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Situación de los derechos humanos en Camboya

Informe del Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en Camboya* **

Resumen

El presente informe es el segundo que presenta el Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en Camboya, Vitit Muntarbhorn. El tema del informe es “hitos y puntos de referencia”. En él, el Relator Especial establece puntos de referencia clave para facilitar la aplicación de los derechos humanos en el país derivados de las recomendaciones de los organismos internacionales de derechos humanos. También analiza tres hitos vividos por el país desde el decenio de 1990: los Acuerdos de Paz de París de 1991, los casi 30 años del mandato del Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en Camboya y las últimas elecciones comunales/*sangkat*, que se celebraron en junio de 2022. En el informe se ofrecen recomendaciones de cara al futuro que pueden servir para preparar las elecciones nacionales de 2023.

* Se acordó publicar este informe tras la fecha prevista debido a circunstancias que escapan al control de quien lo presenta.

** Los anexos del presente informe se distribuyen únicamente en el idioma en el que se presentaron.



I. Introducción

1. El presente informe es el segundo que presenta el Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en Camboya, Vitit Muntarbhorn. El tema del informe es “hitos y puntos de referencia”. En el informe se establecen 20 puntos de referencia para facilitar el disfrute de los derechos humanos en el país (véase el anexo I), derivados de las obligaciones internacionales que incumben a Camboya y de las recomendaciones de los organismos internacionales de derechos humanos, que proporcionan puntos de partida para la cooperación técnica. También se analizan tres hitos vividos por el país desde el decenio de 1990: los Acuerdos de Paz de París de 1991, los casi 30 años del mandato del Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en Camboya, que inicialmente recibió la denominación de Representante Especial del Secretario General, y las últimas elecciones comunales/*sangkat*, que tuvieron lugar en junio de 2022. El Relator Especial desea expresar su profundo agradecimiento a los diversos interlocutores, gubernamentales, no gubernamentales, intergubernamentales y particulares, que dialogaron con él a lo largo del año, así como a la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH) por el excelente apoyo prestado en Phnom Penh y en Ginebra. El período que abarca el informe va desde mediados de 2021 hasta principios de junio de 2022.

II. Metodología

2. El Relator Especial hace hincapié en la necesidad de adoptar un enfoque constructivo e independiente basado en las normas internacionales que respete al mismo tiempo las aportaciones locales. Tiene acceso a una variedad de información y observa la necesidad de cotejarla de acuerdo con los protocolos de las Naciones Unidas y establecer un equilibrio entre las distintas fuentes. La presencia del equipo de las Naciones Unidas en el país, en particular la oficina del ACNUDH, es esencial para ayudar a supervisar la situación de los derechos humanos y dirigirse a las partes que se ven afectadas por esa situación para corroborar la información y hacer un seguimiento de los casos. A ello se suma la necesidad de proteger a las fuentes de información frente a las represalias. Aunque, debido a la pandemia de enfermedad por coronavirus (COVID-19), todavía no ha visitado el país desde el inicio de su mandato en 2021, en el presente informe se comparte, en línea y en otros formatos, la información recopilada para contribuir a la promoción y protección de los derechos humanos. Su primera visita a Camboya está prevista para agosto de 2022.

3. Como acontecimiento fundamental reciente cabe destacar el examen por el Comité de Derechos Humanos del historial de derechos humanos de Camboya en el marco del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos y el posterior conjunto de observaciones finales emitidas por el Comité¹. Las recomendaciones del Comité son axiomáticas y proporcionan el eje fundamental de la estructura para el presente informe en cuanto a la formulación de propuestas que se refuerzan mutuamente para mejorar la situación del país. En particular, las conclusiones del Comité complementan muchas de las preocupaciones sustantivas que el Relator Especial ya expuso en el primer informe que presentó al Consejo de Derechos Humanos en 2021² y su actualización oral a principios de 2022, mientras que, a la inversa, el Relator Especial complementa las prioridades establecidas por el Comité para avanzar en la aplicación de los derechos humanos a nivel nacional y local. Los puntos de referencia que se establecen y analizan más adelante se derivan sustancialmente de las recomendaciones del Comité, en consonancia con las conclusiones del Relator Especial.

III. Hitos

4. Con el trigésimo aniversario de los Acuerdos de Paz de París de 1991 ya en el pasado reciente, no hay que olvidar que, si bien se ha cumplido la promesa de lograr la paz después de más de un decenio de guerra y tragedia en el país, la democracia y toda la gama de

¹ [CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3](#).

² [A/HRC/48/79](#).

derechos humanos aún esperan el momento de hacerse realidad. En aquellos Acuerdos se exigía, en particular, el fomento del pluralismo en un clima de democracia³.

