of LGBTI persons (Sweden);**
- 110.53 **Adopt effective measures to combat and punish discrimination and violence motivated by sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**
- 110.54 **Introduce, by the end of 2023, an Anti-Discrimination Law which guarantees equality and explicitly prohibits discrimination of all kinds, including on the basis of religion, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (Australia);**
- 110.55 **Amend article 45 of the Constitution to allow same-sex couples to marry (Canada);**
- 110.56 **Continue to strengthen their apposite social policies in favour of its people, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 110.57 **Continue to maintain social stability and promote sustainable economic and social development, to improve peoples' living standards and further reduce the rate of poverty (China);**
- 110.58 **Continue ongoing mechanisms for ensuring poverty reduction (India);**
- 110.59 **Continue to take measures ensuring poverty eradication and access to health and education services (Pakistan);**

- 110.60 Continue investing efforts to combat poverty by applying measures that would make the country's evident economic development reflect on all strata of society (Serbia);
- 110.61 Increase its efforts to achieve economic and social rights of the people, particularly through sustained economic growth and social inclusion (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 110.62 Continue implementing policies to promote economic growth and implement wide range programmes to alleviate poverty (Malaysia);
- 110.63 Continue the efforts to advance in the eradication of poverty, in particular in the rural zones (Cuba);
- 110.64 Take further measures to sustain and reinforce progress made in poverty reduction (Viet Nam);
- 110.65 Further continue strengthening and expanding good cooperation with partners for effective implementation of programmes aimed at rural development and poverty reduction (Azerbaijan);
- 110.66 Continue its efforts to meet Goal 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Azerbaijan);
- 110.67 Exert greater efforts to reduce poverty and realize the Sustainable Development Goals (Bhutan);
- 110.68 Continue to effectively address the special vulnerabilities, views and needs of women, children, persons with disabilities, and local and marginalised communities when implementing its National Strategic Plan on Disaster Risk Management for Health and its Climate Change Strategic Plan (Fiji);
- 110.69 Intensify efforts for combatting human trafficking (Iraq);
- 110.70 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including women and children (Georgia);
- 110.71 Reinforce measures aimed at preventing and combating human trafficking (Honduras);
- 110.72 Continue to effectively implement the Law on Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation (Philippines);
- 110.73 Fortify efforts to effectively implement the Law on Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation to better prevent and address human trafficking (Indonesia);
- 110.74 Pursue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Tunisia);
- 110.75 Improve and expand identification and protection procedures for victims of human trafficking, forced labour and bonded labour, and ensure adequate access to support services and sheltered accommodation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 110.76 Continue to increase actions in the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and reinforce measures to detect, prevent and punish this crime (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 110.77 Intensify and coordinate the efforts of the Royal Government to combat human trafficking, and prosecute traffickers (Algeria);

- 110.78 **Immediately and unconditionally reinstate the rights of members of the political opposition and release all persons who have been arbitrarily detained, including Kem Sokha (United States of America);**
- 110.79 **Amend laws and regulations, including the Law on Telecommunications and the Inter-Ministerial Prakas on Publication Controls of Website and Social Media Processing via Internet, that effectively limit freedom of expression, and to end all forms of interference in and surveillance of media channels and online speech (Finland);**
- 110.80 **Take the necessary measures to allow members of the Opposition to participate in the Cambodian political life (France);**
- 110.81 **Guarantee freedom of expression for all citizens, journalists, including on internet, by revising the last Constitutional amendment as well as the inter-ministerial instruction of May 2018 allowing surveillance of the internet contents (France);**
- 110.82 **Bring the Criminal Code into line with Article 19 of the ICCPR by repealing or amending articles on Insulting the King, Defamation, Insult, Incitement, Unlawful Coercion of Judicial Authorities and Discrediting Judicial Decisions (Germany);**
- 110.83 **Ensure freedom of expression on the internet by revoking the inter-ministerial decree (number 170) on Publication Controls of Websites and Social Media Processing via the internet (Germany);**
- 110.84 **Repeal provisions of the Criminal Code which can be used to restrict the freedoms of expression, assembly and association and decriminalize offences such as defamation (Iceland);**
- 110.85 **Take all measures to protect and support journalists, human rights defenders, trade union workers, land and environmental activists and other civil society actors, and members of the political opposition (Iceland);**
- 110.86 **Adopt measures aimed at ensuring freedom of expression, and the enjoyment of civil and political rights by its population (Colombia);**
- 110.87 **Create the necessary conditions to allow all individuals enjoy their fundamental rights, particularly freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Costa Rica);**
- 110.88 **Restore democratic and political space, ensuring participation for political parties, civil society and independent media (Norway);**
- 110.89 **Release immediately from custody any individual detained for their peaceful exercise of freedom of expression and assembly, and drop all criminal charges against these individuals (Norway);**
- 110.90 **Continue to exert existing efforts to make democratic space more inclusive (Republic of Korea);**
- 110.91 **Create conditions conducive to free political debate and competition with a view to rebuilding a democracy in which the media and civil society, including human rights defenders, can freely carry out their work without interference or hindrance, as recommended by Ireland in the previous cycle, and in particular to ensure that their work is not hindered by restrictions on the freedoms of assembly or expression, either online or offline (Ireland);**

