



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 February 2019

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-second session
Geneva, 21 January-1 February 2019

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

[To be completed by 8 February 2019]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

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.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. 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:

- 6.1 Comply with obligations under the ICCPR in elaboration, implementation and revision of policy and legislation (Ukraine);
- 6.2 Consider acceding to international human rights instruments, to which it is not yet a party (Honduras);
- 6.3 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);
- 6.4 Accede to the Optional Protocols to the ICCPR (Costa Rica);
- 6.5 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);
- 6.6 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);
- 6.7 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on individual complaints (Benin);
- 6.8 Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines);
- 6.9 Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Egypt);
- 6.10 Accede to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Benin);
- 6.11 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);
- 6.12 Amend LANGO to bring it in line with Cambodia's obligations under the ICCPR (Greece);
- 6.13 Accept visit requests from the Special Procedures mandate holders (Honduras);
- 6.14 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);
- 6.15 Issue a standing invitation to all UN special procedures, and engage constructively with the OHCHR and UN special procedures (Croatia);
- 6.16 Issue a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures (Ukraine);

- 6.17 Strengthen cooperation with the UN Special Procedures, issue and implement a standing invitation to all Special Procedures before the next UPR cycle (Czechia);
- 6.18 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);
- 6.19 Engage constructively with all UN special procedures (Italy);
- 6.20 Complete the Land Reform to facilitate access use and the development of land for individuals and small and medium-sized Enterprises (Senegal);
- 6.21 Take measures to simplify the allocation of community land concessions to the indigenous peoples (Togo);
- 6.22 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);
- 6.23 Ensure that all pending lands disputes, evictions and relocations are settled in a fair, transparent, negotiated and adequately compensated manner (Austria);
- 6.24 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);
- 6.25 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);
- 6.26 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);
- 6.27 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);
- 6.28 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);
- 6.29 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);
- 6.30 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);

- 6.31 **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);**
- 6.32 **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);**
- 6.33 **Establish the national review committee for the international treaties ratified by Cambodia with the participation of ILO (France);**
- 6.34 **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);**
- 6.35 **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);**
- 6.36 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia), (Mexico);**
- 6.37 **Continue efforts for establishment of the NHRI as per the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 6.38 **Continue the efforts to commence the work of the National Human Rights Institution according to the Paris Principles (Iraq);**
- 6.39 **Continue to strengthen efforts in establishing a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**
- 6.40 **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);**
- 6.41 **Expedite the process in finalising the Law on the Establishment of the National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand);**
- 6.42 **Maintain ongoing efforts to set up a national human rights mechanism in line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**
- 6.43 **Finalise, in an expedited manner, the procedures related to establishment of a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 6.44 **Pursue its effort to finalize the law on the national human rights commission and to activate the role of that commission (Yemen);**
- 6.45 **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);**
- 6.46. **Introduce a gender recognition law (Iceland);**

- 6.47. Amend the constitution to ensure marriage equality for same-sex couples (Iceland);
- 6.48. Step up efforts to fight discrimination against ethnic and racial minorities and develop a national plan of action against racial discrimination (Togo);
- 6.49. 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);
- 6.50. 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);
- 6.51. 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);
- 6.52. Introduce new legislation that guarantees equality and explicitly prohibits discrimination of LGBTI persons (Sweden);
- 6.53. Adopt effective measures to combat and punish discrimination and violence motivated by sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);
- 6.54. 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);
- 6.55. Amend article 45 of the Constitution to allow same-sex couples to marry (Canada);
- 6.56. Continue to strengthen their apposite social policies in favour of its people, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.57. 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);
- 6.58. Continue ongoing mechanisms for ensuring poverty reduction (India);
- 6.59. Continue to take measures ensuring poverty eradication and access to health and education services (Pakistan);
- 6.60. 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);
- 6.61. Increase its efforts to achieve economic and social rights of the people, particularly through sustained economic growth and social inclusion (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.62. Continue implementing policies to promote economic growth and implement wide range programmes to alleviate poverty (Malaysia);
- 6.63. Continue the efforts to advance in the eradication of poverty, in particular in the rural zones (Cuba);

