



General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 July 2024

Original: English

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

* 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 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
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), 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

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Cambodia stated that Cambodia had established close and constructive collaboration with United Nations human rights mechanisms. Its participation in the past three cycles of the universal periodic review had contributed to the process of strengthening existing national systems for the protection of human rights, broadening civil-political space and invigorating socioeconomic rights. Notable measures that had resulted from accepted recommendations from the previous cycle included the finalization of the draft law on the establishment of the national human rights institution.
6. Democracy and human rights values were country-specific, and Cambodia applied those values with consideration for its history, culture and development stage, to ensure tangible outcomes.
7. As Cambodia continued to develop, millions of Cambodians had been lifted from sheer poverty and were enjoying decent livelihoods with significantly increased life expectancy through the “Win-Win” policy of the former Prime Minister. The Pentagonal Strategy–Phase I prioritized human capital development through expansion of social protection and assistance, support for emergency response and holistic enhancement of welfare.
8. The economy of Cambodia was among the world’s fastest-growing economies and was set to achieve upper-middle income status by 2030 and high-income status by 2050. Progress towards achievement of most of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals was on track.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/KHM/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/46/KHM/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/KHM/3](#).

9. Cambodia had implemented wide-ranging social assistance schemes. Its enhanced social security system had been integrated into the Family Package. It had developed a road map toward universal health coverage for the period 2024–2035. The social protection system covered 42.1 per cent of the population in 2024.

10. Cambodia recognized the transformative power of digital technology for sustainable development. It was expanding connectivity to allow for Internet access in every commune by 2027. The Government was transforming itself into a digital Government. It had drafted a comprehensive personal data protection law that would help secure its population's right to privacy and data protection.

11. The Constitution explicitly enshrined the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations human rights instruments. Cambodia worked industriously with the treaty bodies and relevant stakeholders. The Cambodian Human Rights Committee coordinated with line ministries, civil society organization and other parties concerned to compile reports to be submitted to each treaty body and the universal periodic review mechanism, and monitored the implementation of recommendations through an interministerial working group.

12. Support during the process of finalizing the draft law on the establishment of the national human rights institution had been provided by OHCHR and the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. Numerous consultations had been conducted on the draft law to ensure that it was in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The draft law had been submitted to the Council of Ministers in late 2023, and further revision by the Council of Jurists was now pending.

13. Cambodia remained committed to inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all. The right to education was enshrined in the Constitution, guaranteeing free education to at least grade 9. In practice, education in Cambodia was free of charge from pre-primary to upper secondary (kindergarten to grade 12).

14. The priorities of the Ministry of Education included school governance, school curricula and extracurricular activities, child nutrition and food quality in schools, State-community partnership, participation of parents and guardians, digital education, centres of excellence in higher education, capacity development, and physical development and sports. The Ministry of Education had implemented new teaching methods for secondary education in accordance with the Programme for International Student Assessment, and had promoted digital education and e-learning platforms and strengthened teacher-training institutions.

15. From 2018 to 2023, the Ministry of Education had constructed 503 new school buildings and renovated 438 school buildings with the Ministry's budget and support from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union and China, while the Government had constructed 4,545 school buildings. The Ministry also conducted a campaign for clean schools.

16. The Ministry of Education had provided training courses to trainers of teachers on the prevention of online child exploitation, sexual abuse and sexually transmitted diseases. The Government had integrated sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sexual characteristics into the curriculum for students at the appropriate age, to combat discrimination. The right of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons to education had been integrated into the curricula for grades 5 to 12. Cambodia also focused on equitable and inclusive access to education. Children with disabilities from ethnic minorities, Indigenous children and children living in rural and urban disadvantaged areas had been identified as priority groups.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

18. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged decades of economic growth, resulting in a considerable reduction in poverty.
19. Iraq expressed appreciation for efforts in the field of governance reform and improvement of the standard of living.
20. Ireland expressed regret for the shrinking of civil society space and allegations of torture and ill-treatment of people in custody.
21. Italy expressed appreciation for the cooperation of Cambodia with United Nations human rights mechanisms, particularly with OHCHR.
22. Japan expressed appreciation for the extension of the memorandum of understanding with OHCHR and recognized efforts made to promote socioeconomic development.
23. Kyrgyzstan made recommendations.
24. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Cambodia for its achievements in poverty reduction, rural development and infrastructure improvement.
25. Lebanon welcomed the commitment of Cambodia to improving education and health care and its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination.
26. Lesotho expressed appreciation for the commendable progress made in enhancing living standards, socioeconomic development and poverty alleviation.
27. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
28. Lithuania acknowledged progress in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and noted reforms on access to education and health care.
29. Luxembourg made recommendations.
30. Malawi made recommendations.
31. Malaysia applauded the numerous efforts made to strengthen health, education, socioeconomic development and poverty reduction.
32. Maldives commended Cambodia for its commitment to securing equitable and universal access to safe and affordable water for all.
33. Malta noted that it remained concerned about crackdowns on independent media, civil society organizations and political opposition.
34. Mauritius commended Cambodia for its infrastructure development, which had reduced poverty levels by almost half since 2009.
35. Mexico welcomed the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019–2023, among other measures.
36. Mongolia made recommendations.
37. Montenegro encouraged further progress on the protection of women and children.
38. Morocco commended Cambodia for its efforts to enhance civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
39. Nepal expressed appreciation for the measures taken to strengthen the role of women in the economy and to address child labour.
40. The Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed concern about reprisals against and arbitrary restrictions on human rights defenders, journalists and civil society organizations.
41. New Zealand welcomed the intention of Cambodia to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles.
42. Norway noted that it remained concerned about democratic development and the limited political and civic space.
43. Pakistan expressed appreciation for programmes introduced by Cambodia for socioeconomic development, poverty reduction, the supply of clean water and enhanced access to health care.