5. El mandato del Relator Especial surgió como consecuencia de los Acuerdos de Paz de París y está respaldado por una larga serie de resoluciones de las Naciones Unidas que figuran en el anexo II.

6. En algunos aspectos, el país ha logrado un desarrollo impresionante desde el decenio de 1990. Antes de la pandemia, la tasa de crecimiento era del 7 % anual, lo que le ha permitido elevar su posición a la categoría de los países de renta media-baja. Es parte en casi todos los tratados principales de derechos humanos. Ha hecho un buen trabajo al afrontar la pandemia, logrando un nivel de vacunación de la población casi universal. El período posterior a la COVID-19 también puede ser testigo de una rápida recuperación en el ámbito socioeconómico gracias a la capacidad de recuperación de la sociedad. La libertad religiosa está muy extendida en el país.

7. Todo ello guarda una estrecha relación con las elecciones municipales de 2022, que se examinarán con más detalle como un hito reciente en la siguiente sección.

IV. Elecciones municipales

8. El pasado proporciona una clave para el presente, con vistas al futuro.

A. Retrospectiva

9. Las elecciones municipales de 2022 fueron precedidas por las elecciones de 2017. La situación en 2017 mostraba un florecimiento del pluralismo político, con una variedad de partidos compitiendo por los votos.

10. Resulta significativo que el principal partido de la oposición, el Partido de Salvación Nacional de Camboya, obtuviera alrededor del 43 % de los votos, frente al Partido Popular Camboyano, en el poder, que obtuvo alrededor del 50 %. Posteriormente, la situación se torció y se produjo una inquietante involución desde el pluralismo político hacia el monopolio del poder. El Partido de Salvación Nacional de Camboya fue llevado a los tribunales a fines de 2017 por conspirar para derrocar al Gobierno del Partido Popular Camboyano. El Partido de Salvación de Camboya negó esa acusación, pero el Tribunal Supremo falló en su contra y fue disuelto. La mayoría de los escaños obtenidos por el Partido de Salvación de Camboya se redistribuyeron y fueron a parar principalmente al Partido Popular Camboyano. Cerca de 120 dirigentes y miembros del Partido de Salvación de Camboya también fueron inhabilitados para el ejercicio de la política durante cinco años. En las elecciones a la Asamblea Nacional de 2018, el Partido Popular Camboyano ganó los 125 escaños en liza, lo que dio lugar a un gobierno de partido único. En los años siguientes se asistió a la consolidación de la élite gobernante en el poder, lo que ha provocado desequilibrios sistémicos y la personalización de las instituciones bajo la influencia de ese monopolio. El terreno de juego del pluralismo democrático se ha visto así fuertemente alterado y la imposición de un régimen de partido único ha arrasado la arena política, poniendo a quienes se consideran opositores al régimen en una difícil situación.

11. En relación con las elecciones municipales de 2022, el número aparentemente elevado de partidos políticos que se menciona a continuación es más aparente que real, ya que en el país sigue prevaleciendo en gran medida el control de las altas esferas. Ese control alcanza a la maquinaria del Estado, como los medios de comunicación y los mecanismos electorales, judiciales y de otro tipo, y los recursos nacionales, y afecta tanto a la credibilidad como a la integridad de todo el espectro político-electoral.

³ Sothirak Pou y otros, "The Paris Peace Agreements: looking back and moving forward" (2021).

B. Investigación

12. Desde principios de 2022, el escenario de las últimas elecciones municipales, arraigadas en el derecho a participar en los asuntos políticos, puede examinarse a través de los acontecimientos que se exponen a continuación.

13. En mayo de 2022 había 45 partidos políticos, de los que 17 se habían inscrito para las elecciones⁴. Treinta y dos miembros de la oposición habían sido rehabilitados y se les habían devuelto sus derechos políticos. Había cerca de 86.000 candidatos, de los que unos 28.000 eran mujeres⁵. Esos candidatos competían por unos 11.600 cargos de concejal en los municipios. El único partido que presentaba candidatos en todos los municipios era el Partido Popular Camboyano. El Partido de la Luz de las Velas, formado por antiguos miembros del Partido de Salvación de Camboya, presentó candidatos en la mayoría de ellos, pero no en todos. Actualmente es el mayor competidor del Partido Popular Camboyano. Los demás dirigentes del Partido de Salvación de Camboya han hecho un llamamiento a la población para que participe en las elecciones municipales de 2022.

