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

Cambodia

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its eighteenth session from 27 January to 7 February 2014. The review of Cambodia was held at the 4th meeting on 28 January 2014. The delegation of Cambodia was headed by H.E. Mr Mak Sambath, Vice Chair of the National Human Rights Committee of Cambodia. At its 10th meeting held on 31 January 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Cambodia.

2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cambodia: Italy, Morocco and the Philippines.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to 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.6/18/KHM/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/KHM/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/KHM/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America was transmitted to Cambodia through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Cambodia highlighted the importance of the UPR mechanism as a national process that gives the opportunity to each State to carry out measures to improve the situation of human rights in its territory.

6. The delegation reminded that Cambodia had taken part in the UPR Working Group in December 2009 and that the 91 recommendations formulated by the delegations at that time were in line with the Government's policy.

7. The delegation explained that after having received the 91 recommendations, the Cambodian authorities appointed a Working Group (WG) chaired by Mr. Mak Sambath and comprised of 21 members coming from relevant ministries and institutions. This WG cooperated with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to organize two workshops with the participation of experts from OHCHR, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. It also organized five meetings with relevant ministries and institutions and two consultations with civil society organisations. In October 2013, the Council of Ministers under the auspice of the Prime Minister adopted the report.

8. The delegation noted the positive achievements, challenges and future goals in seven major areas: ratifications; land rights; rule of law; detention and issues related to torture and ill-treatment; economic, social and cultural rights; women's rights and children's rights.

9. The delegation underlined that Cambodia ratified nine international conventions. Regarding the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on the Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Cambodian Human Rights Committee (CHRC), with the assistance of OHCHR, organized two seminars and meetings with relevant ministries and institutions. For the time being, the CHRC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are consulting with the relevant actors and will submit it to the Government for approval.

10. Regarding invitations to the special procedures mandate holders, the delegation stated that there was no need to be invited, since they can visit Cambodia at any time. It signalled that currently there were many organizations working on human rights issues in the country such as the Human Rights and Complaints Commission of the National Assembly; the Human Rights and Complaints Commission of the Senate; the CHRC; hundreds of national and international organizations including OHCHR as well as the Special Rapporteur for the situation of human rights.

11. In regards to the land issues, the delegation noted that the Cambodian authorities continue to register all types of land aiming at strengthening the safety of land ownership. The campaign in the implementation of "Old Policy, New Actions" on land sector had been launched to carry out the measurement programme for distribution of land and residential and rice field titles had been issued. Up to date, the authorities have registered 2,845,282 land titles for 500,000 families. Regarding the land evictions, the delegation stated that certain people were not well informed and that the Government had to take into consideration the interest and the safety of the people and cannot leave the interest of the majority being the hostage of the minority.

12. The delegation mentioned that the Government recognized the illegal land ownership, on a temporary basis, for people looking for a legal location to reside. It added that representatives have been designated to protect the interests of the poor communities. The delegation also explained that in general, a notification on a location shift or development is sent at least one year in advance.

13. Regarding lands of indigenous peoples, the delegation highlighted that the Government has policies, regulations and laws to protect and recognize their rights. A sub-decree has been drafted based on pilot projects of land registration for three indigenous communities. Furthermore, consultations were carried out with national and international law experts, relevant ministries and institutions, development partners, civil society organisations and, especially, with the indigenous people themselves.

14. On the rule of law, the delegation stated that the Government continues to carry out deep reforms on legal and judiciary issues. Up to date, 416 laws have been adopted to enhance the legal framework and to strengthen the capacity, independence, and impartiality of judiciary institutions. The authorities will continue to work harder to reform the laws by encouraging the draft of new laws; increasing laws awareness programs and conducting training for the laws enforcement officials at all levels. The delegation added that the Government had also pushed to enact the laws related to the judiciary.

15. Mentioning that the election of the National Assembly took place on 28 July 2013, the delegation stated that all political parties had access to the media. The National Election Committee (NEC) facilitated the use of freedom of expression and public assembly for all. It also encouraged the national and international organisations to get involved in the dissemination of information related to the elections. The delegation noted that the electoral campaign, the vote and the vote counting were conducted smoothly and that almost all the national and international observers assessed the electoral process positively.

16. The delegation signalled that, after having received recommendations from various sources, such as the Special Rapporteur for human rights in Cambodia, the Government

gave the task to the Ministry of Interior to organize in the first semester of 2014, a national workshop with the representatives of the Legislative and Executive, registered political parties, NEC, civil society and international organizations, development partners and other relevant stakeholders. The aim of this workshop is to collect opinions, comments and recommendations in order to draft electoral reforms.

17. The delegation stated that the authorities underlined the important role of the civil society organisations as an effective partner of the Government. In this view, it encourages the associations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and welcomes their participation in the socio-economic development and the promotion of democracy and human rights.

18. Regarding the right to association, the delegation mentioned the draft Law on Associations and NGOs aimed at providing standards and conditions of registration which will facilitate the activities of the associations and the local and international NGOs in Cambodia. After several discussions with associations, national and international organisations, representatives of States, the draft law was submitted to the Council of Ministers which approved it unanimously.

19. In respect with freedom of expression, the delegation noted that under the Article 41of the Constitution, any individual can express its opinion and has the right to freedom of expression. The delegation underlined that the Government had encouraged public fora and permitted the civil society organisations to express their opinions freely. As a matter of fact, there are NGOs such as the Cambodian Human Rights Centre , ADHOC, LICADHO, NDI and IRI that disseminate and give training on human rights throughout the country.

20. The delegation explained that there are in Cambodia, 721 publishing media, 139 radio stations, 108 TV stations, 127 cable TVs and over-counted of social media networks which disseminate information without censorship. Citizens have the right to create their own website and disseminate their opinions freely.

21. Regarding the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI), the delegation noted that a committee had been appointed to draft a law but it did not work. In 2006, the Prime Minister asked the civil society organisations to draft a law based on the Paris Principles. Then, a mixed Working Group carried out a plan of action for drafting the law. Recently, the Prime Minister proposed to have more discussions on this issue with the CSOs. After these consultations will take place, a national workshop will be organised to collect inputs and recommendations from laws experts and other relevant stakeholders improve the draft and then it will be submitted to the Council of Minister for further legal actions.

22. In relation with a National Preventive Mechanism on Torture, the delegation stated that in order to be in line with the Optional Protocol to CAT, the Government issued in 2009, a sub-decree on the establishment of this mechanism.