44. Panama made recommendations.
45. Paraguay encouraged further strengthening of regulatory, institutional and policy frameworks with a human rights approach.
46. The Philippines noted the decline in maternal, infant and under-5 mortality rates and the expansion of school infrastructure.
47. Cambodia stated that as of April 2024, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction had issued 7,495,951 land titles and set up 65 permanent land-survey stations throughout the country. The Ministry had resolved 15,061 cases of land disputes and was in the process of resolving a further 1,771 cases.
48. Cambodia had adopted a policy on land registration and the land-use rights of Indigenous communities, issuing collective land titles for 42 communities and facilitating applications for collective land registration.
49. Cambodia had set out principles and action to achieve gender equality and equitable benefits for women and men in the land sector.
50. Cambodia prioritized the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women in all sectors through its policy agenda and Pentagonal Strategy. It promoted gender equality by increasing investment in women in the economy, education, health, public leadership and governance. Representation of women in decision-making in the public sector had increased at all levels.
51. There was gender parity in education, especially in primary and lower secondary education. Cambodia was developing the next national action plan to prevent violence against women. Intimate partner violence had decreased. The Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims was to be reviewed to ensure that it was in accordance with international standards. Two national hotlines had been established, with standard operating procedures, to provide information to and referrals for survivors of gender-based violence.
52. The prevention of child marriage and teenage pregnancy remained a priority. Cambodia had conducted a national study and would use the results to develop a national action plan to prevent violence and child marriage.
53. Cambodia had implemented the International Labour Organization (ILO) Better Factories Cambodia programme and was one of the few countries to have implemented its ILO Decent Work Country Programme. The Constitution, the Labour Law and the Trade Union Law fully complied with the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), as workers and employers had the right to form professional organizations and exercise their freedom without any intimidation.
54. The Trade Union Law had been amended in 2020 after a series of tripartite consultations and technical support from ILO. As of March 2024, Cambodia had 6,317 professional organizations, an increase of 74.21 per cent compared with those registered before the adoption of the Trade Union Law in 2016. No application for registration had ever been rejected. No trade unionist had ever been arrested or prosecuted for legal action.
55. Cambodia had a large pool of young labour. Enterprises wishing to employ youths aged between 15 and 17 years were required to seek prior permission from labour inspectors, with heavy penalties for non-compliance. Cambodia fully respected the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). A new regulation was being drafted to increase the minimum age to 16 years old for work in the manufacturing sector and to 18 years old for work in the export sector.
56. Regular public meetings between the Prime Minister and workers were conducted, resulting in recommendations to be implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training.
57. The minimum wage had been increased annually, in accordance with the ILO Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26). Special benefits for pregnant workers were provided. Technical and vocational education and training for 1.5 million persons had been launched in November 2023 to skill, upskill and reskill the workforce.

58. Social security schemes were in place for workers in the air and maritime transportation sectors, domestic workers and self-employed persons, under the national social security fund. Contributions for health care and the occupational risk scheme were fully paid by employers and pension contributions were shared equally between employer and workers. A feasibility study to introduce a scheme for unemployed persons had been conducted.
59. The fight against trafficking in persons and forced labour and sexual exploitation remained a top priority for Cambodia. From 2019 to 2023, the competent authorities had cracked down on 936 cases related to trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, arrested 1,258 suspects and rescued 3,139 victims. Cambodia had formulated its national strategic plan to combat trafficking in persons for the period 2024–2028.
60. Though Cambodia did not yet have a policy and legal framework specifically governing the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, the Criminal Code provided for the protection of all persons against all forms of discrimination, in articles 265 to 270. Cambodia did not criminalize homosexuality. For provisions on same-sex marriage to be amended in the Civil Code, more advocacy and public awareness-raising would be required in order to increase understanding and acceptance from society.
61. Poland welcomed efforts by Cambodia in alleviating poverty.
62. Portugal welcomed the adoption by Cambodia of the Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children and the National Policy on the Child Protection System.
63. The Republic of Korea commended Cambodia for the reduction in poverty rates and the decline in infant and child mortality rates.
64. The Russian Federation noted the improvement of the systems of State governance and justice and measures to combat corruption.
65. Saudi Arabia welcomed the efforts made by Cambodia to expand the scope of safe water supplies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
66. Senegal acknowledged the cooperation of Cambodia with OHCHR and encouraged it to continue that cooperation.
67. Serbia commended Cambodia for having significantly reduced poverty rates.
68. Sierra Leone commended Cambodia for its decision to renew the memorandum of understanding with OHCHR for a further two years.
69. Singapore noted the positive trend in the reduction of maternal, child and infant mortality rates.
70. Slovenia noted measures taken to achieve gender equality in the land sector. It noted that it remained worried about the high unemployment rate among women in rural areas. It encouraged Cambodia to ensure free civic space.
71. Spain commended Cambodia for having integrated a gender perspective into recent initiatives.
72. Sri Lanka welcomed measures taken to promote the rights of women and children.
73. The Sudan welcomed measures taken by Cambodia to address women's rights, child labour, disabilities, trafficking in persons, tuberculosis and corruption.
74. Sweden noted progress on labour and trade union rights. It expressed concern about the human rights situation in Cambodia, in particular regarding freedom of expression and freedom of assembly.
75. Switzerland made recommendations.
76. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the positive impact of socioeconomic development programmes and their role in reducing poverty.
77. Thailand welcomed progress made by Cambodia in tackling gender inequality and in addressing the humanitarian consequences of anti-personnel mines.