14. Según la lista proporcionada por el Comité Electoral Nacional que aparece en el cuadro que figura a continuación, el Partido Popular Camboyano presentó alrededor de 28.000 candidatos en unos 1.650 municipios, mientras que el Partido de la Luz de las Velas presentó cerca de 24.000 candidatos en unos 1.620 municipios. Por el Partido Popular Camboyano se presentaban unas 7.200 mujeres candidatas, mientras que por el Partido de la Luz de las Velas se presentaban unas 5.500. Un dato interesante es que, en comparación con las anteriores elecciones municipales, el número de votantes registrados había aumentado en aproximadamente un millón, pasando de unos 8 millones en 2017 a unos 9 millones en 2022. La campaña electoral se desarrolló del 21 de mayo al 3 de junio, y las elecciones se celebraron el día 5, a lo que siguió el anuncio de los resultados preliminares el 6 de ese mismo mes.

15. Hubo gran número de observadores: la Unión de Federaciones Juveniles de Camboya envió unos 39.815 y la organización Mujeres Camboyanas por la Paz y el Desarrollo unos 26.102⁶. Se sabe que esos grupos tienen estrechos vínculos con el partido gobernante y las élites afines. El Comité para unas Elecciones Libres y Justas, un organismo de prestigio, envió 1.949 observadores. Hubo algunos observadores internacionales que no pertenecían a las Naciones Unidas. La cúpula del sistema político emitió mensajes en los que instaba a la celebración de unas elecciones libres y justas y a que los funcionarios se mantuvieran neutrales, aunque a continuación se expone la situación que se observó sobre el terreno.

⁴ Véase el cuadro siguiente y *Cambodia human rights situation* 4 de octubre de 2021-febrero de 2022, recibido de la Misión Permanente de Camboya en Ginebra, febrero de 2022, pág. 13.

⁵ Véase el cuadro siguiente.

⁶ <https://www.nec.gov.kh/khmer/content/5800> (sólo en jemer).

Registro de partidos políticos para las elecciones municipales de 2022



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION RELIGION KING

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Nº 038 NEC/SG

Phnom Penh 29 April 2022

Press Release

Official Results of Registration of Political Party's Candidates Lists Running for the 5th Mandate of the Commune/Sangkat Councils Election

According to the official report of registration of candidate lists of the political party from the Provincial/Capital Election Commissions, 17 political parties and with a total of **86,092** candidates, **27,813** of whom are female have been registered for the 5th Mandate of Commune/Sangkat Councils Election 2022 as follows:

No.	Political Parties	Number		Candidate	
		Capital/Province	Commune/Sangkat	Total	Female
1	Cambodian People's Party	25/25	1,652/1,652	28,008	7,259
2	Candlelight Party	25/25	1,623/1,652	23,939	5,564
3	Funcinpec Party	24/25	680/1,652	9,952	3,899
4	Khmer National United Party	25/25	596/1,652	8,815	4,047
5	Cambodian National Love Party	18/25	315/1,652	5,050	2,122
6	Cambodian National's Party	20/25	245/1,652	3,956	2,185
7	Cambodian Youth Party	18/25	114/1,652	1,824	852
8	Cambodian Reform Party	12/25	59/1,652	978	373
9	Khmer Will Party	10/25	58/1,652	1,050	529
10	Kampucheaniyum Party	10/25	38/1,652	658	242
11	Grassroots Democracy Party	15/25	32/1,652	481	153
12	Khmer United Party	9/25	30/1,652	457	248
13	Beehive Social Democratic Party	10/25	23/1,652	392	181
14	Cambodian Indigenous Peoples Democracy Party	3/25	19/1,652	202	41
15	Ekpheap Cheat khmer Party	4/25	14/1,652	178	64
16	Reaksmev Khemara Party	3/25	6/1,652	88	34
17	Khmer Economic Development Party	3/25	4/1,652	64	20
Total				86,092	27,813

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16. A continuación se exponen algunos de los hechos relacionados con el proceso que culminó el día de las elecciones:

a) Se utilizó más la informática para el proceso electoral, con algunas dificultades⁷;

b) El sistema no permitía votar a los camboyanos que se encontraban en el extranjero. Eso privó del derecho al voto a millones de trabajadores migrantes que trabajaban en los países vecinos, una anomalía que invita a reformar el sistema electoral⁸;

c) El hecho de que no existan mecanismos jurídicos que permitan que el Comité Electoral Nacional controle el flujo de los fondos políticos y su utilización es una deficiencia importante que da lugar a una opacidad del proceso que repercute en la equidad y la apertura del sistema electoral;

d) Se cuestionó el hecho de que los miembros del Comité Electoral Nacional (y otros mecanismos) tuvieran vínculos demasiado estrechos con el partido gobernante. Eso se vio agravado por una serie de leyes desequilibradas, que se examinan con más detalle en la sección V;

