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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-seventh session**

9 September–9 October 2024

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Cambodia

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-sixth session from 29 April to 10 May 2024. The review of Cambodia was held at the 15th meeting, on 8 May 2024. The delegation of Cambodia was headed by the Vice President of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, Keo Sothie. At its 17th meeting, held on 10 May 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Cambodia.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cambodia: Ghana, Japan and Montenegro.

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);[[1]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 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 17 May 2024]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 100 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

 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 fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:**

6.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia) (Paraguay);**

6.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana); Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Gambia);**

6.3 **Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);**

6.4 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.5 **Ratify critical international human rights instruments, including, but not limited to, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (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 (Chile) (Cyprus) (France) (Malta);**

6.7 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**

6.8 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica);**

6.9 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);**

6.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Armenia);**

6.11 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Burkina Faso);**

6.12 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Armenia);**

6.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and reinforce efforts to strengthen children’s access to justice (Morocco);**

6.14 **Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);**

6.15 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Burkina Faso) (Colombia);**

6.16 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);**

6.17 **Ratify the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education, as has been recommended by UNESCO (Mauritius);**

6.18 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Senegal);**

6.19 **Continue cooperation with UN bodies and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Kyrgyzstan);**

6.20 **Continue collaboration with various UN human rights mechanisms, particularly with the OHCHR (Malaysia);**

6.21 **Continue cooperating with United Nations mechanisms (Algeria);**

6.22 **Continue its engagement and cooperation with human rights mechanisms and special procedures to uphold and promote human rights standards and principles in Cambodia (Sierra Leone);**

6.23 **Cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, particularly in the implementation of his 10 recommendations presented in October 2023 (Luxembourg);**

6.24 **Continue with its spirit in the implementation of the recommendations proposed in this review (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.25 **Continue to align domestic frameworks with international obligations and standards, including by expediting the establishment of a national human rights institution and judicial reforms (Philippines);**

6.26 **Maintain its support to promote and protect human rights (Türkiye);**

6.27 **Continue efforts to enhance the national legal framework in accordance with the country’s international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);**

6.28 **Continue strengthening its national and legal frameworks to promote and protect human rights (Ethiopia);**

6.29 **Continue legislative and legal reform efforts related to human rights (Sudan);**

6.30 **Ensure that the Arbitration Council is able to maintain its independence and function as an effective national institution to resolve disputes in a timely manner (Sweden);**

6.31 **Ensure laws and their implementation are consistent with international obligations, including by reviewing the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Associations and the Law on Trade Unions, and repealing 2023 amendments to the Law on Elections and 2017 amendments to the Law on Political Parties (Australia);**

6.32 **Accelerate efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq); Accelerate efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Gambia); Continue and finalize the process of establishing a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Cameroon); Continue efforts to establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with Paris Principles (Bangladesh); Continue to advance work towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.33 **Accelerate efforts to create an independent national human rights institution, compliant with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);**

6.34 **Accelerate the establishment of a national human rights institution fully compliant with the Paris Principles, equipped with the necessary resources to work independently and securely (Luxembourg);**

6.35 **Accelerate its process to establish an independent national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);**

6.36 **Fast-track the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in consultation with relevant stakeholders (Ghana);**

6.37 **Finalize efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution (Sudan);**

6.38 **Complete the process undertaken to strengthen the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Togo);**

6.39 **Continue efforts towards the establishment of a national human rights institution by finalizing the draft law on the organization and functioning of the NHRC (Timor-Leste);**

6.40 **Continue efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**

6.41 **Continue to pursue efforts to improve the role of the National Human Rights Commission and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Yemen);**

6.42 **Establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up to human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

6.43 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law to ensure full and effective protection against all forms of discrimination in all spheres (Estonia);**

6.44 **Create a specific anti-discrimination law for the protection of ethnic minorities (Croatia);**

6.45 **Intensify the fight against all forms of discrimination, in particular against women, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities (Cameroon);**

6.46 **Continue efforts to promote the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities and combat all forms of discrimination against them (Egypt);**

6.47 **Increase the representation of marginalized groups, including women, in government institutions (Canada);**

6.48 **Consider streamlining the process of obtaining identity documents and ensure universal birth registration (Timor-Leste);**

6.49 **Step up efforts aimed at conducting thorough, independent and impartial investigations into enforced disappearances and to shed light on the fate of victims (Switzerland);**