78. Timor-Leste noted efforts by Cambodia to achieve gender equality, improve the quality and accessibility of education and expand social protection coverage.
79. Togo welcomed measures to promote the rights to education and health and the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples.
80. Türkiye commended Cambodia for its efforts and achievements in promoting religious harmony and for its constructive engagement with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia.
81. Ukraine noted progress in the implementation of the Health Strategic Plan and the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women.
82. The United Kingdom welcomed steps taken to tackle online scamming, but noted that it remained concerned about the inconsistent application of law enforcement.
83. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the launch of the National Action Plan on the Reduction of Child Labour and the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2016–2025) and the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019–2023.
84. The United States urged Cambodia to fully respect civil and political rights and to restore multiparty democracy.
85. Uruguay made recommendations.
86. Vanuatu welcomed the commendable efforts by Cambodia towards achieving universal access to safe and affordable drinking water.
87. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the significant progress made in reducing poverty, increasing the quality of education and improving the standard of living of the population.
88. Viet Nam commended Cambodia for its efforts to advance gender equality and empower women socially and economically.
89. Yemen commended Cambodia for its commitment to human rights, governance reform, development, the combat against corruption and cooperation with international bodies.
90. Zambia welcomed efforts made by Cambodia in governance reform, modernization of State institutions and sustainable development.
91. Zimbabwe praised Cambodia for having implemented recommendations from previous review cycles, which had contributed to the process of strengthening the national system for the protection of human rights.
92. Algeria praised Cambodia for its efforts in reducing inequalities and poverty rates and guaranteeing universal access to health care and the education system.
93. Argentina made recommendations.
94. Armenia welcomed the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Reduction of Child Labour and the Elimination of the Worse Forms of Child Labour (2016–2025).
95. Australia praised Cambodia for its progress on gender equality, social inclusion and LGBTQIA+ rights.
96. Cambodia stated that the right to information was constitutionally guaranteed. It was finalizing the draft law on access to information. More than 2,000 media outlets and 10,000 journalists, including those critical of the Government, had been operating freely without prior censorship.
97. While Cambodia supported a free and independent press, it had to combat disinformation and misinformation with malicious intent and political incentivization to incite hatred and violence, which disrupted social stability while undermining the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
98. Cambodia provided vibrant space for civil society. More than 6,000 national and international non-governmental organizations were currently registered in Cambodia. It was

strongly committed to promoting genuine partnership with civil society in all aspects of social development.

99. Cambodia firmly believed in the system of liberal multiparty democracy enshrined in its Constitution. That belief had been reflected in the elections for the seventh term of the National Assembly, in 2023, which had been conducted in a free, fair, peaceful and transparent manner and with a high voter turnout (84.5 per cent).

100. In order to guarantee and strengthen the independence of the judiciary, Cambodia had enacted three key laws, namely the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Judiciary, the Law on the Status of Judges and Prosecutors and the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy. The judicial power was independent, and no organ of the legislative power or executive power could interfere with its work. A new dispute resolution body had been established to reduce the backlog of court cases. A new steering committee for judicial reform had been established to guide, mediate and promote the process of reforming the justice system.

101. Azerbaijan welcomed the launch of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019–2023 and efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

102. Bahrain recognized the efforts made by Cambodia to review legislation and implement legal reforms in accordance with international human rights obligations.

103. Bangladesh acknowledged the significant progress and achievements made in poverty reduction, rural development and infrastructure development.

104. Belarus noted the results achieved by Cambodia in guaranteeing socioeconomic progress, supporting vulnerable populations and extending access to education and health care.

105. Belgium congratulated Cambodia on progress regarding social protection, while noting that it believed that more could be achieved.

106. Bhutan noted the measures taken to establish a national human rights institution and to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

107. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the policies on registering the land-use rights of Indigenous Peoples and the multilingual education programme for Indigenous boys and girls.

108. Brazil commended Cambodia for having made advances in eradicating poverty, and highlighted initiatives aimed at encouraging girls to attend school.

109. Brunei Darussalam recognized the commitment of Cambodia to public health and universal health coverage.

110. Bulgaria welcomed the national action plans in key domains, such as health care, violence against women and child labour.

111. Burkina Faso commended Cambodia for its efforts in the area of child labour and for measures taken to combat trafficking in persons.