23. The delegation noted that in December 2009 the Sub-Committee against Torture (SPT) visited Cambodia for the first time and in December 2013, SPT made the second visit. It visited prisons and police stations and conducted a seminar on the establishment of the national preventive mechanism. The Ministry of Interior and OHCHR hold discussions on the draft law to be in line with OP-CAT.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 76 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. Slovenia commended steps to promote gender awareness and women's rights. It was concerned that the Didactic Code allowed the perception of women's inferior role to be taught in schools and that basic education was still not compulsory. Slovenia made recommendations.

26. Spain expressed concern about recent events that had resulted in fatalities. Efforts to ensure the independence of the legal system had been inadequate. Women encountered serious problems when seeking access to justice and were frequently subjected to slavery-like conditions in third countries. Land ownership and management problems continued to have a particularly adverse impact on the poor. Spain made recommendations.

27. Sri Lanka welcomed progress made towards achieving the MDGs, particularly in gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, combating diseases, child labour and access to education. It commended its establishment of rehabilitation centres for vulnerable groups. It made recommendations.

28. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts to promote the principle of education for all and to address challenges facing the health sector. It made recommendations.

29. Sweden called for a credible investigation into the January 2013 shootings and for the removal of the ban on peaceful assemblies. It was concerned that the draft Cyber Law could restrict freedom of expression. It highlighted the need for reforms of the electoral and legal systems. Sweden made a recommendation

30. Switzerland was concerned by the regression in the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association. It deplored the lack of improvement in judicial independence and was concerned by allegations of racial discrimination. Switzerland made recommendations.

31. Indonesia appreciated efforts to implement the Education Strategic Plan 2009-2013, promote equitable health rights and reduce poverty. However, it believed that there remained room for improvement in promoting and protecting human rights. Indonesia made recommendations.

32. Timor-Leste noted that the right to health was a key priority for Cambodia. It commended its implementation of health policies and strategies and its increased national health budget. It made recommendations.

33. Tunisia welcomed ratification of the CRPD, the CPED and the Optional Protocol to CEDAW. It commended cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia. Tunisia made recommendations.

34. Turkmenistan commended ratification of the CRPD, the Optional Protocols to CEDAW and the ICCED. It praised the measures taken in support of persons with disabilities. Turkmenistan made recommendations.

35. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged the Government to conduct a credible inquiry into the January 2013 shootings, lift the ban on peaceful assemblies and focus on long-term judicial and political reforms to strengthen democracy and address corruption and the mistreatment of prisoners by the judiciary. It made recommendations.

36. The United States of America urged the Government to lift the ban on peaceful assemblies, continue strengthening Cambodia's democratic institutions and expedite its reform of the Criminal Code. It encouraged Cambodia to strengthen land management mechanisms. It made recommendations.

37. Uruguay welcomed ratification of the CRPD, the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the CPED, steps taken to submit reports to the treaty bodies, cooperation with the Special

Rapporteur, and the promulgation of the Criminal Code and the Law on the Implementation of the Civil Code. Uruguay made recommendations.

38. Uzbekistan commended cooperation with the Special Rapporteur and the treaty bodies and welcomed ratification of the CRPD, the Optional Protocols to CEDAW and the CPED. It noted progress in the areas of gender equality, the right to education and children's rights. Uzbekistan made recommendations.

39. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) noted the contribution of equitable, transparent and sustainable management of land distribution and use to the fight against poverty and social exclusion. It welcomed the promotion of free education, scholarships for the needy and literacy programmes. It made recommendations.

40. Viet Nam appreciated positive developments in Cambodia, including the recent fair elections and progress on land rights, combating corruption, legal and judicial reform, freedom of expression and better assurance of economic, social and cultural rights. It made recommendations.

41. Algeria noted that accession to a number of international human rights instruments was under consideration, while others had been ratified by Cambodia. It welcomed progress made in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. Algeria made recommendations.

42. Angola welcomed progress made by Cambodia, particularly in health, education and the rights of women and children. It noted with satisfaction the strategies implemented by the Government to overhaul the legal and judicial system. Angola made a recommendation.

43. Mexico commended cooperation with OHCHR and the submission of reports to the treaty bodies. It made recommendations.

44. Singapore noted Cambodia's commitment to strengthening the rule of law and implementing judicial reforms through the recent adoption of legislation. It also noted progress in improving access to education under the Education Strategic Plan 2009-2013. Singapore made recommendations.

45. Austria shared the concerns of the Special Rapporteur on Cambodia about the protection of human rights. It remained concerned about land seizure, reiterating its recommendation from the first UPR cycle. Austria made recommendations.

46. Azerbaijan commended efforts to ensure equitable access to education, develop maternal and child health programmes and strengthen the health system. It also noted measures to promote equality and combat discrimination against women. Azerbaijan made recommendations.

47. Bangladesh noted the priority given to the promotion of women's roles in society. Poverty remained a serious impediment to the full enjoyment of human rights, which should be addressed by creating a conducive trade, economic and financial environment and policies at the global level.

48. Belgium was concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in several areas and about recent developments with respect to freedom of expression despite some positive developments in the country. Belgium made recommendations..

49. Bhutan appreciated efforts to bring the legal and judicial systems into line with international standards and to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups. It noted that challenges remained in reducing poverty in rural areas. Bhutan made a recommendation.

50. Responding to questions concerning the rights of children, women and the elderly, the delegation reiterated the commitment of Cambodia to address these issues. Underscoring that Cambodia is committed to increasing representation of women in senior

positions within the Government, the delegation noted the existence of quotas for women for such positions.

51. Concerning the electoral system, the delegation stated that the Government intends to undertake a thorough reform of the entire electoral system shortly, beginning with a national consultation workshop scheduled to take place in the first quarter of 2014 which will involve various stakeholders.

52. On the reform of the judiciary, the delegation stated that it expects the National Assembly to adopt the three fundamental laws on the judiciary in the first quarter of 2014.

53. Regarding the ban on demonstrations and public assembly in place since 4 January 2014, the delegation informed that the ban is in line with the law on peaceful demonstrations, and was very necessary in to restore social order and stability and security for the society at large.

54. With respect to judicial reform under the Fifth Mandate of the National Assembly, the delegation reiterated that the three fundamental laws due to be soon submitted to the National Assembly are: on the status of judges and prosecutors; on the organization of courts; and on the reform of the Supreme Council of Magistracy.