6.50 **Take steps to fully investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment occurring in police custody and in other places of detention, which in some cases has resulted in death (Malta);**

6.51 **Promptly investigate all allegations of torture, ill-treatment and deaths in custody, and ensure that survivors of torture and ill-treatment, as well as the families of those who have died in custody, have access to remedy and reparations (Poland);**

6.52 **Accelerate efforts to mitigate incidents of excessive use of force and ill-treatment of detainees, by law enforcement agencies (Lesotho);**

6.53 **Improve conditions of detention in compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules, particularly with respect to air-quality standards, access to water, and access to electricity (Zambia);**

6.54 **Continue taking actions in combating corruption, including through education, prevention and law enforcement (Azerbaijan);**

6.55 **Continue efforts to address corruption and ensure access to justice for all segments of society (Dominican Republic);**

6.56 **End corruption and impunity related to land issues, and protect whistleblowers, witnesses and victims (Luxembourg);**

6.57 **Strengthen the independence and accountability of the Anti-Corruption Unit and establish the whistle-blower regime with adequate protection for whistle-blowers, in line with international best practice (Zambia);**

6.58 **Promote the investigation into human rights violations committed under the former regime (Colombia);**

6.59 **Continue to implement measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary and media (Italy);**

6.60 **Continue with reform measures being taken to improve the efficiency of the judiciary at all levels (Malawi);**

6.61 **Implement judicial reforms safeguarding the independence and impartiality of the court system, court personnel and judges, in accordance with international standards (Norway);**

6.62 **Strengthen independence and the competence of the anti-corruption unit, and pursue the implementation of measures aimed at guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary (Switzerland);**

6.63 **Continue with judiciary reforms to achieve the vision for obtaining justice for all (China);**

6.64 **Ensure that fair trial guarantees, especially rights to access the outside world, family and lawyers, as provided in international law and standards are respected and upheld in all cases (Finland);**

6.65 **Take action to improve access to justice for all, including minorities in remote areas (Zimbabwe);**

6.66 **Establish an independent accountability system to resolve land disputes in a fair, inclusive, participatory, time bound and transparent way (Ireland);**

6.67 **Find and apply a systemic solution in the fight against cybercrime, especially in the case of online scam centres (Czechia);**

6.68 **Protect the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, and peaceful assembly, in particular of political opponents, journalists and human rights defenders, especially those defending land rights – and refrain from any intimidation against them (Luxembourg);**

6.69 **Strengthen efforts to prevent violations of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly as guaranteed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Lesotho);**

6.70 **Introduce legal safeguards to protect freedom of expression and association, including for civil society (Malta);**

6.71 **Guarantee the right to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as the right to freedom of assembly and association, in accordance with international obligations, to provide an enabling environment for journalists, human rights defenders and political activists (Italy);**

6.72 **Ensure the protection and promotion of civil and political rights – including freedom of expression, the press, assembly, and association – to foster an environment in which people can freely express various opinions (Japan);**

6.73 **Ensure the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and end practices of arbitrary arrests and detention of human rights defenders, political opponents, trade unionists and journalists (Norway);**

6.74 **Take immediate and effective measures to ensure that all persons, including human rights defenders and journalists, can exercise their rights to freedom of expression and association (Portugal);**

6.75 **Ensure freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for all, including representatives of political parties, journalists and media workers, labour groups, human rights defenders and civil society (Finland);**

6.76 **Release detained human rights defenders, political dissidents, journalists, and media personnel, drop court cases against them, and refrain from harassing or attacking them (Poland);**

6.77 **Strengthen efforts to prevent harassment and protect the rights of human rights defenders and journalists (Czechia);**

6.78 **Cease harassment, intimidation, arbitrary arrest and unjust prosecution of political opposition, human rights defenders, journalists and media workers and labour activists (Finland);**

6.79 **Ensure that national security legislation clearly defines grounds for possible limitations to freedom of expression in line with international standards, including the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Lithuania);**

6.80 **Amend laws and regulations that unduly restrict the freedom of opinion and expression by bringing them into full compliance with human rights standards (Estonia);**

6.81 **Adopt all necessary measures for the free exercise of the freedom of expression of journalists and for the population in general and cease their persecutions, taking into account our recommendations made in 2019 (Argentina);**