112. Cameroon expressed appreciation for steps taken by Cambodia to establish a national human rights institution.

113. Canada expressed concern with respect to the continued repression of dissenting voices in Cambodia.

114. Chile congratulated Cambodia on the launch of its National Disability Strategic Plan 2019–2023.

115. China expressed appreciation for efforts focused on reducing poverty and improving living standards.

116. Colombia made recommendations.

117. Costa Rica expressed appreciation to Cambodia for its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

118. Croatia encouraged Cambodia to provide open political space that was free of threats and intimidation.
119. Cuba highlighted the achievements in poverty reduction, governance reform and sustainable development.
120. Cyprus welcomed efforts aimed at protecting persons with disabilities.
121. Czechia commended Cambodia for its cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia.
122. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended Cambodia for its progress in sustainable development.
123. Denmark noted that it remained concerned about the dissolution of political parties and closure of media outlets.
124. The Dominican Republic commended Cambodia for its adoption of the National Action Plan on the Reduction of Child Labour and the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2016–2025).
125. Egypt welcomed the ongoing efforts by Cambodia to accede to international instruments, and its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
126. Estonia noted that it remained concerned by the curtailing of democratic and civic space.
127. Ethiopia commended Cambodia for having implemented recommendations from previous review cycles.
128. Finland positively noted that Cambodia had hosted the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia.
129. France commended Cambodia for its cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia.
130. The Gambia commended Cambodia for having ratified eight out of the nine key international human rights treaties.
131. Georgia acknowledged progress made by Cambodia in the fight against trafficking in persons.
132. Germany noted that it remained concerned about working conditions for civil society.
133. Ghana applauded the launch by Cambodia of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019–2023.
134. Iceland made recommendations.
135. India expressed appreciation for efforts by Cambodia to establish a national human rights institution.
136. Indonesia commended Cambodia for having fostered robust cooperation with various human rights mechanisms, including OHCHR.
137. The delegation of Cambodia stated that Cambodia would consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, but stressed that the death penalty was banned by the Constitution. Cambodia took the problem of online scams very seriously and hoped that the draft law on cybersecurity and cybercrime would enable it to combat such crimes further.
138. Cambodia remained committed to the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Constitution and its national context. It would, in consultation with stakeholders, thoroughly take stock of the recommendations received through the universal periodic review and consider how they could be implemented and best contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Cambodia and the well-being of its people.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

139. 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:

139.1 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);

139.2 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);

139.3 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);

139.4 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 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

139.5 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);

139.6 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);

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

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

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

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

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

139.12 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Armenia);

139.13 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);

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

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

- 139.16 **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);**
- 139.17 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education, as has been recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);**
- 139.18 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Senegal);**
- 139.19 **Continue cooperation with United Nations bodies and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 139.20 **Continue collaboration with various United Nations human rights mechanisms, particularly with OHCHR (Malaysia);**
- 139.21 **Continue to cooperate with United Nations mechanisms (Algeria);**
- 139.22 **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);**
- 139.23 **Cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, particularly in the implementation of his recommendations presented in 2023 (Luxembourg);**
- 139.24 **Continue the spirit of the implementation of the recommendations proposed in this review (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 139.25 **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);**
- 139.26 **Maintain its support for promoting and protecting human rights (Türkiye);**
- 139.27 **Continue efforts to enhance the national legal framework in accordance with the country's international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);**
- 139.28 **Continue to strengthen its national and legal frameworks to promote and protect human rights (Ethiopia);**
- 139.29 **Continue legislative and legal reform efforts related to human rights (Sudan);**
- 139.30 **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);**
- 139.31 **Ensure that laws and their implementation are consistent with international obligations, including by reviewing the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations and the Trade Union Law, and repealing the 2023 Law on Amendments to the Election Law and the 2017 amendments to the Law on Political Parties (Australia);**
- 139.32 **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 the Paris Principles (Bangladesh); Continue to advance work towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 139.33 Accelerate efforts to create an independent national human rights institution, compliant with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);
- 139.34 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);
- 139.35 Accelerate its process towards establishing an independent national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);
- 139.36 Fast-track the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in consultation with relevant stakeholders (Ghana);
- 139.37 Finalize efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution (Sudan);
- 139.38 Complete the process undertaken to strengthen the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 139.39 Continue efforts towards the establishment of a national human rights institution by finalizing the draft law on the organization and functioning of the national human rights institution (Timor-Leste);
- 139.40 Continue efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 139.41 Continue to pursue efforts to improve the role of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Yemen);
- 139.42 Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up to human rights recommendations, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 139.43 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law to ensure full and effective protection against all forms of discrimination in all spheres (Estonia);
- 139.44 Create a specific anti-discrimination law for the protection of ethnic minorities (Croatia);
- 139.45 Intensify the fight against all forms of discrimination, in particular against women, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities (Cameroon);
- 139.46 Continue efforts to promote the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and combat all forms of discrimination against them (Egypt);
- 139.47 Increase the representation of marginalized groups, including women, in government institutions (Canada);
- 139.48 Consider streamlining the process of obtaining identity documents and ensure universal birth registration (Timor-Leste);
- 139.49 Step up efforts aimed at conducting thorough, independent and impartial investigations into enforced disappearances and to shed light on the fate of victims (Switzerland);
- 139.50 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);
- 139.51 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);
- 139.52 Accelerate efforts to mitigate incidents of excessive use of force and ill-treatment of detainees by law enforcement agencies (Lesotho);