55. Botswana commended legislative measures to eliminate discrimination against women and raise gender awareness. It was concerned by reports of harassment, intimidation, violence, arbitrary arrests, curtailment of freedom of expression and assembly and infringements of judicial independence. Botswana made recommendations.

56. Brazil welcomed ratification of the CRPD and the development of an action plan on child labour, but was concerned by restrictions on freedom of expression and the persistence of gender-based stereotypes in the Didactic Code taught in school. Brazil made recommendations.

57. Brunei Darussalam appreciated measures to promote and protect women's and children's rights and combat gender discrimination and the commitment to improving health services. It welcomed Cambodia's continued cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms. It made a recommendation.

58. Canada asked what measures had been taken to protect the right to freedom of expression, including assurance that the authorities would not use the Criminal Code or violence to restrict that right. It noted progress towards achieving the MDGs relating to child mortality and maternal health. Canada made recommendations.

59. Chad noted Cambodia's accession to most international human rights instruments and that it cooperated with the OHCHR and treaty bodies. It welcomed efforts to ensure the population's enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. Chad made a recommendation.

60. Chile welcomed the ratification of and accession to a number of human rights treaties and the enactment of legislation to improve the legislative and institutional framework. It encouraged Cambodia to step up its action in that regard. Chile made recommendations.

61. China appreciated efforts to implement previous recommendations and congratulated the early achievement of the MDGs relating to gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS and establishing global development partnerships. It welcomed ratification of international instruments. It made recommendations.

62. Colombia commended efforts to combat human trafficking, such as the national action plan 2011-2013, and action to implement the CRPD and the Ottawa Convention on the prohibition of anti-personnel mines. Colombia made recommendations.

63. The Republic of the Congo noted that Cambodia had strengthened its cooperation with the treaty bodies and had recently adopted a new Criminal Code and legislation on anti-corruption and implementing the Civil Code. It encouraged continued efforts to ensure full enjoyment of human rights.

64. Croatia welcomed legislative improvements to ensure better protection of persons with disabilities, ratification of the CRPD, the ICPPED and the OP-CEDAW. It was concerned by recent reports of attacks on activists, union members and journalists. It made recommendations.

65. Cuba welcomed ratification of the CRPD and the CPED, and the adoption of the Education Strategic Plan designed to ensure universal access to education and curricula improvements. It commended the Action Plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and to improve workplace safety. Cuba made recommendations.

66. The Czech Republic noted that, despite its previous recommendations, freedom of expression in Cambodia had deteriorated. It was concerned about recent crackdowns on peaceful protesters, which had resulted in several deaths. It made recommendations.

67. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that Cambodia had made considerable progress in human rights, especially in implementing recommendations accepted during the UPR first cycle. It encouraged it to continue with its positive efforts. It made recommendations.

68. Denmark was seriously concerned about restrictions on freedom of expression and violence towards and arrests of protestors. Legislation and practices should be consistent with the ICCPR. It welcomed ratification of the OP-CAT, but remained concerned at the failure to implement it effectively. Denmark made recommendations.

69. Djibouti congratulated Cambodia on all its achievements in the protection and promotion of human rights. Djibouti made recommendations.

70. Ecuador welcomed ratification of the CRPD, the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the Optional Protocol to CAT. It commended the Education Strategic Plan 2009-2013 and the roadmap to eradicate child labour by 2016. Ecuador made recommendations.

71. Egypt welcomed ratification of the CRPD and action to ensure its effective implementation. It commended judicial reform measures, the new Press Law, the Action Plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on Cambodia. Egypt made recommendations.

72. France welcomed the Cambodian delegation and thanked it for presenting its national report. France made recommendations.

73. Germany noted efforts to improve the national human rights situation, in particular reducing human trafficking and child labour. It remained concerned about the ban on demonstrations, the use of force against protestors and their detention without access to legal counsel. Germany made recommendations.

74. Ghana appreciated progress being made by the ECCC/Khmer Rouge Tribunal to punish and deter impunity. It recognized efforts to strengthen the rule of law and respect for judicial independence and impartiality, due process and freedom from torture. Ghana made a recommendation.

75. Hungary noted accession to and ratification of various international human rights instruments. It was concerned that electronic media remained under government control

and shared the concerns of the Special Rapporteur on Cambodia about electoral irregularities. Hungary made recommendations.

76. India hoped that Cambodia would continue to improve judicial impartiality to strengthen the rule of law. It commended the early achievement of the five MDGs and measures taken to provide access to health care, education and social justice. India made recommendations.

77. Thailand welcomed Cambodia's contribution to ASEAN human rights mechanisms, its cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cambodia and accession to the CRPD. It recognized efforts to address land disputes and promote education and health care. Thailand made recommendations.

78. Iran (Islamic Republic of) recognized the magnitude of Cambodia's efforts and commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, including the ratification of the CRPD. It made recommendations.

79. Iraq commended measures taken on behalf of poor households and vulnerable groups, judicial reforms aimed at incorporating international norms, promotion of freedom of expression, action against corruption and ratification of the CPED. Iraq made recommendations.

80. Ireland urged Cambodia to ensure respect for the right of peaceful assembly and reiterated the Special Rapporteur's call for legal clarification of the government ban. It was concerned about continued government mistreatment of human rights defenders, its near monopoly of the media and restrictions on freedom of expression. Ireland made recommendations.

81. Italy welcomed progress in protecting and promoting human rights, including steps to reduce domestic violence and raise awareness of the CEDAW. It asked what further measures would be adopted to combat corruption and promote transparency, accountability, non-discrimination and meaningful participation. Italy made recommendations.

82. Japan welcomed the policy to suspend the granting of new economic land concessions. It commended accession to the CPED and the CRPD. Japan made recommendations.

83. Kenya welcomed ratification of the CRPD and the CPED. It also welcomed the assistance provided by the OHCHR Office in the areas of prison reform, fundamental freedoms, land and housing rights, the rule of law and the Extraordinary Chambers. Kenya made recommendations.

84. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted that Cambodia had achieved most MDG targets and recorded a rapid improvement in social indicators. It encouraged Cambodia to strengthen its cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations and stakeholders.

85. Latvia welcomed the ratification of several human rights treaties and noted with appreciation that Cambodia was a party to the Rome Statute. Latvia made recommendations.

86. Malaysia commended ratification of the CRPD, legal reforms, anti-corruption measures and achievements in the area of education. It welcomed progress made in the empowerment of women and in combating human trafficking. Malaysia made recommendations.