6.82 **Redouble efforts to ensure the free exercise of freedom of expression, taking measures for the protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Chile);**

6.83 **Hold meaningful consultations with civil society on draft laws which impact freedom of expression, including the draft laws related to cybercrime, cybersecurity, and personal data protection (Sweden);**

6.84 **Ensure pending draft laws are revised to comply with Cambodia’s international human rights obligations before they are enacted, including the laws on Cybercrime, Cybersecurity and Access to Information (United States of America);**

6.85 **Investigate all cases of violence against journalists, human rights defenders, environmental defenders, civil society members, political opposition leaders, attacked, harassed, or intimidated for exercising their right to freedom of expression, and release those detained on this basis (Belgium);**

6.86 **Guarantee the freedom of expression of citizens and journalists by revising the Cambodian Penal Code (France);**

6.87 **Abolish or amend articles 494 and 495 of the Criminal Code, repeal the 2021 Sub-Decree on the Establishment of the National Internet Gateway, and repeal the Law on Associations and Non-governmental Organizations, to ensure a free civic space, and protect fundamental freedoms of human rights defenders and journalists (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.88 **Reverse the forced closure of media outlets and repeal provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalise defamation and restrict freedom of expression and assembly (New Zealand);**

6.89 **Guarantee freedom of expression and independence of the media, particularly by repealing article 305 of the Criminal Code, amending the Law on the Press and by adopting a law on access to information in line with international standards (Switzerland);**

6.90 **Strengthen civil society participation and freedom of expression by repealing decisions to block independent media websites and by conducting meaningful civil society consultation on proposed legislative changes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.91 **Make every effort to ensure that the planned Permanent Mechanism for Information and Public Opinion will not restrict access to a variety of information in order to combat false information spread (Czechia);**

6.92 **End the arbitrary interference, blocks, closure, and surveillance of online and offline media and the use of repressive laws and censure and to control the media (Estonia);**

6.93 **Refrain from adopting restrictive legislation that requires the registration of journalists with the Ministry of Information, as well as the draft code of ethics that would limit critical opinions and the freedoms of expression, assembly and association (Spain);**

6.94 **Establish an independent broadcasting authority, setting clear rules for allocating and revoking broadcasting licenses (Zambia);**

6.95 **Promote measures to guarantee the right to demonstrate peacefully (Colombia);**

6.96 **Ensure that the use of force in protests is exceptional, strictly compliant with the principles of legality, precaution, necessity, proportionality and accountability, and provide comprehensive and regular human rights training for law enforcement officers responsible for surveillance during protests (Costa Rica);**

6.97 **Amend the law on associations and nongovernmental organizations to comply with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in a transparent, consultative process and take into account the recommendations of civil society (Ireland);**

6.98 **Review the law on associations and non-governmental organizations and the trade union law to ensure their consistence with the State’s obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Morocco);**

6.99 **Bring the Law on Political Parties and the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations into accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);**

6.100 **Allow all political parties, independent media, independent trade unions, and civil society to function freely and guarantee their rights and freedoms, as protected by the constitution (Canada);**

6.101 **Repeal election law amendments that unduly restrict political participation and limit the exercise of freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, and association (United States of America);**

6.102 **Permit genuine political competition, expand civic space, and uphold rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Australia);**

6.103 **Guarantee the full participation of all opposition parties and civil society in political life and release opposition representatives currently in detention (France);**

6.104 **Take measures to ensure civic participation in political and public life without intimidation, especially with a view to limiting the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation (Germany);**

6.105 **Conduct thorough and independent investigations into all allegations of harassment, intimidation and arbitrary detention and acts of violence against members and supporters of opposition parties (Paraguay);**

6.106 **Open up political and civic space and re-enfranchise political parties consistent with its international human rights obligations, including the guarantees in Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that every citizen has the right to take part in public affairs though freely chosen representatives (New Zealand);**

6.107 **Restore civic space and create the conditions for a genuine multiparty democracy including free and fair elections and ensure independent media (Norway);**

6.108 **Restore a clean, free and open environment so that all eligible voters may freely exercise their right to vote, and all political parties can legally campaign and participate in elections (Switzerland);**

6.109 **Ensure free and open political space that allows opposition parties equal opportunities to run in the elections (Croatia);**

6.110 **Take measures to guarantee the rights of those working to protect and promote human rights, in particular human rights defenders, following our recommendations made in 2019 (Argentina);**