- 110.92 **Reform the Criminal Code to ensure that freedom of expression, assembly and association are guaranteed in addition to the protection of human rights defenders and to ensure that these last can go about their work without fear of intimidation (Spain);**
- 110.93 **Protect the rights of human rights defenders and bring laws, regulations and policies on freedom of expression, association and assembly into accordance with international obligations (Italy);**
- 110.94 **Revise recent enactments and revisions of legislation that violate the rights to freedom of expression and association, including the vague and broad grounds for preventing publication on the Internet in the Proclamation on Publication Controls of Websites and social media (Sweden);**
- 110.95 **Ensure that all citizens may fully enjoy their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and Association (Switzerland);**
- 110.96 **Amend the law on telecommunications and adopt the law on access to information in line with international standards of the right to the freedom of expression and the right to privacy (Switzerland);**
- 110.97 **Reverse the forced closure of media outlets, repeal provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalise defamation and restrict freedom of expression and assembly, and remove, without conditions, the ban on the 118 former CNRP members from engaging in political activities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 110.98 **Immediately remove all undue restrictions on civil society and independent media, including withdrawing the inter-ministerial decision known as Prakas 170 on digital expression (United States of America);**
- 110.99 **Take all necessary measures to ensure a safe environment to guarantee the full enjoyment of freedom of expression of journalists and of the general population, and investigate and sanction all forms of violence against them (Argentina);**
- 110.100 **Consider repealing legislation that permits the dissolution of political parties and the ban of political leaders without due process (Brazil);**
- 110.101 **Take measures to protect the freedom of expression online and offline, as well as the freedom of association and assembly (Brazil);**
- 110.102 **Strengthen the democratic participation by guaranteeing the independence of the media by establishing a safe and enabling environment for civil society and trade unions and by fostering the full participation of opposition parties in the next communal, senatorial and legislative elections (Canada);**
- 110.103 **Promote dialogue among the political actors, freedom and rights of the people and the democratic process, in order to unite the people towards development. In this process, ensure an environment in which the rights of all political actors, the civil society, the media and others are respected and their activities are not constrained (Japan);**
- 110.104 **Re-establish the opposition party, namely the Cambodian National Rescue Party and to reinstate its members (Canada);**
- 110.105 **Bring laws, regulations and policies on freedom of expression, association and public assembly into accordance with the ICCPR (Denmark);**