87. Mauritania noted the importance attached to strengthening the institutional and legal framework required for the promotion of human rights. It commended ratification of the Optional Protocols to CEDAW, the CRPD and the CPED.

88. Argentina commended ratification of the CPED and encouraged Cambodia to ratify additional human rights treaties. Argentina made recommendations.

89. Montenegro welcomed adoption of the Criminal Code, the Law on Implementation of the Civil Code and the Anti-corruption Law. It asked whether Cambodia had amended the Didactic Code to delete any reference to the inferior role of women in society and enquired about implementation of the Action Plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Montenegro made recommendations.

90. Referring to Cambodia's cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, the delegation flagged that under the Chairpersonship of Cambodia, the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration was adopted in December 2012. The delegation highlighted Cambodia's great efforts made, including in Geneva, to avail itself of OHCHR technical assistance and guidance, and noted the positive cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, as illustrated by the Special Rapporteur's most recent visit in January 2014. The delegation underscored that the Government will continue with the positive cooperation.

91. Responding again to questions raised on the suppression of recent demonstrations, the delegation remarked that while it appreciates the importance of freedom of expression, it believes such right must be exercised within the framework of national and international laws without infringing on the rights of others, such as the right to security and to property.

92. Turning to the freedom of expression on the internet, the delegation noted that there has not been any restrictions placed to date, and that in drafting the cyber law, the Government will respect the recommendations received and will follow the relevant UN standards.

93. On the prospects for the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, the delegation noted that the Government will take this process forward on the basis of the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and the Prime Minister, and in consultation with civil society organisations.

94. Responding to questions about the reports of harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders, the delegation underscored that Cambodia has made great efforts to work with civil society including human rights defenders, flagging that the governmental Cambodia Human Rights Committee fully cooperates with OHCHR and civil society organisations.

95. Regarding child labour, the delegation mentioned that the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of labour have municipal/provincial offices that work to identify cases of child labour. The delegation noted, however, that such cases are not always straightforward given that often parents do not wish their children to be taken out of factories due to poverty.

96. On the current ban on demonstration and public assembly, the delegation added that the ban was introduced temporarily until the situation has improved, and that it applies to public assembly. In this regard, the delegation flagged that the Government is also drafting a law on access to information.

97. Morocco welcomed the willingness of Cambodia to undertake electoral reforms. It commended the mechanism to protect the rights of persons deprived of their liberty, especially the right not to be subjected to torture or ill-treatment. Morocco made recommendations.

98. Myanmar noted with appreciation that Cambodia had achieved five MDGs. It welcomed efforts to establish a national human rights institution and the implementation of a National Plan "Education for All". Myanmar made recommendations.

99. Nepal appreciated the priority given to education, health services and employment, and welcomed measures to prohibit discrimination against women and to enhance their mainstreaming. It appreciated the constructive engagement by Cambodia with the Special Rapporteur. Nepal made recommendations.

100. The Netherlands welcomed the importance attached to freedom of expression and information and freedom of the press and publication. It was concerned about violations of freedom of assembly and association that had affected trade unions and civil society organizations. It made recommendations.

101. New Zealand expressed concern about allegations of fraud, irregularities and violence prior to the 2013 elections and was concerned about challenges faced by human rights defenders, journalists and labour organizers. It made recommendations.

102. Nicaragua welcomed the ratification of international treaties, the enactment of domestic laws, and the adoption of educational, health and housing programmes. It encouraged Cambodia to incorporate the UPR recommendations in its Action Plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Nicaragua made recommendations.

103. Pakistan commended the ratification of international treaties, the creation of human rights protection mechanisms, and the establishment of direct contacts between the Ministry of Women's Affairs and corresponding provincial and municipal departments. Pakistan made recommendations.

104. Poland encouraged Cambodia to comply with recently ratified international human rights treaties. It was concerned about the situation in the justice sector and about excessive use of force during election-related demonstrations and strikes by garment sector workers. Poland made recommendations.

105. Portugal welcomed the creation of the National Council and its regional network. It made recommendations.

106. The Republic of Korea encouraged Cambodia to strengthen its policies to meet people's expectations for enhanced freedom and rights. It regretted the loss of life occasioned by violent measures taken by security forces against garment sector protestors. It made recommendations.

107. Romania noted that Cambodia continued to face serious challenges. It made a recommendation.

108. The Russian Federation noted the efforts made to combat poverty, to achieve sustainable development and to ensure enhanced access to health care and education. It made recommendations.

109. Senegal commended the adoption of national action plans to improve the living conditions of children, women and persons with disabilities. It welcomed measures to combat impunity, especially the establishment of Extraordinary Chambers in the country's courts. Senegal made recommendations.

110. Serbia noted that steps were being taken to establish an independent national human rights institution, to strengthen the independence of judges and prosecutors and to reform the prison system. Serbia made recommendations.

111. Australia expressed concern about restrictions on freedom of assembly and association, particularly recent disproportionate violence against protestors, including detention without trial. Noting allegations of electoral irregularities in 2013, it welcomed the stated commitment to undertake electoral reforms. Australia made recommendations.

112. Slovakia encouraged Cambodia to ratify additional human rights treaties. Referring to reports of intimidation and threats against human rights defenders, it invited Cambodia to

engage in a meaningful dialogue with them and to ensure their protection. It urged Cambodia to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, special procedures and the OHCHR Office. Slovakia made recommendations.

113. On the reports of irregularities in relation to the July 2013 election, the delegation cited the example of the indelible ink and stated that the ink was so effective that it had remained on voters' fingers for a month after the election. The delegation also discredited the reports of irregularities with the voter registration as well as the allegation that the election was not conducted transparently, underlining that effective avenues to address discrepancies or problems were in place.

114. On Cambodia's efforts to combat corruption, the delegation referred to the Anti-Corruption Law which was adopted in 2010 in line with relevant international conventions and the existence of the National Anti-Corruption Council and the national Anti-Corruption Unit. The delegation noted that great efforts were made to disseminate and enforce the Anti-Corruption Law and many offenders have been prosecuted.

115. On the Extraordinary Chambers of in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), the delegation affirmed that Cambodia strictly follows the internal rules of the Chambers and never interferes with the work of the ECCC. National auditors are in place in order to monitor and prevent corruption within this institution. The delegation also added that Cambodia paid in the past year USD 1.7 million for the utilities, including electricity and transport, and 1.8 million for the salary of the national staff.