6.111 **Release immediately and unconditionally all remaining political prisoners, human rights defenders, journalists, media personnel and other advocates of human rights and democracy, and drop all charges against them, including the release of opposition leader Kem Sokha (New Zealand);**

6.112 **Immediately and unconditionally release individuals imprisoned for exercising their rights to peaceful assembly and association (Denmark);**

6.113 **Cease judicial harassment of civil society and independent media, and release those unjustly detained for exercising their human rights and fundamental freedoms, including Kem Sokha and Seng Theary (United States of America);**

6.114 **Develop transparent regulations and safeguarding policies to protect the right to privacy and ensure safety in the digital environment, especially for children (Liechtenstein);**

6.115 **Take into consideration the right to privacy on its draft legislations about Internet, cyberspace and the digital environment (Brazil);**

6.116 **Revise articles 21, 22, 943 and 948 of the Civil Code to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years, without exception; prohibit child and forced marriages and unions, and implement awareness campaigns about their impacts (Mexico);**

6.117 **Adopt legislative measures and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at prohibiting child marriage (Chile);**

6.118 **Adopt targeted measures, including awareness-raising programmes, on the harmful effects of child marriages on the health, development and education of girls (Cyprus);**

6.119 **Develop a national action plan to prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy, and ensure that girls participate in its design and implementation (Panama);**

6.120 **Develop a national action plan to prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy and allocate appropriate resources for its implementation (Belgium);**

6.121 **Step up efforts to fight against trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, and to combat forced labour and sexual exploitation (Italy);**

6.122 **Intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of trafficking in persons and the sexual exploitation of women and children that may result from it (Lebanon);**

6.123 **Continue taking all measures to combat trafficking in persons (Malawi);**

6.124 **Strengthen efforts to prevent, investigate and punish cases of human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation, especially in cyber scam centres, and guarantee sufficient protection and full reparation to the victims, addressing the particular needs of women and girls (Mexico);**

6.125 **Make more efforts to reduce trafficking in persons (Iraq);**

6.126 **Strengthen national efforts at combating trafficking in persons, including protection for victims of trafficking, in particular of women and children (Sri Lanka);**

6.127 **Strengthen the legislation and further enhance its efforts to fight trafficking in persons, including women and children and those in situations of forced labour, by taking victim protection and preventive measures (Mongolia);**

6.128 **Ensure effective enforcement of the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (Montenegro);**

6.129 **Guarantee the effective application of the Law to Combat Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (Paraguay);**

6.130 **Intensify the campaign to combat human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour and sexual exploitation, especially of women and girls (Philippines);**

6.131 **Continue to take all necessary measures to combat trafficking in persons (Republic of Korea);**

6.132 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Saudi Arabia);**

6.133 **Develop measures aimed at reducing cases of forced labour and human trafficking, particularly in light of the numerous reported cases of workers being forced to work in online call centres, where constant violence is exerted (Spain);**

6.134 **Intensify its efforts in combatting human trafficking, including in relation to online scam operations, by effectively implementing related laws and regulations, and enhancing cooperation with all stakeholders at national, regional and international levels (Thailand);**

6.135 **Investigate and prosecute traffickers and officials who are complicit in forced labour and online scam operations and provide victims with support (United States of America);**

6.136 **Continue the fight against human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as its successful awareness raising and prevention campaign (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.137 **Adopt measures to combat and prevent child labour and trafficking, and punish perpetrators of such abuse (Argentina);**

6.138 **Take further measures to combat human trafficking by implementing its National Strategic Plan for Counter Trafficking in Persons (Bangladesh);**

6.139 **Continue implementing measures to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims, including by strengthening the capacity of the National Committee for Counter Trafficking (Belarus);**

6.140 **Continue its efforts in combating trafficking in persons through effective implementation of the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (Bhutan);**

6.141 **Adopt measures to enforce legislation on human trafficking and to develop and implement, in collaboration with international organizations and affected countries, protocols for the rescue and protection of victims (Brazil);**

6.142 **Ensure the effective enforcement of existing domestic legislation as regards to trafficking of human beings and provide adequate protection for victims of trafficking, in particular of women and children (Bulgaria);**

6.143 **Pursue its efforts for the full abolishment of trafficking in persons, in particular trafficking in children (Burkina Faso);**