- 110.106 **Redouble the efforts to protect freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, to ensure and promote safe environment for journalists, human rights defenders and political opposition, and to effectively and thoroughly investigate all attacks against them. (Lithuania).**
- 110.107 **Take necessary measures to ensure that the right to freedom of assembly and association is not hindered by arbitrary restrictions and/or excessive use of force. (Lithuania).**
- 110.108 **Revoke trade union registration and reporting requirements that result in the restriction of the freedoms of association, assembly and expression (Greece);**
- 110.109 **Cease all kinds of harassment and arbitrary interference with political opposition, human rights defenders and labour activists, and to amend laws and regulations effectively used to limit freedoms of association and assembly, such as certain provisions in the Law on Political Parties, the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Law on Trade Unions (Finland);**
- 110.110 **Ensure a free civic space, allowing human rights defenders and journalists to freely express themselves both offline and online, without fear of harassment or reprisal, and to refrain from prosecution for exercising their fundamental rights under the Criminal Code and the Law on Telecommunications (Netherlands);**
- 110.111 **Release immediately and unconditionally all remaining political prisoners and opponents, and drop all charges against them, including the full release of opposition leader Kem Sokha (New Zealand);**
- 110.112 **End harassment and arbitrary arrests of human rights defenders, members of the political opposition, activists and journalists (Croatia);**
- 110.113 **Protect from harassment, arbitrary arrests and physical attacks against journalists, human rights defenders, members of political opposition, trade union workers, and investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of such attacks (Slovenia);**
- 110.114 **Step up efforts preventing harassment of human rights defenders, journalists, trade union workers, protesters, land and other civil society actors and protect their rights (Czechia);**
- 110.115 **Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights of those who work to protect and promote human rights, in particular human rights defenders, investigating and punishing those responsible for threats and violence against them and their families (Argentina);**
- 110.116 **Adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights of human rights defenders, trade unionists and journalists (Chile);**
- 110.117 **Create an enabling environment for a free and pluralistic media, including by ceasing judicial harassment against journalists and abuse of tax regulations to harass media outlets and associations (Greece).**
- 110.118 **Continue to implement measures to strengthen the independence of both the judiciary and the media (Italy);**
- 110.119 **Cease excessive powers of the executive branch to influence the work of judges and prosecutors, by amending the Law on organization of the Courts, the Law on the Statue of the Judges and Prosecutors and the Law on the**

Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy (Germany);

110.120 **Establish regional appeals courts, in accordance with the Law on Organization of Courts, and ensure their proper operationalization by 2023 (Greece);**

110.121 **Complete the process of judicial reform, safeguarding independence and impartiality of the court system, court personnel and judges, in accordance with international standards (Norway);**

110.122 **Take all necessary steps to strengthen the rule of law and to guarantee full judicial independence consistent with international human rights standards (Lithuania);**

110.123 **Adhere to international standards on the independence of institutions, notably the judiciary and the National Election Commission to ensure that electoral processes are free, fair and transparent (Ireland);**

110.124 **Further advance judiciary reforms and establish an independent justice system that is trusted and utilized by the people. To this end, make maximum use of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia as a model (Japan);**

110.125 **Strengthen the independence and functioning of the judiciary, in particular by repealing or significantly amending the Law on the Organisation of the Courts, the Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors and the Law on the Organisation and the Functioning of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy (Austria);**

110.126 **Take all necessary steps towards a substantive reduction of the time spent by persons in pre-trial detention (Austria);**

110.127 **Amend the Laws on the Organisation of the Courts, the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors, and the Organisation and Functioning of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy, to guarantee and protect the independence of the judiciary (Belgium);**

110.128 **Continue its considerable efforts to promote and protect human rights through concrete commitment to good governance, transparency, public participation in decision-making process and access to justice (Turkey);**

110.129 **Take further steps to fight corruption through strengthening accountability and institutional capacity (Bhutan);**

110.130 **Step up efforts in land matters, including through the effective and transparent implementation of measures to tackle land evictions and provide with fair compensation the victims of land grabbing, particularly indigenous people (Italy);**

110.131 **Guarantee that the victims of the land grab be fairly heard and, where appropriate, receive fair compensation and non-discriminatory access to justice (Switzerland);**

110.132 **Overcome obstacles to access to justice for women victims of violence (Iraq);**

110.133 **Ensure accountability for human rights violations through independent investigations and prosecution of perpetrators (Ukraine);**