- 139.53 **Improve conditions of detention in compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), particularly with respect to air-quality standards, access to water and access to electricity (Zambia);**
- 139.54 **Continue to take action to combat corruption, including through education, prevention and law enforcement (Azerbaijan);**
- 139.55 **Continue efforts to address corruption and ensure access to justice for all segments of society (Dominican Republic);**
- 139.56 **End corruption and impunity related to land issues, and protect whistle-blowers, witnesses and victims (Luxembourg);**
- 139.57 **Strengthen the independence and accountability of the Anti-Corruption Unit and establish a whistle-blower regime with adequate protection for whistle-blowers, in line with international best practice (Zambia);**
- 139.58 **Promote the investigation of human rights violations committed under the former regime (Colombia);**
- 139.59 **Continue to implement measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary and media (Italy);**
- 139.60 **Continue reform measures being taken to improve the efficiency of the judiciary at all levels (Malawi);**
- 139.61 **Implement judicial reforms safeguarding the independence and impartiality of the court system, court personnel and judges, in accordance with international standards (Norway);**
- 139.62 **Strengthen the independence and competence of the Anti-Corruption Unit, and pursue the implementation of measures aimed at guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary (Switzerland);**
- 139.63 **Continue judiciary reforms to achieve the vision of obtaining justice for all (China);**
- 139.64 **Ensure that fair trial guarantees, especially the rights of access to the outside world, family and lawyers, as provided in international law and standards, are respected and upheld in all cases (Finland);**
- 139.65 **Take action to improve access to justice for all, including minorities in remote areas (Zimbabwe);**
- 139.66 **Establish an independent accountability system to resolve land disputes in a fair, inclusive, participatory, time-bound and transparent way (Ireland);**
- 139.67 **Find and apply a systemic solution in the fight against cybercrime, especially in the case of online scam centres (Czechia);**
- 139.68 **Protect the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, and of 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);**
- 139.69 **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);**
- 139.70 **Introduce legal safeguards to protect freedom of expression and association, including for civil society (Malta);**
- 139.71 **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);**

- 139.72 **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);**
- 139.73 **Ensure the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and end practices of arbitrary arrest and detention of human rights defenders, political opponents, trade unionists and journalists (Norway);**
- 139.74 **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);**
- 139.75 **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);**
- 139.76 **Release detained human rights defenders, political dissidents, journalists and media personnel, drop court cases against them and refrain from harassing or attacking them (Poland);**
- 139.77 **Strengthen efforts to prevent harassment and protect the rights of human rights defenders and journalists (Czechia);**
- 139.78 **Cease harassment, intimidation, arbitrary arrest and unjust prosecution of political opposition, human rights defenders, journalists and media workers and labour activists (Finland);**
- 139.79 **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);**
- 139.80 **Amend laws and regulations that unduly restrict the freedom of opinion and expression by bringing them into full compliance with human rights standards (Estonia);**
- 139.81 **Take all necessary measures for the free exercise of the freedom of expression by journalists and the population in general and cease their persecution, taking into account the recommendations made by Argentina in 2019 (Argentina);**
- 139.82 **Redouble efforts to ensure the free exercise of freedom of expression, taking measures for the protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Chile);**
- 139.83 **Hold meaningful consultations with civil society on draft laws that affect freedom of expression, including the draft laws related to cybercrime, cybersecurity and personal data protection (Sweden);**
- 139.84 **Ensure that pending draft laws are revised before they are enacted to comply with its international human rights obligations, including the laws on cybercrime, cybersecurity and access to information (United States of America);**
- 139.85 **Investigate all cases of violence against journalists, human rights defenders, environmental defenders, civil society members and political opposition leaders who have been attacked, harassed or intimidated for exercising their right to freedom of expression, and release those detained on this basis (Belgium);**
- 139.86 **Guarantee the freedom of expression of citizens and journalists by revising the Criminal Code (France);**
- 139.87 **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 free civic space, and protect fundamental freedoms of human rights defenders and journalists (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

- 139.88 Reverse the forced closure of media outlets and repeal provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalize defamation and restrict freedom of expression and assembly (New Zealand);
- 139.89 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 adopting a law on access to information in line with international standards (Switzerland);
- 139.90 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);
- 139.91 Make every effort to ensure that the planned permanent mechanism for information and public opinion does not restrict access to a variety of information in order to combat false information spread (Czechia);
- 139.92 End the arbitrary interference, blocks, closure and surveillance of online and offline media and the use of repressive laws and censorship to control the media (Estonia);
- 139.93 Refrain from adopting restrictive legislation that requires the registration of journalists with the Ministry of Information, or the draft code of ethics which would limit critical opinions and freedom of expression, assembly and association (Spain);
- 139.94 Establish an independent broadcasting authority, setting clear rules for allocating and revoking broadcasting licences (Zambia);
- 139.95 Promote measures to guarantee the right to demonstrate peacefully (Colombia);
- 139.96 Ensure that the use of force during protests is exceptional and 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);
- 139.97 Amend the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental 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);
- 139.98 Review the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations and the Trade Union Law to ensure their consistency with the State's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Morocco);
- 139.99 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);
- 139.100 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);
- 139.101 Repeal election law amendments that unduly restrict political participation and limit the exercise of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (United States of America);
- 139.102 Permit genuine political competition, expand civic space and uphold the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Australia);
- 139.103 Guarantee the full participation of all opposition parties and civil society in political life and release opposition representatives currently in detention (France);