6.144 **Take measures to address trafficking in persons, providing legal, reparation and rehabilitation services to victims (Chile);**

6.145 **Significantly strengthen efforts to prevent trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Croatia);**

6.146 **Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking through rigorous enforcement of relevant laws (Indonesia);**

6.147 **Strengthen preventive and access to justice mechanisms in the fight against child labour (Philippines);**

6.148 **Enhance legal protection for children against child labour (Sri Lanka);**

6.149 **Continue the necessary measures to implement the national action plan to reduce child labour (Saudi Arabia);**

6.150 **Continue to enhance its efforts and policies to improve access to work, particularly for young persons, women, people with disabilities and people living in rural areas (Viet Nam);**

6.151 **Protect the rights of all workers in the formal and informal sectors, and ensure that they have adequate social protection and a decent wage, and take effective repressive measures against child trafficking and child labour (Luxembourg);**

6.152 **Improve working conditions (Iraq);**

6.153 **Continue its efforts to protect labour rights, particularly in the garment industry, which employs a large portion of the workforce (Bahrain);**

6.154 **Amend the law on trade unions, in consultation with workers, trade unions and other stakeholders, to bring it into full compliance with ILO Conventions 87 and 98 (Belgium);**

6.155 **Simplify union registration and reduce regulations that limit peaceful assembly and the right to strike and improve the protection of union leaders and workers (Germany);**

6.156 **Intensify efforts to establish a comprehensive social security system with universal coverage for all (Maldives);**

6.157 **Strive to establish a social security system that can provide universal and non-discriminatory governance (Algeria);**

6.158 **Continue with the poverty reduction work to further improve living standards and bring more benefits to the people in the country (China);**

6.159 **Continue poverty reduction measures to improve the quality of life of the entire population, including rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.160 **Continue efforts to achieve economic growth aimed at raising the living standard of all people including those living in the remote areas (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

6.161 **Continue to invest in programmes on poverty reduction, rural development, and infrastructure improvements to uplift living standards and promote inclusive growth in the country (Malaysia);**

6.162 **Continue efforts to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in the country (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.163 **Continue the work towards further ensuring of the socio-economic rights of citizens and improve their access to healthcare and education (Russian Federation);**

6.164 **Strengthen efforts to promote economic and social development, including by creating more economic opportunities, improving essential services such as health care and education, and increasing participation in capacity building programmes offered by individual member states, regional and international community (Malaysia);**

6.165 **Continue national efforts aimed at combating poverty and providing social protection (Egypt);**

6.166 **Continue intensifying efforts to the poverty reduction and enhancement of the living standards of the people (Ethiopia);**

6.167 **Continue its valuable efforts for provision of safe and affordable clean water for all to fully realize its vision for the National Strategic Plan on Rural Water Supply (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.168 **Continue to enhance the integrated management of water resources, to better protect the right to safe drinking water for all (China);**

6.169 **Accelerate the process of establishing a land register to strengthen the legal security of property regulations and rights, thereby preventing social discontent and ensuring the right to an adequate standard of living (Czechia);**

6.170 **Implement accountable and transparent protection mechanisms to prevent and contest illegal land evictions and illegal use of environmentally protected lands (Canada);**

6.171 **Establish an independent mechanism to resolve land conflicts in a fair, participatory and transparent manner (France);**

6.172 **Continue with its commitment to achieving universal health coverage for the people (Serbia);**

6.173 **Strengthen its health care system with a view to promoting Universal Health Coverage while ensuring those in vulnerable situations are also included (Thailand);**

6.174 **Continue its efforts to expand access to healthcare services and health insurance system, aiming at the goal of universal health coverage (Viet Nam);**

6.175 **Improve access to quality health services, in particular in rural areas and for children with disabilities, children belonging to minority groups and migrant children, and ensure that all health facilities had adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities (Poland);**

6.176 **Continue efforts to improve access to quality health services and consider ways to expand health coverage (Syrian Arab Republic);**

6.177 **Prioritize measures to improve access to quality health services, in particular in rural areas and for children with disabilities, children belonging to minority groups and migrant children (Ukraine);**

6.178 **Continue its efforts to improve implementation of its policies on public health and develop health care infrastructure in remote areas (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

6.179 **Apply measures to increase care capacity in national health services (Dominican Republic);**