116. On land issues, the delegation explained that the land law and other relevant regulations as well as the necessary mechanisms are in place to protect the rights of the people. Once the land is titled, it is for the courts to settle in case of disputes. For individuals who live on state-owned land, they are usually provided with two options, either to accept the development project on the same spot, or to be relocated. For those who live on private land, the Government facilitates a mutually acceptable solution with the private companies concerned.

117. In conclusion, the delegation thanked for all the recommendations received. Noting that these recommendations will be prioritised with indications of the timeline, the delegation stated that Cambodia would draft a human rights action plan on the basis of these recommendations.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

118. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed enjoy the support of Cambodia:

118.1 **Ratify the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on the Civil and Political Rights and sign and ratify the second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (France);**

118.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocols 1 and 2 to the ICCPR (Austria);**

118.3 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Hungary);**

118.4 **Continue exploring possibilities to extend its international commitments by ratifying the Optional Protocols to ICCPR (Latvia);**

118.5 **Ensure the realization of the right to education to all children in Cambodia, including to the children of Vietnamese origin, and sign and ratify**

the Optional Protocols to the ICESCR and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);

118.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of their Families (Ecuador);**

118.7 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families that it signed in 2004 (Egypt);**

118.8 **Take necessary steps to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families (Ghana);**

118.9 **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Brazil);**

118.10 **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Chad);**

118.11 **Take steps to ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Austria);**

118.12 **Continue the process of accession to the core human rights instruments (Azerbaijan);**

118.13 **Review its national legislation by enacting specific provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**

118.14 **Adopt effective measures to combat the culture of violence and impunity and to establish an independent and adequately resourced national preventive mechanism according to OP-CAT requirements (Germany);**

118.15 **Ensure the full implementation of the recently adopted regulations referring to the Criminal Code (Montenegro);**

118.16 **Review the penal code to ensure it aligns with Cambodia's obligations under the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights pertaining to freedom of expression and take necessary actions to amend or repeal any articles which do not meet these obligations (Canada);**

118.17 **Revise the Penal Code in order to bring it into line with international standards and Cambodia's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**

118.18 **Establish a law on freedom of information in accordance with international standards (Belgium);**

118.19 **Adopt legislative and other measures that promote the enjoyment of freedom of expression (Botswana);**

118.20 **Take action to ensure that Cambodian legislation enables all political parties, labor unions and other civil society groups to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly; and that peaceful demonstrations can occur safely and without fear of intimidation or excessive use of force on the part of Cambodian authorities (Canada);**

118.21 **Revise the Penal Code as well as other laws so that they comply with international freedom of expression standards and prevent the harassment of human rights defenders, journalists, and NGOs (Czech Republic);**

118.22 **Take steps to bring Cambodia's laws and practices into line with existing international human rights standards in relation to freedom of expression, including press freedom (Ireland) ;**

118.23 **Protect free and independent media, namely through the revocation of article 305 of the Penal Code and article 13 of the Press law (Portugal);**

118.24 **Take the necessary steps to strengthen the legal framework surrounding elections so as to ensure that future elections are free and fair, thereby allowing Cambodian citizens to have a say in the decisions that affect their lives and to elect the officials who reflect and respond effectively to their needs (Canada);**

118.25 **Implement the three draft laws aimed at promoting the independence and efficiency of the judiciary system once adopted (Portugal);**

118.26 **Implement and strengthen policies and laws to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, and ensure that these mechanisms enjoy a human rights based approach consistent with the CRPD and in consultation with civil society (Colombia);**

118.27 **Adopt and implement laws that prohibit all forms of ill-treatment against children and that protect them from forced labour, sexual exploitation and abuse (Portugal);**

118.28 **Give continuity to legislative and institutional reforms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nepal);**

118.29 **Continue strengthening its national institutional capacity in promoting and protecting human rights, including through completing the process of establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

118.30 **Rapidly create a national human rights institution in conformity with Paris Principles (Tunisia);**

118.31 **Establish an independent an institution in charge of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Algeria);**

118.32 **Finalize the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Egypt);**

118.33 **Consider the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (India);**

118.34 **Establish an independent national human rights institution (Thailand);**

118.35 **Increase efforts to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Chile);**

118.36 **Continue the positive steps it has undertaken to establish a national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles (Malaysia);**

118.37 **Establish a national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in conformity with the Paris Principles (Morocco);**

118.38 **Continue with its efforts for the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);**

118.39 **Establish an independent national human rights institution, consistent with the Paris Principles (Australia);**

118.40 **Work on strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights (Turkmenistan);**

118.41 **Strengthen human rights cooperation and constructive dialogue, including those through the ASEAN Human Rights Commission and with the relevant United Nations Human Rights bodies and mechanisms (Viet Nam);**

118.42 **Seek the support of the international community in the framework of technical and financial assistance in order to strengthen its capacities for the timely implementation of activities relating to human rights (Angola);**

118.43 **Continue its efforts for the human rights education and training at all levels including for government functionaries (Pakistan);**

118.44 **Support the family oriented approaches for the protection of rights of child and implement already existing national policy in this regard (Serbia);**

118.45 **Consider further cooperation with the international human rights monitoring mechanisms, including treaty bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Turkmenistan);**

118.46 **Continue the cooperation with the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and implement his recommendations (Austria);**

118.47 **Strive to maintain a constructive working relationship with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia in the respect of his independence and that of the OHCHR (Belgium);**

118.48 **Cooperate fully with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia and accept the visit requests by the special rapporteurs (Switzerland);**

118.49 **Further enhance its cooperation with the OHCHR, as well as the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Kenya);**

118.50 **Make further efforts to raise awareness on gender equality and to combat discrimination of women (Slovenia);**

118.51 **Implement all measures, including national awareness-raising campaigns, and efforts aimed at amending or eliminating patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes discriminating against women, including those based on the Chbab Srey (Uruguay);**

118.52 **Continue its progress in promoting and protecting women's rights with the consolidation of the institutional mechanisms and the implementation of laws which are being positively promoted (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

118.53 **Continue efforts on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Algeria);**

118.54 **Promote a gender equality law regarding the rights to property, inheritance and marriage (Mexico);**

118.55 **Continue its measures on awareness raising campaign and other necessary measures with regard to the promotion of equity in the society and elimination of discrimination against women (Azerbaijan);**

118.56 **Continue empowering women, children and underprivileged sections of the society (Nepal);**

118.57 **Continue its efforts for the elimination of discrimination against women (Pakistan);**