- 139.104 **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);**
- 139.105 **Conduct thorough and independent investigations into all allegations of harassment, intimidation, arbitrary detention and acts of violence against members and supporters of opposition parties (Paraguay);**
- 139.106 **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 the conduct of public affairs through freely chosen representatives (New Zealand);**
- 139.107 **Restore civic space, create the conditions for a genuine multiparty democracy, including free and fair elections, and ensure independent media (Norway);**
- 139.108 **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);**
- 139.109 **Ensure free and open political space that allows opposition parties equal opportunities to run in the elections (Croatia);**
- 139.110 **Take measures to guarantee the rights of those working to protect and promote human rights, in particular human rights defenders, following the recommendations made by Argentina in 2019 (Argentina);**
- 139.111 **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 opposition leader, Kem Sokha (New Zealand);**
- 139.112 **Immediately and unconditionally release individuals imprisoned for exercising their rights to peaceful assembly and association (Denmark);**
- 139.113 **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);**
- 139.114 **Develop transparent regulations and safeguarding policies to protect the right to privacy and ensure safety in the digital environment, especially for children (Liechtenstein);**
- 139.115 **Take into consideration the right to privacy in its draft legislation on the Internet, cyberspace and the digital environment (Brazil);**
- 139.116 **Revise articles 21, 22, 948 and 953 of the Civil Code to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years without exception, prohibit child and forced marriage and union and implement awareness campaigns about their impact (Mexico);**
- 139.117 **Take legislative measures and hold awareness-raising campaigns aimed at prohibiting child marriage (Chile);**
- 139.118 **Take targeted measures, including awareness-raising programmes, on the harmful effects of child marriage on the health, development and education of girls (Cyprus);**
- 139.119 **Develop a national action plan to prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy, and ensure that girls participate in its design and implementation (Panama);**
- 139.120 **Develop a national action plan to prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy and allocate appropriate resources for its implementation (Belgium);**

- 139.121 Step up efforts to fight against trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, and to combat forced labour and sexual exploitation (Italy);
- 139.122 Intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of trafficking in persons and the sexual exploitation of women and children that may result from it (Lebanon);
- 139.123 Continue to take all measures necessary to combat trafficking in persons (Malawi);
- 139.124 Strengthen efforts to prevent, investigate and punish cases of trafficking in persons for sexual and labour exploitation, especially in cyber scam centres, and guarantee sufficient protection and full reparation to victims, addressing the particular needs of women and girls (Mexico);
- 139.125 Make more effort to reduce trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 139.126 Strengthen national efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including protection for victims of trafficking, in particular women and children (Sri Lanka);
- 139.127 Strengthen the legislation on 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);
- 139.128 Ensure effective enforcement of the law on the suppression of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation (Montenegro);
- 139.129 Guarantee the effective application of the law to combat trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation (Paraguay);
- 139.130 Intensify the campaign to combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labour and sexual exploitation, especially women and girls (Philippines);
- 139.131 Continue to take all necessary measures to combat trafficking in persons (Republic of Korea);
- 139.132 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Saudi Arabia);
- 139.133 Develop measures aimed at reducing cases of forced labour and trafficking in persons, particularly in the light of the numerous reported cases of workers being forced to work in online call centres, where constant violence is exerted (Spain);
- 139.134 Intensify its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including in relation to online scam operations, by effectively implementing related laws and regulations and enhancing cooperation with all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels (Thailand);
- 139.135 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);
- 139.136 Continue the fight against trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, as well as the successful awareness-raising and prevention campaign (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 139.137 Take measures to combat and prevent child labour and trafficking, and punish perpetrators of such abuse (Argentina);
- 139.138 Take further measures to combat trafficking in persons by implementing its National Strategic Plan to Counter Trafficking in Persons (2019–2023) (Bangladesh);
- 139.139 Continue to take measures to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims, including by strengthening the capacity of the National Committee for Counter-Trafficking (Belarus);

- 139.140 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons through effective implementation of the law on the suppression of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation (Bhutan);
- 139.141 Take measures to enforce legislation on trafficking in persons and to develop and implement, in collaboration with international organizations and affected countries, protocols for the rescue and protection of victims (Brazil);
- 139.142 Ensure the effective enforcement of existing domestic legislation as regards trafficking in persons and provide adequate protection for victims of trafficking, in particular women and children (Bulgaria);
- 139.143 Pursue its efforts for the full abolishment of trafficking in persons, in particular trafficking in children (Burkina Faso);
- 139.144 Take measures to address trafficking in persons, providing legal, reparation and rehabilitation services to victims (Chile);
- 139.145 Significantly strengthen efforts to prevent trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Croatia);
- 139.146 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons through rigorous enforcement of relevant laws (Indonesia);
- 139.147 Strengthen mechanisms for prevention and for access to justice in the fight against child labour (Philippines);
- 139.148 Enhance legal protection for children against child labour (Sri Lanka);
- 139.149 Continue to take the necessary measures to implement the national action plan to reduce child labour (Saudi Arabia);
- 139.150 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);
- 139.151 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 trafficking in children and child labour (Luxembourg);
- 139.152 Improve working conditions (Iraq);
- 139.153 Continue its efforts to protect labour rights, particularly in the garment industry, which employs a large portion of the workforce (Bahrain);
- 139.154 Amend the Trade Union Law, in consultation with workers, trade unions and other stakeholders, to bring it into full compliance with the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) (Belgium);
- 139.155 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);
- 139.156 Intensify efforts to establish a comprehensive social security system with universal coverage for all (Maldives);
- 139.157 Strive to establish a social security system that can guarantee universal and non-discriminatory social governance (Algeria);
- 139.158 Continue the poverty reduction work to further improve living standards and bring more benefits to the people in the country (China);
- 139.159 Continue poverty reduction measures to improve the quality of life of the entire population, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