6.180 **Continue efforts towards improving access to affordable and quality health care, especially for the poor and groups in vulnerable situations (India);**

6.181 **Improve access to quality healthcare and education, particularly in rural areas and among vulnerable groups, by reducing financial barriers to education and enhancing healthcare facilities (Indonesia);**

6.182 **Further strengthen measures to enhance health care services, especially by greater allocation of resources to the National Strategic Plan to End Tuberculosis 2021–2030 (Pakistan);**

6.183 **Continue building on existing efforts to improve its public health infrastructure, in particular improving access to maternal services for women and infants (Singapore);**

6.184 **Continue to improve access to quality health services, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, in particular in rural areas (Zimbabwe);**

6.185 **Further strengthen, streamline and coordinate activities related to mental health (Brunei Darussalam);**

6.186 **Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health information by expanding the comprehensive sexuality education program in schools (Estonia);**

6.187 **Ensure the accessibility and availability of appropriate, good quality sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);**

6.188 **Guarantee universal access to sexual and reproductive health information by expanding CSE in schools, vocational training programmes and out-of-school settings (Iceland);**

6.189 **Increase access of persons who use drugs to health and social services, including prevention, information, harm reduction and treatment, which must be voluntary, easily accessible to all people, non-discriminatory and of good quality (Panama);**

6.190 **Continue to take a comprehensive approach to ensure its citizens remain protected against the world drug problem (Singapore);**

6.191 **Pursue its efforts to promote accessible, affordable and quality education (Mauritius);**

6.192 **Strengthen efforts to improve the quality of education and the accessibility to education for all (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

6.193 **Continue efforts to improve the quality of the national educational system and provide access to education for all (Syrian Arab Republic);**

6.194 **Consider expanding access to education for all, including both Cambodian citizens and non-Cambodian citizens (Timor-Leste);**

6.195 **Continue efforts to create favourable conditions for ensuring access to free and quality education for all children (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

6.196 **Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education and facilitate access to education for all by extending education services to all children and young people on an equal footing (Dominican Republic);**

6.197 **Continue efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels, especially in rural areas, including making primary education compulsory for all children and focus on equitable and inclusive access to education (India);**

6.198 **Continue its effort to reform its public education, and to make primary education compulsory and accessible to all (Türkiye);**

6.199 **Intensify efforts to prioritize education, improve teaching quality, and expand infrastructure to ensure inclusive and quality education for all (Bangladesh);**

6.200 **Pursue efforts to improve the functioning of the national education system in order to provide quality inclusive education to all children and to increase the enrolment and completion rates and reduce dropout rates at the secondary level (Bulgaria);**

6.201 **Bolster initiatives related to the improvement of their national education system (Georgia);**

6.202 **Continue to intensify efforts for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to quality and accessibility to education (Brunei Darussalam);**

6.203 **Continue to work to make the education sector more inclusive, particularly of children with disabilities, while fighting more effectively against the phenomenon of school dropout (Lebanon);**

6.204 **Continue to implement measures to provide inclusive education for children with disabilities in mainstream schools with the necessary support by specialized staff (Maldives);**

6.205 **Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels, especially in rural areas, and to ensure access to inclusive education for all, including children with disabilities (Republic of Korea);**

6.206 **Take concrete measures to eliminate specific barriers for girls enrolling and remaining in secondary and tertiary education, including poverty, negative parental attitudes, disability, child marriage and early pregnancy (Portugal);**

6.207 **Implement measures to eliminate barriers faced by girls in enrolling and remaining in school at secondary and tertiary levels, and take action to address the persistence of discriminatory stereotypes against women and girls (Zimbabwe);**

6.208 **Take concrete measures to eliminate barriers faced by girls to enrolling and remaining in schools (Cyprus);**

6.209 **Strengthen its internal efforts to ensure the reduction of negative impact of climate change on enjoyment of human rights especially for elderly and persons with disabilities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.210 **Adopt environmentally friendly responsible practices on the formulation of impactful policies to moderate the effect of climate change (Vanuatu);**

6.211 **Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment into the national legislation, preferably at the constitutional level (Costa Rica);**

6.212 **Continue all previous efforts towards development, especially for economic growth and reduction of poverty in rural areas (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.213 **Effectively implement the Pentagonal Strategy, focusing on growth, employment, equity, efficiency and sustainability (Kyrgyzstan);**