118.58 **Continue to combat discrimination suffered by children of marginalized and vulnerable groups and eradicate gender based stereotypes. Along these lines, ensure the continuation of the Strategic Education Plan 2009-2013, to offer the same opportunities to all children and youth regardless of race, colour, sex, language, belief, religion, political beliefs, circumstances of birth and social conditions (Colombia);**

118.59 **Create conditions favourable to inter-ethnic tolerance in Cambodia for the democratic future of the country (Switzerland);**

118.60 **Continue with measures to guarantee birth registration of children with no discrimination in particular of migrant children, and continue strengthening the legal framework for the procedures of acquisition of nationality (Argentina);**

118.61 **Consider taking necessary measures to further improve prison conditions (India);**

118.62 **Take measures to avoid the use of excessive force and ensure that conditions of arrest and pre-trial detention match with international standards (Belgium);**

118.63 **Take all the measures to prevent and combat violence and sexual abuse against women and children, including rape, by promoting an effective mechanism to receive and investigate complaints of sexual violence as well as by offering to the victims a psychological and medical assistance (Uruguay);**

118.64 **Deploy further efforts in order to prevent and punish violence, including rapes, against women and children, and pay special attention to the most vulnerable families living in poor environment (Italy);**

118.65 **Increase the awareness-raising campaign on the rights of women and children, involving journalists and media professionals as one of its focus groups (Italy);**

118.66 **Reform national legislation with the aim to improve protection of children and women from violence and first of all domestic violence (Russian Federation);**

118.67 **Take the necessary measures so that children and minors in rehabilitation centres and youth centres are not in any way submitted to torture or ill-treatment, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium);**

118.68 **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting rights of the child, including finalizing and implementing the new draft of a national plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour for the period of 2013-2018 (Indonesia);**

118.69 **Ensure full compliance of laws on child labour and implement its National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the worst forms of child labour, strengthen the legislation prohibiting child labour with priority to the situation of children in domestic work, increase the number of labour inspections and ensure that fines and criminal sanctions against persons who use illegal child labour are imposed (Uruguay);**

118.70 **Strengthen the measures to combat child labour and exploitation of children (Algeria);**

118.71 **Continue Government efforts to eradicate the worst forms of child labour and to improve the safety standards at work (Cuba);**

118.72 **Implement the plan of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Iraq);**

118.73 **Combat the issues of rape and prostitution of minors by ensuring a full implementation of laws criminalizing sexual abuse and exploitation (Belgium);**

118.74 **Design an adequate mechanism for assisting street children so that they can benefit from aid and reintegration services (Djibouti);**

118.75 **Improve its efforts on child protection system, particularly children belonging to marginalized and disadvantaged groups (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

118.76 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Uzbekistan);**

118.77 **Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons especially women and children (Ecuador);**

118.78 **Continue to take the necessary measures for effectively fighting human trafficking and child labour (Germany);**

118.79 **Continue making efforts to combat trafficking in persons in particular children (Nicaragua);**

118.80 **Fully implement the framework for the reform of the justice system established in the September 2010 report by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (Spain);**

118.81 **Ensure that the endeavours concerning legal reforms continue unhindered (Sweden);**

118.82 **Step up efforts aimed at strengthening the independence of both of the judiciary and the media (Italy);**

118.83 **Take all the necessary measures to guarantee the independence of justice without control or political interference (Switzerland);**

118.84 **Establish a judicial reform which provides inter alia mechanisms to guarantee an independent justice as well as the effectiveness of the bodies responsible for combating corruption (Belgium);**

118.85 **Continue with the judicial reform process, including the implementation of measures to strengthen institutions and guarantee their independence (Chile);**

118.86 **Take measures which promote the independence of the judiciary in law and practice (Botswana);**

118.87 **Further strengthen its judicial institutions, and the national human rights institution, in order to guarantee their effective independence (Kenya);**

118.88 **Undertake relevant reforms that guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, and ensure that it is free from political control and interference (Poland);**

118.89 **Adopt and apply the laws on the status of judges and prosecutors, on the judicial organization and functioning of tribunals and on the High Council of the Judiciary to guarantee the independence of the judiciary system (France);**

118.90 **Adopt all necessary measures to ensure the independence of justice, including by means of effective implementation of the judicial reform (Slovakia);**

118.91 **Accelerate its judicial reform process to strengthen and guarantee the independence of the judiciary and to address corruption issues within the judiciary system by adopting relevant laws of reform (Republic of Korea);**

118.92 **Continue its efforts to enhance the rule of law as enshrined in its Constitution (Singapore);**

118.93 **Continue with measures to strengthen independent and impartial investigations into human rights abuses (Argentina);**

118.94 **Put in place a juvenile justice system adapted to the needs of juvenile delinquents particularly so that minors are not detained with adults (Djibouti);**

118.95 **Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee access to justice for women (Spain);**

118.96 **Strengthen the means at the disposal of justice and make it more accessible to indigent persons (Senegal);**

118.97 **Strengthen law enforcement authorities (Iraq);**

118.98 **Make further efforts, including in a financial sense, to ensure the smooth implementation and successful conclusion of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, in cooperation with the international community (Japan);**

118.99 **Ensure, as a matter of urgency, that the national portion of the budget for the Extraordinary Courts is met (New Zealand);**

118.100 **Pursue the measures which had been taken on judicial reform to support the activity of the Extraordinary Chambers, and continue the cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur (Romania);**

118.101 **Provide in accordance with its obligations under international human rights law, effective protection for the family as the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);**

118.102 **In line with its commitment under the previous UPR cycle, work towards ensuring free access to the electronic media and liberalize the electronic media ownership rules by drafting a Cyber Law in accordance with international standards (Hungary);**

118.103 **Ensure that the concept of defamation and disturbance of public order is in line with the human right to freedom of expression in law and practice (Germany);**

118.104 **Approach the issue of regulating freedom of expression on the internet through consultations with all stakeholders (Sweden);**

118.105 **Promote a safe and favourable environment that allows individuals and groups to exercise the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly and put an end to harassment, intimidation, arbitrary arrests and physical attacks particularly in the context of peaceful demonstrations (Switzerland);**

118.106 **Respect and protect the rights of human rights defenders and journalists to conduct their work without hindrance, intimidation or harassment (Austria);**

118.107 **Ensure the right of individuals and organizations to defend and promote human rights, including protection and promotion of the rights of freedom of expression, assembly and association (Colombia);**

118.108 **Ensure the protection of workers exercising the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and enable the full implementation of the rights to freedom of expression in the country (Croatia);**