- 139.160 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);
- 139.161 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);
- 139.162 Continue efforts to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 139.163 Continue work towards further ensuring the socioeconomic rights of citizens and improve their access to health care and education (Russian Federation);
- 139.164 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 and the regional and international community (Malaysia);
- 139.165 Continue national efforts aimed at combating poverty and providing social protection (Egypt);
- 139.166 Continue to intensify efforts to reduce poverty and enhance the living standards of the people (Ethiopia);
- 139.167 Continue its valuable efforts for the provision of safe and affordable clean water for all to fully realize its vision in the National Strategic Plan on Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 139.168 Continue to enhance the integrated management of water resources, to better protect the right of all to safe drinking water (China);
- 139.169 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);
- 139.170 Implement accountable and transparent protection mechanisms to prevent and contest illegal land evictions and illegal use of environmentally protected lands (Canada);
- 139.171 Establish an independent mechanism to resolve land conflicts in a fair, participatory and transparent manner (France);
- 139.172 Continue its commitment to achieving universal health coverage for the people (Serbia);
- 139.173 Strengthen its health-care system with a view to promoting universal health coverage while ensuring that those in vulnerable situations are also included (Thailand);
- 139.174 Continue its efforts to expand access to health-care services and the health insurance system, aiming at the goal of universal health coverage (Viet Nam);
- 139.175 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 services have adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities (Poland);
- 139.176 Continue efforts to improve access to quality health services and consider ways to expand health coverage (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 139.177 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);

- 139.178 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);
- 139.179 Apply measures to increase care capacity in national health services (Dominican Republic);
- 139.180 Continue efforts towards improving access to affordable and quality health care, especially for the poor and groups in vulnerable situations (India);
- 139.181 Improve access to quality health care and education, particularly in rural areas and among vulnerable groups, by reducing financial barriers to education and enhancing health-care facilities (Indonesia);
- 139.182 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);
- 139.183 Continue to build on existing efforts to improve its public health infrastructure, in particular improving access to maternal services for women and infants (Singapore);
- 139.184 Continue to improve access to quality health services and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, in particular in rural areas (Zimbabwe);
- 139.185 Further strengthen, streamline and coordinate activities related to mental health (Brunei Darussalam);
- 139.186 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health information by expanding the comprehensive sexuality education programme in schools (Estonia);
- 139.187 Ensure the accessibility and availability of appropriate and good-quality sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);
- 139.188 Guarantee universal access to sexual and reproductive health information by expanding comprehensive sexuality education in schools, vocational training programmes and out-of-school settings (Iceland);
- 139.189 Increase access for persons who use drugs to health and social services, including prevention, information, harm reduction and treatment, which must be voluntary, easily accessible to all, non-discriminatory and of good quality (Panama);
- 139.190 Continue to take a comprehensive approach to ensure that its citizens remain protected against the world drug problem (Singapore);
- 139.191 Pursue its efforts to promote accessible, affordable and quality education (Mauritius);
- 139.192 Strengthen efforts to improve the quality of education and the accessibility of education to all (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 139.193 Continue efforts to improve the quality of the national educational system and provide access to education for all (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 139.194 Consider expanding access to education for all, including both Cambodian and non-Cambodian citizens (Timor-Leste);
- 139.195 Continue efforts to create favourable conditions for ensuring access to free and quality education for all children (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 139.196 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);

- 139.197 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);
- 139.198 Continue its efforts to reform public education, and make primary education compulsory and accessible to all (Türkiye);
- 139.199 Intensify efforts to prioritize education, improve teaching quality and expand infrastructure to ensure inclusive and quality education for all (Bangladesh);
- 139.200 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);
- 139.201 Bolster initiatives related to the improvement of the national education system (Georgia);
- 139.202 Continue to intensify efforts for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to the quality and accessibility of education (Brunei Darussalam);
- 139.203 Continue to work to make the education sector more inclusive, particularly of children with disabilities, while fighting more effectively against the phenomenon of school dropouts (Lebanon);
- 139.204 Continue to implement measures to provide inclusive education for children with disabilities in mainstream schools with the necessary support by specialized staff (Maldives);
- 139.205 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);
- 139.206 Take concrete measures to eliminate specific barriers to girls enrolling and remaining in secondary and tertiary education, including poverty, negative parental attitudes, disability, child marriage and early pregnancy (Portugal);
- 139.207 Take measures to eliminate barriers faced by girls to enrolling and remaining in school at the secondary and tertiary levels, and take action to address the persistence of discriminatory stereotypes against women and girls (Zimbabwe);
- 139.208 Take concrete measures to eliminate barriers faced by girls to enrolling and remaining in schools (Cyprus);
- 139.209 Strengthen its internal efforts to ensure the reduction of the negative impact of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights, especially by older persons and persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 139.210 Adopt environmentally friendly and responsible practices on the formulation of impactful policies to moderate the effect of climate change (Vanuatu);
- 139.211 Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment into national legislation, preferably at the constitutional level (Costa Rica);
- 139.212 Continue all previous efforts towards development, especially for economic growth and the reduction of poverty in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 139.213 Effectively implement the Pentagonal Strategy, focusing on growth, employment, equity, efficiency and sustainability (Kyrgyzstan);