6.214 **Continue strengthening state institutions, attainment of sustainable development, including inclusive and equitable development for the people of the Kingdom of Cambodia (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.215 **Take steps to address risks to human rights in the context of business activities, including in the improvement of working conditions, and labour standards, and in the fight against human trafficking (Japan);**

6.216 **Continue emphasizing investment in gender equality, women’s rights protection, accountability mechanisms, and economic empowerment (Kyrgyzstan);**

6.217 **Continue to implement the national strategy on “Growth, Employment, Equality and Efficiency”, in order to strengthen the role of women as the backbone of the economy and society, and ensure gender equality (Cuba);**

6.218 **Continue strengthening its regulations and public policies on gender equality and the fight against discrimination against women, as well as the participation and representation of women in leadership positions (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.219 **Redouble efforts to eradicate discrimination against women at the legal level and put an end to harmful practices and discriminatory stereotypes that Cambodian women are victims of (Uruguay);**

6.220 **Consider enhancing legal framework in order to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination against women (Bahrain);**

6.221 **Step up its efforts to address gender-based discrimination and violence, including domestic violence, against women and girls (Mongolia);**

6.222 **Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Cyprus);**

6.223 **Redouble efforts to end violence against women and girls (Nepal);**

6.224 **Continue efforts to eradicate violence against women, and the promotion of rights and the status of women through implementing effective gender equality policies in all areas (Algeria);**

6.225 **Redouble efforts for effective implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women (Pakistan);**

6.226 **Strengthen existing legislation with measures to prevent violence against women (Croatia);**

6.227 **Make efforts to reduce gender-based violence in all of its forms, including putting practical steps to reduce domestic abuse (India);**

6.228 **Amend the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims and align it with the Criminal and Civil Code, ensuring that it defines, prohibits, and criminalizes all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);**

6.229 **Reform the Law on Domestic Violence in order to apply measures that guarantee the effective protection of women and the development of an adequate regulatory framework that ensures a higher quota of women participation in public institutions (Spain);**

6.230 **Promote the amendment of the law on the prevention of domestic violence, so that victims have adequate access to justice (Colombia);**

6.231 **Bolster the protection of women’s rights, specifically through the reform of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence such that legislation is in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and recommendations of the Human Rights Committee (Lesotho);**

6.232 **Ensure that cases of gender-based discrimination and violence against women and girls are thoroughly investigated, perpetrators are prosecuted, adequately punished, and victims are provided with remedies (Liechtenstein);**

6.233 **Ensure that cases of gender-based discrimination and violence against women were thoroughly investigated, perpetrators were prosecuted and adequately punished, and victims were provided with remedies (Ukraine);**

6.234 **Introduce legislative amendments to further enhance the protection of victims of sexual and gender-based violence and ensure that cases of gender-based discrimination and violence against women, including domestic violence, are thoroughly investigated, the perpetrators are actively prosecuted and appropriately punished, and victims are provided with remedies (Bulgaria);**

6.235 **Ensure that cases of discrimination and violence against women are thoroughly investigated, perpetrators held accountable, and victims provided with protection and remedies (Slovenia);**

6.236 **Continue to take measures and activities to raise public awareness and change social attitudes, mobilize participation, encourage women’s empowerment and men’s participation in preventing violence against women and children (Serbia);**

6.237 **Expedite its process to adopt a comprehensive child protection law in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mongolia);**

6.238 **Take further steps towards adoption of the comprehensive Child Protection Law, that is based on principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Georgia);**

6.239 **Adopt a comprehensive law covering all principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Montenegro);**

6.240 **Modify national legislation so that it is in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, paying special attention to the provisions of the Penal Code and the Juvenile Justice System (Uruguay);**

6.241 **Enhance efforts to effectively monitor and investigate all cases of sexual violence against children, ensure accountability of perpetrators, and provide adequate support services for child victims (Lithuania);**

6.242 **Enhance its efforts in preventing and protecting children from online sexual exploitation and other related risks (Thailand);**

6.243 **Continue to improve the system for protecting children’s rights, including within the framework of the National Action Plan on the Reduction of Child Labour and the Elimination of the Worse Forms of Child Labour (2016–2025) and other national program documents (Belarus);**

6.244 **Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities through the effective implementation of the national strategic plan on disability (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

6.245 **Continue its efforts to promote inclusion and support for persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);**