118.109 **Actively protect the rights to freedom of expression and to peaceful assembly by ensuring that any restriction on those rights is lawful, necessary and proportionate (New Zealand);**

118.110 **Adopt and implement effective measures in order to prevent the use of violence against demonstrators, in accordance with the Law on Peaceful Assembly, and enable all groups, including those expressing dissent views, to have their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association fully restored (Czech Republic);**

118.111 **Ensure freedom of assembly and association and recognize the importance of trade unions and a diverse civil society in a democracy (Netherlands);**

118.112 **Ensure full respect, in law and in practice, for the freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, consistent with international law (Australia);**

118.113 **Ensure that the rights of human rights defenders are respected, in line with the recommendations accepted by Cambodia during the first UPR cycle (Belgium);**

118.114 **Adopt the necessary measures to respect and protect human rights defenders (Chile);**

118.115 **Take all necessary measures for the protection of human rights defenders, particularly by prosecuting the perpetrators of violence or intimidation against them (France);**

118.116 **Protect the rights of human rights defenders (Germany);**

118.117 **Ensure that the right of human rights defenders to conduct their work without hindrance, intimidation or harassment is respected and protected, as recommended in the previous cycle and accepted by Cambodia (Ireland);**

118.118 **Address the electoral shortcomings raised by numerous actors, including the Special Rapporteur on Cambodia and the EU technical assistance mission (Sweden);**

118.119 **By the end of 2014, adopt and implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Cambodia on electoral reform (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

118.120 **Undertake key electoral reforms to: improve the integrity of the voter registration system and voter list; ensure that all candidates have equal access to the media; and ensure that the National Election Committee retains full independence (United States of America);**

118.121 **Ensure equal access of all candidates to the media, avoid manipulation of voters and foster a culture of dialogue amongst all political parties (Czech Republic);**

118.122 **The parties concerned should promote dialogue and cooperation, with regard to the outcome of the last year's general elections, in order to swiftly normalize the situation and to realize election reform (Japan 1);**

118.123 **Implement electoral reform as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on Cambodia in order to prevent future recurrences of these issues (New Zealand);**

118.124 **Undertake electoral reforms to ensure credible electoral processes (Australia);**

118.125 **Step up the fight against false job offers and sign agreements with countries where Cambodian women are hired (Spain);**

118.126 **Strengthen its policies to improve labour standards for all workers and continue its efforts in reducing child labour (Spain);**

118.127 **Continue strengthening effective job creation programmes to combat poverty and social inequality (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

118.128 **Promote a legislation on corporate social responsibility and the dissemination of guiding principles on business and human rights with the view to improving safety in work places as well as working conditions for employees (Mexico 2);**

118.129 **Strengthen efforts to reduce poverty in rural areas and bridge the wealth gap between rural and urban areas (Sri Lanka);**

118.130 **Cease forced dispossession and guarantee just and transparent process when it comes to land tenure (Mexico);**

118.131 **Implement a strict legislative framework which ensures that evictions and relocations are legal, negotiated and fairly compensated (Austria);**

118.132 **Continue efforts in land matters, including through the effective and transparent implementation of measures of land allocations (France);**

118.133 **Ensure that the granting of land concessions or the withdrawal of land titles or the legal rights to land use does not lead to violations of human rights (Germany);**

118.134 **Continue to make progress on important issues for the promotion of human rights and its democratization, particularly in judicial reform and measures to address land issues (Japan);**

118.135 **Continue the reform of the land tenure system to meet the national objectives of poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection (Morocco);**

118.136 **Increase measures to tackle illegal land evictions, including those against indigenous people, and consider fortifying the legislative framework consistently with international standards (Italy);**

118.137 **Intensify its efforts to achieve the national goals for poverty reduction, food security and socio-economic development, including through land management reforms (Malaysia);**

118.138 **Continue taking measures to protect social rights, including the rights of children, women and persons with disability (Uzbekistan);**

118.139 **Intensify its efforts to reduce the rural-urban income inequalities with support from the international community and other relevant United Nations agencies (Bhutan);**

118.140 **Continue its efforts to maintain social stability and to promote economic development, and make a good effort to develop people's lives and improve it (China);**

118.141 **Continue to take measures ensuring poverty eradication and access to health and education services (Cuba);**

118.142 **Continue reducing the poverty rate in rural areas and the wealth gap between the rich and poor and between the urban and rural populations (Myanmar);**

118.143 **Reduce the gap between urban and rural areas through poverty reduction in rural areas (Iraq);**

118.144 **Implement, in cooperation with the international community, effective programmes aimed at reducing poverty, especially in the rural areas of the country (Azerbaijan);**

118.145 **Continue its work on meeting its objectives in the field of development as set out in the Millennium Declaration (Russian Federation);**

118.146 **Continue to increase its efforts to ensure the enjoyment of socio-economic rights by citizens (Russian Federation);**

118.147 **Strengthen and improve social safety networks (Iraq);**

118.148 **Further support the development of the health sector, paying special attention to rural areas where availability, accessibility, quality and use of health services remain limited, in an effort to further promote and protect the human rights of its people (State of Palestine);**

118.149 **Increase its ongoing efforts aimed at promoting equitable health rights for all Cambodian people (Timor-Leste);**

118.150 **Further develop national programmes with a focus on providing access to health services to people living under the poverty line (Timor-Leste);**

118.151 **Provide free treatment to women and men living with HIV/AIDS to prevent mother-child transmission (Uruguay);**

118.152 **Step up information on sexual and reproductive health, including modern contraceptive methods, in particular for women living in rural areas (Uruguay);**

118.153 **Continue its efforts in achieving the MDGs, in particular in the area of health of its population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

118.154 **Continue to adopt effective social policy regarding access to education and health services, in particular for women and children (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

118.155 **Further improve the quality of its health services through the implementation of its National Health Strategic Plan (Brunei Darussalam);**

118.156 **Continue to pay attention to the right to health of the child, the elderly people, the poor and other vulnerable groups (China);**

118.157 **Continue to promote the sustainable development of health sector, prioritizing the partnership with the national community in delivering health services to all citizens (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

118.158 **Pursue, even consolidate policies and programmes facilitating access to health care services for vulnerable persons (Senegal);**

118.159 **Boost activities and strategies aimed at achieving all Millennium Development Goals, especially those related to rights to education and health care and rights of vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);**

118.160 **Further increase its national spending on health and education sector to meet the targets of MDGs (Azerbaijan);**