- 110.134 **Implement a reparation mechanism for the victims of genocide (Switzerland);**
- 110.135 **Strengthen efforts to guarantee birth registration for all persons born in Cambodia, including minorities and populations difficult to access, such as border communities (Mexico);**
- 110.136 **Adopt all necessary measures to ensure that all those born in Cambodia might acquire Cambodian nationality and that they have access to identity papers (Spain);**
- 110.137 **Create the conditions for genuine, multi-party democracy in the country and for free and fair elections to take place (Greece);**
- 110.138 **Continue its efforts in the area of electoral reform (Bhutan);**
- 110.139 **Continue to work to hold pluralistic electoral processes (Chile);**
- 110108.140 **Take steps to promote access to free education and health-care services, especially in rural areas (Pakistan);**
- 110.141 **Step up efforts to ensure the social and economic rights of the citizens of the country (Russian Federation);**
- 110.142 **Implement actions to continue improving the quality and the access to healthcare and education services with equity (Cuba);**
- 110.143 **Take further measures to narrow the development gap as well as improve access to education and healthcare services, especially for people in rural areas, to ensure that no one is left behind (Thailand);**
- 110.144 **Continue efforts aimed at enhancing social and economic development and make education available for all citizens (Egypt);**
- 110.145 **Take further steps to provide access to education for all by increasing equitable education services to all children and youth at both formal and informal education systems (Indonesia);**
- 110.146 **Continue to upgrade quality and efficiency of education services at all general vocational and skill training schools (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 110.147 **Continue with the measures that extend the domain of social and healthcare (Serbia);**
- 110.148 **Protect the rights of peasants and other persons working in rural areas, including by ensuring that they are adequately compensated in cases of resettlement (Portugal);**
- 110.149 **Adopt measures to prevent the unlawful eviction of Cambodians from their lands, and to use mechanisms based on accountability and transparency to settle land disputes in an equitable and expeditious fashion, as urged by Human Rights Council in its resolution 36/32 adopted unanimously (Canada);**
- 110.150 **Continue positive initiatives to facilitate the supply of clean water to poor citizens (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 110.151 **Ensure that the trade union rights of workers are guaranteed in line with ILO Convention and that unions may register unhindered and represent their members (Sweden);**

- 110.152 As previously committed to by the Government following Cambodia's 2nd UPR review, simplify and reform registration procedures for unions and other civil society organisations (United States of America);
- 110.153 Amend the Law on Trade Unions in consultation with workers, labour advocates and other stakeholders, to bring it in full compliance with ILO Conventions 87 and 98 (Belgium);
- 110.154 Continue ongoing policies and programmes for ensuring quality health care for all (India);
- 110.155 Pursue a Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 of the Ministry of Health of Cambodia in order to ensure that citizens obtain full-fledge health care services (Myanmar);
- 110.156 Adopt a public health and human rights approach to the world drug problem, including the decriminalization of drug consumption and the provision of harm reduction services (Portugal);
- 110.157 Continue to invest in improving its public health infrastructure, in particular in rural areas, to ensure the effective implementation of its Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 (Singapore);
- 110.158 Continue its efforts to improve its health-care infrastructure, in general, and easier access to public health system and maternal services for women, in particular (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 110.159 Sustain efforts to curb tuberculosis and relevant policies aimed at total eradication of tuberculosis to be fully implemented (Malaysia);
- 110.160 Fully implement the policy and share good practices in combating tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 110.161 Continue to vigorously develop education so as to better guarantee the right of people to education (China);
- 110.162 Continue ongoing measures to promote education for all (India);
- 110.163 Continue implementation of relevant laws to ensure that all citizens have access to free primary and secondary education at public schools, and that all citizens could receive schooling for at least nine years (Myanmar);
- 110.164 Continue efforts to ensure the provision of equitable education services to all children through both formal and informal education systems (Pakistan);
- 110.165 Continue efforts to ensure universal and free basic education with inclusive measures, in particular for vulnerable groups (Republic of Korea);
- 110.166 Build up a human and financial resources to ensure School enrolment for all at the primary and secondary levels (Senegal);
- 110.167 Invest in the training of teachers to ensure their skills and knowledge remain current, to enhance the quality of their instruction (Singapore);
- 110.168 Keep up efforts to ensure the right to inclusive, free and mandatory primary education (Tunisia);
- 110.169 Continue efforts to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all (Viet Nam);