6.246 **Continue efforts to improve the quality of life of persons living with disabilities and access to a quality health care system (Cuba);**

6.247 **Consider adopting a dedicated law on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Lithuania);**

6.248 **Ensure that all legislation on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities is in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal);**

6.249 **Adopt the laws on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, and enhance protective services to prevent abuse and ensure the safety and well-being of all children, particularly those with disability (Gambia);**

6.250 **Continue measures to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable categories of the population (Belarus);**

6.251 **Continue efforts in implementing the National Disability Strategy and consider enacting a law on rights of persons with disabilities (Bhutan);**

6.252 **Consider adopting an adequate legal framework to recognize and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities in relation to land and resources (Italy);**

6.253 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Lebanon);**

6.254 **Continue strengthening its regulatory and public policy framework to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, with emphasis on Indigenous Peoples (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.255 **Create programs to preserve sustainable practices, history, languages and culture of Indigenous Peoples (Panama);**

6.256 **Improve the lives of indigenous communities through land rights recognition, development programs, and multilingual education (Vanuatu);**

6.257 **Take steps to protect indigenous people’s rights in the implementation of economic land concessions and planned hydro-power dam construction, including through meaningful prior consultation, coherent resettlement schemes; and adequate compensation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.258 **Continue with efforts to fight discrimination against indigenous people and minorities (Malawi);**

6.259 **Pursue efforts towards equal rights for LGBT+ persons (France);**

6.260 **Ensure the effective inclusion and protection of LGBTIQ-persons in relevant laws and policies in order to combat discrimination and gender-based violence, including in schools, the employment sector, healthcare and in public settings (Sweden);**

6.261 **Ensure the effective inclusion and protection of persons of diverse SOGIESC in relevant laws and policies (Iceland);**

6.262 **Adopt effective measures to combat and punish discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**

6.263 **Continue progress towards legalizing same-sex marriage (Canada);**

6.264 **Continue positive progress to full equality for LGBTQIA+ persons, including moving toward legalising same-sex marriage (Australia);**

6.265 **Continue progress towards enacting legal amendments to recognize legal marriage equality for same-sex couples to guarantee full equality and social inclusion of LGBTQI+ persons (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.266 **Enact legal amendments to recognize same-sex marriages as equal before the law, in order to achieve non-discrimination, full equality and social inclusion of LGBTIQ persons in Cambodia (Germany);**

6.267 **Introduce and amend existing legislation to recognise marriage equality for same sex couples (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.268 **Recognize same-sex marriages as equal before the law (Iceland);**

6.269 **Advance in the construction of a legal framework that legally recognizes self-defined gender identity as well as equal marriage between people of the same sex (Mexico);**

6.270 **Adopt and implement a transparent administrative procedure for legal gender recognition based on self-determination (Iceland);**

6.271 **Enhance endeavours to safeguard the rights of migrant workers within the sphere of labour rights (Indonesia);**

6.272 **Ensure that refugees have effective access to Cambodian citizenship or other forms of permanent status within the country to which they are entitled under the law (Paraguay);**

6.273 **Ensure refugees can effectively access pathways to Cambodian citizenship or to other forms of permanent status within the country to which they are entitled under the law (Sierra Leone);**

6.274 **Enhance its efforts to prevent statelessness by guaranteeing the birth registration of all persons born in Cambodia and provide legal pathways to citizenship or other forms of legal status for refugees (Gambia);**

6.275 **Take practical steps to the full implementation of the recently enacted Law on Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identification to ensure universal access to essential documentation and identity records (Sierra Leone).**

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 Sothie, Vice President of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee and composed of the following members:

• H.E. Mr. In Dara, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva;

• H.E. Ms. Long Sonita, Vice President of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee;

• H.E. Mr. Neak Seakirin, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Justice;

• H.E. Mr. Dy Khamboly, Deputy Director General of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports;

• H.E. Mr. Som Chamnan, Secretary of State, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training;

• H.E. Mrs. Nhean Sochetra, Director General of Social Development, Ministry of Women’s Affairs;

• H.E. Mr. Pang Rasy, Vice Chair of Legislation Council, Ministry of Interior;

• Mr. Sok Rithchak, Assistant to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

• Mr. Nuon Rithyroath, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva;

* Mr. Kang Sopheaktradaravitou, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/46/KHM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/46/KHM/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/46/KHM/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)