- 6.64 Take further measures to sustain and reinforce progress made in poverty reduction (Viet Nam);
- 6.65 Further continue strengthening and expanding good cooperation with partners for effective implementation of programmes aimed at rural development and poverty reduction (Azerbaijan);
- 6.66 Continue its efforts to meet Goal 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Azerbaijan);
- 6.67 Exert greater efforts to reduce poverty and realize the Sustainable Development Goals (Bhutan);
- 6.68 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);
- 6.69 Intensify efforts for combatting human trafficking (Iraq);
- 6.70 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including women and children (Georgia);
- 6.71 Reinforce measures aimed at preventing and combating human trafficking (Honduras);
- 6.72 Continue to effectively implement the Law on Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation (Philippines);
- 6.73 Fortify efforts to effectively implement the Law on Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation to better prevent and address human trafficking (Indonesia);
- 6.74 Pursue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Tunisia);
- 6.75 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);
- 6.76 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);
- 6.77 Intensify and coordinate the efforts of the Royal Government to combat human trafficking, and prosecute traffickers (Algeria);
- 6.78 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);
- 6.79 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);
- 6.80 Take the necessary measures to allow members of the Opposition to participate in the Cambodian political life (France);
- 6.81 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);

6.82 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);

6.83 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);

6.84 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);

6.85 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);

6.86 Adopt measures aimed at ensuring freedom of expression, and the enjoyment of civil and political rights by its population (Colombia);

6.87 Create the necessary conditions to allow all individuals enjoy their fundamental rights, particularly freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Costa Rica);

6.88 Restore democratic and political space, ensuring participation for political parties, civil society and independent media (Norway);

6.89 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);

6.90 Continue to exert existing efforts to make democratic space more inclusive (Republic of Korea);

6.91 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);

6.92 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);

6.93 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);

6.94 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);

6.95 Ensure that all citizens may fully enjoy their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and Association (Switzerland);

- 6.96 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);
- 6.97 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);
- 6.98 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);
- 6.99 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);
- 6.100 Consider repealing legislation that permits the dissolution of political parties and the ban of political leaders without due process (Brazil);
- 6.101 Take measures to protect the freedom of expression online and offline, as well as the freedom of association and assembly (Brazil);
- 6.102 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);
- 6.103 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);
- 6.104 Re-establish the opposition party, namely the Cambodian National Rescue Party and to reinstate its members (Canada);
- 6.105 Bring laws, regulations and policies on freedom of expression, association and public assembly into accordance with the ICCPR (Denmark);
- 6.106 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).
- 6.107 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).
- 6.108 Revoke trade union registration and reporting requirements that result in the restriction of the freedoms of association, assembly and expression (Greece);
- 6.109 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);

- 6.110 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);
- 6.111 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);
- 6.112 End harassment and arbitrary arrests of human rights defenders, members of the political opposition, activists and journalists (Croatia);
- 6.113 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);
- 6.114 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);
- 6.115 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);
- 6.116 Adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights of human rights defenders, trade unionists and journalists (Chile);
- 6.117 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).
- 6.118 Continue to implement measures to strengthen the independence of both the judiciary and the media (Italy);
- 6.119 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);
- 6.120 Establish regional appeals courts, in accordance with the Law on Organization of Courts, and ensure their proper operationalization by 2023 (Greece);
- 6.121 Complete the process of judicial reform, safeguarding independence and impartiality of the court system, court personnel and judges, in accordance with international standards (Norway);
- 6.122 Take all necessary steps to strengthen the rule of law and to guarantee full judicial independence consistent with international human rights standards (Lithuania);
- 6.123 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);

- 6.124 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);
- 6.125 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);
- 6.126 Take all necessary steps towards a substantive reduction of the time spent by persons in pre-trial detention (Austria);
- 6.127 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);
- 6.128 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);
- 6.129 Take further steps to fight corruption through strengthening accountability and institutional capacity (Bhutan);
- 6.130 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);
- 6.131 Guarantee that the victims of the land grab be fairly heard and, where appropriate, receive fair compensation and non-discriminatory access to justice (Switzerland);
- 6.132 Overcome obstacles to access to justice for women victims of violence (Iraq);
- 6.133 Ensure accountability for human rights violations through independent investigations and prosecution of perpetrators (Ukraine);
- 6.134 Implement a reparation mechanism for the victims of genocide (Switzerland);
- 6.135 Strengthen efforts to guarantee birth registration for all persons born in Cambodia, including minorities and populations difficult to access, such as border communities (Mexico);
- 6.136 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);
- 6.137 Create the conditions for genuine, multi-party democracy in the country and for free and fair elections to take place (Greece);
- 6.138 Continue its efforts in the area of electoral reform (Bhutan);
- 6.139 Continue to work to hold pluralistic electoral processes (Chile);
- 6.140 Take steps to promote access to free education and health-care services, especially in rural areas (Pakistan);