118.161 **Promote access to free education and healthcare services, especially in rural areas, including through enhanced cooperation with neighbouring countries and development partners (Thailand);**

118.162 **Ensure that the basic education is compulsory and step up its efforts in addressing the issue of high dropout rates in schools and in promoting the right of girls to education (Slovenia);**

118.163 **Continue efforts to achieve universal primary education in line with the vision of the National Plan of "Education for All" (Sri Lanka);**

118.164 **Continue implementing measures aimed at improving the coverage and quality of education services, particularly in remote areas (State of Palestine);**

118.165 **In cooperation with UNDP and UNESCO, continue to improve its education system and vocational training for its people (Singapore);**

118.166 **Continue to promote free of charge school enrolment (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

118.167 **Continue its efforts to transform its progress on the level of macroeconomic indicators into enhanced measures of social justice, and elevated degrees of human developments, particularly by ensuring universal, compulsory and free basic education (Egypt);**

118.168 **Continue working on its National Plan "Education for all" so that all Cambodian children and youth further enjoy the equitable education service (Myanmar);**

118.169 **Continue to promote programmes for access to education for all in particular in primary education (Nicaragua);**

118.170 **Continue to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Djibouti);**

118.171 **Intensify its endeavours to implement effectively the Law on Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

118.172 **Continue its efforts on health, social service system and education in order to help the vulnerable and disabled people particularly those of women and children (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

119. The following recommendations will be examined by Cambodia which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 26th session of the Human Rights Council in June 2014:

119.1 **Make the necessary declarations under Article 41 of the ICCPR (Austria);**

119.2 **Make the necessary declarations under Articles 21 and 22 of CAT (Austria);**

119.3 **Consider acceding to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Croatia);**

119.4 **Accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Slovakia);**

119.5 **Sign and ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (France);**

119.6 **Rapidly complete the process of aligning its national law with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC (Tunisia);**

119.7 **Take appropriate steps to fully align the national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute, including by adopting specific provisions aimed at thorough and expeditious cooperation with the ICC (Croatia);**

119.8 **Review its national legislation by enacting specific provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**

119.9 **Establish an independent national preventive mechanism with the necessary mandate to fulfil its obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**

119.10 **Appoint the National Preventive Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Portugal);**

119.11 **Build up on structures already in place and set up a National Preventive Mechanism in accordance with OP-CAT standards (Serbia);**

119.12 **Rapidly create a national preventive mechanism of torture (Tunisia);**

119.13 **Issue a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Tunisia);**

119.14 **Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the United Nations (France);**

119.15 **Extend a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures (Montenegro);**

119.16 **Strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);**

119.17 **Further strengthen its cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on Cambodia, and consider inviting Special Procedures thematic mandate holders in order to benefit from their expertise (Poland);**

119.18 **Systematically consult with civil society and NGOs on the implementation of the UPR, United Nations treaty bodies and United Nations special procedures recommendations (Austria);**

119.19 **Seek technical assistance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and from the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression on possible ways to adjust the Press Law (Brazil);**

119.20 **Take measures to strengthen the independence and functioning of the country's judiciary, in particular to substantively reduce the time spent by persons in pre-trial detention (Austria);**

119.21 **Investigate impartially cases of use of excessive force against protesters and cases of killings during the recent demonstrations (Czech Republic 4);**

119.22 **Review all legal cases against individuals who are detained under criminal or judicial investigation on account of the exercise of their right to freedom of expression, as provided in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);**

119.23 **Ensure a climate favourable for activities of human rights defenders, journalists and other civil society actors (Tunisia);**

119.24 **Protect opposition party members, journalists, and human rights defenders from harassment and arbitrary arrest and lift all restrictions to peaceful demonstrations (Portugal);**

119.25 **Ensure independence of the media from political influence and liberalize media ownership rules (Czech Republic);**

119.26 **Develop an action plan ensuring that internet laws comply with Cambodia's commitment to guarantee the freedom of expression and information, so as to ensure free access to electronic media and liberalize electronic media ownership rules and allow national bloggers, journalists, other internet users and NGOs to play a full and active role in promoting and protecting human rights (Netherlands);**

119.27 **Repeal or amend relevant articles of the Penal Code such as those regarding defamation or the discrediting of judicial decisions, which would bring Cambodia's domestic legislation in line with its international human rights obligations on freedom of expression (United States of America);**

119.28 **Conduct an investigation into the facts of the recent incidents and prevent the impunity of abuses committed (Spain);**

119.29 **Guarantee the effective exercise of the human right to assembly, in particular, with respect to crowd control, to formulate clear instructions compatible with human rights standards for the use of firearms, to provide training for human rights compatible conduct of the police, to prohibit the use of violence by unofficial or plain clothes security forces and to ensure all persons detained timely access to their families and to legal counsel (Germany);**

119.30 **Continue applying the 2012 directive on land concessions (Spain);**

119.31 **In parallel with its ongoing work on land titling, undertake an urgent review of economic land concessions before the current moratorium on economic land concessions is lifted (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

119.32 **Take steps to implement an official land titling programme with the meaningful participation of civil society to prioritize the settlement of land disputes with full respect for the rule of law (United States of America);**

119.33 **Develop and implement alternate strategies to assist those being displaced as a result of the taking of land and ensure that those persons have adequate housing and access to basic services, healthcare and employment (Republic of Korea);**

119.34 **Make education compulsory by law and take the necessary measures to combat corruption in the educational system (Hungary);**

120. 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 Mak Sambath, Vice Chair of the National Human Rights Committee of Cambodia and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr Nhem Thavy; MP, Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, Reception of Complain Investigation and National Assembly-Senate relation;
- H.E. Mr Ouk Vatnarith, Vice Chair of the National Human Rights Committee of Cambodia;
- H.E. Mr Pol Lin, Secretary of Sate, Ministry of Interior;
- H.E. Mr Ith Rady, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice;
- H.E. Mr Ney Samol, Ambassador, Permanent Representative in Geneva;
- Mr Sok Pisey, Assistant;
- Mr Ke Sovann, Deputy Permanent Representative in Geneva;
- Mr IV Heang, Minister Counsellor;
- Mr Thay Bunthon, Counsellor;
- Mr Iem Kounthdy, Counsellor;
- Mr Soth Vanna; First Secretary;
- Mrs Chhoeung Solida, First Secretary;
- Mr Thouch Khemarin, Chief of International Affairs Bureau, ACU Cambodia.