- 139.214 Continue to strengthen State institutions and the attainment of sustainable development, including inclusive and equitable development for the people of Cambodia (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 139.215 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 trafficking in persons (Japan);
- 139.216 Continue to emphasize investment in gender equality, women's rights protection, accountability mechanisms and economic empowerment (Kyrgyzstan);
- 139.217 Continue to implement the national strategy on growth, employment, equity and efficiency, in order to strengthen the role of women as the backbone of the economy and society, and ensure gender equality (Cuba);
- 139.218 Continue to strengthen 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 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 139.219 Redouble efforts to eradicate discrimination against women at the legal level and put an end to the harmful practices and discriminatory stereotypes of which Cambodian women are victims (Uruguay);
- 139.220 Consider enhancing the legal framework in order to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination against women (Bahrain);
- 139.221 Step up its efforts to address gender-based discrimination and violence, including domestic violence, against women and girls (Mongolia);
- 139.222 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Cyprus);
- 139.223 Redouble efforts to end violence against women and girls (Nepal);
- 139.224 Continue efforts to eradicate violence against women, and to promote the rights and the status of women by implementing effective gender equality policies in all areas (Algeria);
- 139.225 Redouble efforts towards the effective implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women (Pakistan);
- 139.226 Strengthen existing legislation with measures to prevent violence against women (Croatia);
- 139.227 Make efforts to reduce gender-based violence in all of its forms, including taking practical steps to reduce domestic abuse (India);
- 139.228 Amend the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims and align it with the Criminal and Civil Codes, ensuring that it defines, prohibits and criminalizes all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 139.229 Reform the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims 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 participating in public institutions (Spain);
- 139.230 Promote amendment of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims, so that victims have adequate access to justice (Colombia);
- 139.231 Bolster the protection of women's rights, specifically by reforming the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims 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);

- 139.232 Ensure that cases of gender-based discrimination and violence against women and girls are thoroughly investigated, perpetrators are prosecuted and adequately punished and victims are provided with remedies (Liechtenstein);
- 139.233 Ensure that cases of gender-based discrimination and violence against women are thoroughly investigated, perpetrators are prosecuted and adequately punished and victims are provided with remedies (Ukraine);
- 139.234 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, perpetrators are actively prosecuted and appropriately punished and victims are provided with remedies (Bulgaria);
- 139.235 Ensure that cases of discrimination and violence against women are thoroughly investigated, perpetrators held accountable and victims provided with protection and remedies (Slovenia);
- 139.236 Continue to take measures and conduct activities to raise public awareness, change social attitudes, mobilize participation and encourage women's empowerment and men's participation in preventing violence against women and children (Serbia);
- 139.237 Expedite the process of adopting a comprehensive child protection law in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mongolia);
- 139.238 Take further steps towards adoption of a comprehensive child protection law that is based on the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Georgia);
- 139.239 Adopt a comprehensive law covering all the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Montenegro);
- 139.240 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 Criminal Code and the juvenile justice system (Uruguay);
- 139.241 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);
- 139.242 Enhance its efforts to prevent and protect children from online sexual exploitation and other related risks (Thailand);
- 139.243 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 Worst Forms of Child Labour (2016–2025) and other national programme documents (Belarus);
- 139.244 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities through effective implementation of the national strategic plan on disability (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 139.245 Continue its efforts to promote inclusion of and support for persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);
- 139.246 Continue efforts to improve the quality of life of persons living with disabilities and access to a quality health-care system (Cuba);
- 139.247 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);
- 139.248 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);

- 139.249 **Adopt laws on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, and enhance protection services to prevent abuse and ensure the safety and well-being of all children, particularly those with disabilities (Gambia);**
- 139.250 **Continue measures to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable categories of the population (Belarus);**
- 139.251 **Continue efforts to implement the national disability strategy and consider enacting a law on rights of persons with disabilities (Bhutan);**
- 139.252 **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);**
- 139.253 **Strengthen protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Lebanon);**
- 139.254 **Continue to strengthen its regulatory and public policy framework to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, with emphasis on Indigenous Peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 139.255 **Create programmes to preserve the sustainable practices, history, languages and culture of Indigenous Peoples (Panama);**
- 139.256 **Improve the lives of Indigenous communities through land rights recognition, development programmes and multilingual education (Vanuatu);**
- 139.257 **Take steps to protect Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation of economic land concessions and planned hydropower dam construction, including through meaningful prior consultation, coherent resettlement schemes and adequate compensation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 139.258 **Continue efforts to fight discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and minorities (Malawi);**
- 139.259 **Pursue efforts towards equal rights for LGBT+ persons (France);**
- 139.260 **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, in the employment sector, in health care and in public settings (Sweden);**
- 139.261 **Ensure the effective inclusion and protection of persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics in relevant laws and policies (Iceland);**
- 139.262 **Take effective measures to combat and punish discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**
- 139.263 **Continue progress towards legalizing same-sex marriage (Canada);**
- 139.264 **Continue positive progress towards full equality for LGBTQIA+ persons, including moving towards legalizing same-sex marriage (Australia);**
- 139.265 **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 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 139.266 **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);**
- 139.267 **Introduce and amend existing legislation to recognize marriage equality for same-sex couples (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 139.268 **Recognize same-sex marriages as equal before the law (Iceland);**

139.269 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);

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

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

139.272 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);

139.273 Ensure that 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);

139.274 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);

139.275 Take practical steps towards 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).

140. 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.
-