- 110.170 Further enhance its effort to improve the quality of education and promote the program for access to education for all, in particular in primary education (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 110.171 Intensify efforts to improve human rights for women and combat human trafficking, domestic violence and exploitation of women and children (Norway);
- 110.172 Abolish the discriminatory prohibition on women remarrying within 120 days following a divorce or annulment (Iceland);
- 110.173 Continue ongoing mechanisms for gender parity and women's empowerment (India);
- 110.174 Continue to implement gender equality policy to ensure gender mainstreaming in all sectors and programs (Pakistan);
- 110.175 Further strengthen programs to address discrimination against women and girls, and to promote gender equality (Philippines);
- 110.176 Continue to implement gender equality policy by mainstreaming gender in all sectors and programmes (Lao People's Democratic Republic #2);
- 110.177 Redouble efforts to eradicate discrimination against women in the legal sphere and put an end to the harmful practices and discriminatory stereotypes to which Cambodian women are victims of (Uruguay);
- 110.178 Continue to step up measures aimed at promoting women's rights, including elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Maldives);
- 110.179 Ensure efforts to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination, and ensure empowerment of all vulnerable groups (Nepal);
- 110.180 Strengthen efforts to protect the rights of the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children and persons with disabilities, also in order to prevent and combat child labour and sexual exploitation, as well as other forms of violence, including domestic violence (Italy);
- 110.181 Strengthen roles and status of women and promote and protect child rights and disability persons in the society (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 110.182 Provide mandatory trainings on the prosecution procedures of cases of gender-based violence for law enforcement and judicial officers (Republic of Moldova);
- 110.183 Allocate sufficient human and financial resources to establish at least five, one-stop service centres by 2024 to provide support services free of charge to victims of gender-based violence (Australia);
- 110.184 Conduct comprehensive investigations of cases of domestic and sexual violence and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and victims are adequately compensated (Republic of Moldova);
- 110.185 Reform the national legislation with a view to strengthening the protection of women and children against family violence (Russian Federation);
- 110.186 Reinforce the judicial mechanisms to fight sexual and family Violence and human trafficking and carry out a program for awareness raising and education on these issues (Togo);

110.187 **Develop concrete measures aimed at ensuring the effective retention of girls in schools (Denmark);**

110.188 **Explicitly criminalize the recruitment and use of children under the age of 18 into armed conflicts and non-state armed groups (Montenegro);**

110.189 **Take all the adequate measures to protect children from sexual exploitation, in particular in the context of the “orphanage tourism”, including by strengthening its regulatory framework and awareness-raising measures and by ensuring that all allegations are investigated, victims are redressed and perpetrators are sanctioned (Portugal);**

110.190 **Enforce the legal age for marriage to prohibit child marriage and promote awareness raising campaigns to prevent child marriage (Portugal);**

110.191 **Legally prohibit the child sex trade in the context of the new National Action Plan for the Elimination of Illegal Trafficking and Smuggling in Human Beings, Exploitation of Workers and Sexual Exploitation (Spain);**

110.192 **Continue strengthening laws and mechanisms that prohibit all forms of ill-treatment of children and that protect them from forced labour, sexual exploitation and abuse (Brunei Darussalam);**

110.193 **Continue to ensure the effective implementation of the national action plan on reducing child labour 2016-2025 (Maldives);**

110.194 **Amend national legislation in order to ensure it is in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, paying special attention to the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Juvenile Justice System (Uruguay);**

110.195 **Continue efforts to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities (Philippines);**

110.196 **Implement necessary legal coverage in the sphere of protection of those with disabilities, particularly in order to protect their socio-educational and health requirements, particularly the most essential ones (Spain);**

110.197 **Reduce poverty among persons with disabilities and access to the National Social Security Fund in the coming years (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

110.198 **Continue to promote the rights of persons with disabilities through the Government’s National Strategic Plan (Brunei Darussalam).**

111. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Cambodia was headed by H.E. Mr. KEO Remy, President of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee CHRC and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. NEY Samol, Permanent Representative/Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;
 - H.E. Mr. ITH Rady Vice President of CHRC;
 - H.E. Mr. KATTA Orn Member of CHRC;
 - H.E. Mr. BUN Honn Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior;
 - H.E. Mr. MAM Vannak Secretary of State, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training;
 - H.E. Mr. MEN Sochet Secretary of State, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY);
 - H.E. Mr. NGOEUN Chanline Pollen Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Information;
 - H.E. Mr. CHIN Malin Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Justice;
 - H.E. Mr. SOK Soken Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFA.IC);
 - H.E. Mr. SIM Vireak Advisor to MFA.IC;
 - Mr. KIM Sovandy Deputy Director of National Social Security Fund, MoSVY;
 - Ms. PHAT Dina Deputy Chief of Bureau, MFA.IC;
 - Mr. LONG Sokhan, Counselor;
 - Mr. YANG Sokha, Counselor;
 - Mr. NGETH Thunsereibandith, Counselor;
 - Mr. VENG Vuthea, Second Secretary;
 - Mr. SOKHA Phadora, Second Secretary;
 - Ms. MENG Moniruoth, Mission Staff.
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