- 6.141 Step up efforts to ensure the social and economic rights of the citizens of the country (Russian Federation);
- 6.142 Implement actions to continue improving the quality and the access to healthcare and education services with equity (Cuba);
- 6.143 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);
- 6.144 Continue efforts aimed at enhancing social and economic development and make education available for all citizens (Egypt);
- 6.145 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);
- 6.146 Continue to upgrade quality and efficiency of education services at all general vocational and skill training schools (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.147 Continue with the measures that extend the domain of social and healthcare (Serbia);
- 6.148 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);
- 6.149 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);
- 6.150 Continue positive initiatives to facilitate the supply of clean water to poor citizens (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.151 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);
- 6.152 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);
- 6.153 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);
- 6.154 Continue ongoing policies and programmes for ensuring quality health care for all (India);
- 6.155 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);
- 6.156 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);

- 6.157 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);
- 6.158 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));
- 6.159 Sustain efforts to curb tuberculosis and relevant policies aimed at total eradication of tuberculosis to be fully implemented (Malaysia);
- 6.160 Fully implement the policy and share good practices in combating tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.161 Continue to vigorously develop education so as to better guarantee the right of people to education (China);
- 6.162 Continue ongoing measures to promote education for all (India);
- 6.163 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);
- 6.164 Continue efforts to ensure the provision of equitable education services to all children through both formal and informal education systems (Pakistan);
- 6.165 Continue efforts to ensure universal and free basic education with inclusive measures, in particular for vulnerable groups (Republic of Korea);
- 6.166 Build up a human and financial resources to ensure School enrolment for all at the primary and secondary levels (Senegal);
- 6.167 Invest in the training of teachers to ensure their skills and knowledge remain current, to enhance the quality of their instruction (Singapore);
- 6.168 Keep up efforts to ensure the right to inclusive, free and mandatory primary education (Tunisia);
- 6.169 Continue efforts to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all (Viet Nam);
- 6.170 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);
- 6.171 Intensify efforts to improve human rights for women and combat human trafficking, domestic violence and exploitation of women and children (Norway);
- 6.172 Abolish the discriminatory prohibition on women remarrying within 120 days following a divorce or annulment (Iceland);
- 6.173 Continue ongoing mechanisms for gender parity and women's empowerment (India);
- 6.174 Continue to implement gender equality policy to ensure gender mainstreaming in all sectors and programs (Pakistan);
- 6.175 Further strengthen programs to address discrimination against women and girls, and to promote gender equality (Philippines);
- 6.176 Continue to implement gender equality policy by mainstreaming gender in all sectors and programmes (Lao People's Democratic Republic #2);

- 6.177 **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);**
- 6.178 **Continue to step up measures aimed at promoting women’s rights, including elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Maldives);**
- 6.179 **Ensure efforts to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination, and ensure empowerment of all vulnerable groups (Nepal);**
- 6.180 **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);**
- 6.181 **Strengthen roles and status of women and promote and protect child rights and disability persons in the society (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**
- 6.182 **Provide mandatory trainings on the prosecution procedures of cases of gender-based violence for law enforcement and judicial officers (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.183 **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);**
- 6.184 **Conduct comprehensive investigations of cases of domestic and sexual violence and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and victims are adequately compensated (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.185 **Reform the national legislation with a view to strengthening the protection of women and children against family violence (Russian Federation);**
- 6.186 **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);**
- 6.187 **Develop concrete measures aimed at ensuring the effective retention of girls in schools (Denmark);**
- 6.188 **Explicitly criminalize the recruitment and use of children under the age of 18 into armed conflicts and non-state armed groups (Montenegro);**
- 6.189 **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);**
- 6.190 **Enforce the legal age for marriage to prohibit child marriage and promote awareness raising campaigns to prevent child marriage (Portugal);**
- 6.191 **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);**
- 6.192 **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);**

- 6.193 Continue to ensure the effective implementation of the national action plan on reducing child labour 2016-2025 (Maldives);
- 6.194 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);
- 6.195 Continue efforts to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities (Philippines);
- 6.196 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);
- 6.197 Reduce poverty among persons with disabilities and access to the National Social Security Fund in the coming years (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.198 Continue to promote the rights of persons with disabilities through the Government's National Strategic Plan (Brunei Darussalam).
7. 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 Socheth 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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