e) Un gran número de candidatos, especialmente del Partido de la Luz de las Velas, fueron excluidos de la lista en 2022 y, por tanto, se les impidió participar en las elecciones en circunstancias cuestionables. En mayo de 2022, unos 200 posibles candidatos habían sido excluidos de la lista⁹. Es cierto que el Comité Electoral Nacional había abierto la posibilidad de recurrir antes de que los candidatos fuesen excluidos de la lista, pero el sistema se inclinaba a favor del partido en el poder. Durante los meses anteriores a las elecciones, se produjeron diversas denuncias de acoso, amenazas e intimidación de candidatos considerados como miembros de la oposición. El ACNUDH expresó su preocupación al respecto unos días antes de las elecciones¹⁰;

f) En 2022 se celebraron varios juicios colectivos contra miembros de la oposición, lo que no solo impidió que varios de sus miembros a los que se había privado de sus derechos participaran en las elecciones, sino que también enrareció el ambiente en torno al proceso político y la posibilidad de celebrar elecciones de forma abierta e inclusiva. Esos juicios se describen con más detalle en la sección V.

17. El día de las elecciones, 5 de junio de 2022, se registró una alta participación, en torno al 80 %. El número total de personas con derecho a voto fue de 9,2 millones, de las que unos 7,1 millones ejercieron ese derecho, según el Comité Electoral Nacional. Los medios de comunicación locales informaron de que las elecciones fueron supervisadas por 88.050 agentes políticos, 74.885 observadores locales y 110 observadores internacionales de diversas organizaciones¹¹.

18. Los resultados preliminares, publicados el 7 de junio, indicaban que el Partido del Pueblo Camboyano había obtenido alrededor del 80 % de los sufragios, lo que suponía unos 9.400 candidatos electos. El Partido de la Luz de las Velas obtuvo alrededor del 19 %, con lo que el número de candidatos electos alcanzó casi los 2.200. Otros partidos, como el Frente Nacional Unido por una Camboya Independiente, Neutral, Pacífica y Cooperativa, el Partido Nacional Unido Jemer y el Partido del Amor Nacional Jemer, obtuvieron unos 20 candidatos electos. El Partido Popular Camboyano se adjudicó la mayoría de las alcaldías (unas 1.650).

⁷ Véase https://www-nec-gov-kh.translate.goog/english/content/clarification-filling-and-using-minute-ballot-counting-form-1102-polling-station-commissions?_x_tr_sl=id&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=sc.

⁸ Véase <https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/news/no-provision-for-cambodians-to-vote-from-abroad-says-nec/#!/story=post-159813>.

⁹ Véase <https://cambojanews.com/more-candlelight-party-commune-candidates-cut-from-election/>.

¹⁰ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/news/2022/06/comment-un-human-rights-office-spokesperson-liz-throssell-human-rights-concerns-ahead>. Véase también <https://cambojanews.com/in-unusual-move-nec-cuts-entire-candlelight-candidate-list-in-one-phnom-penh-commune/>, consultado el 15 de mayo de 2022.

¹¹ Véase <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501089435/nec-releases-new-voter-turnout-rate-for-local-election/>.

19. En esencia, las elecciones municipales de 2022 se desarrollaron de forma pacífica y no hubo grandes denuncias de violaciones. Hubo un atisbo de diversidad en la participación política y en los resultados, lo que abrió la puerta a que la oposición obtuviera un número limitado de escaños. Sin embargo, todo el escenario se vio sujeto a la restricción del espacio cívico y político, agravada por el predominante monopolio del poder en el país. Se denunciaron varias irregularidades en relación con el período electoral relativas a presiones ejercidas en algunos ámbitos para influir en el proceso de votación, como la persistente presencia de funcionarios en varios colegios electorales, el registro de los nombres de los votantes, la organización de transporte para llevar a los votantes a los colegios electorales y las visitas domiciliarias para influir en la voluntad de los votantes¹². Algunas quejas de los participantes en las elecciones se presentaron al Comité Electoral Nacional para que las investigara.

20. Dado que el primer borrador del presente informe se completó solo un par de días después de las elecciones y antes del anuncio de los resultados definitivos (previsto para el 26 de junio), las conclusiones son provisionales y el Relator Especial espera proporcionar en su próximo informe más observaciones sobre las experiencias adquiridas.

V. Puntos de referencia

21. El Relator Especial ha establecido, para ayudar a promover la realización de los derechos humanos en el país, 20 puntos de referencia que abarcan toda una serie de derechos civiles, políticos, económicos, sociales y culturales. En el anexo I figuran sus vínculos detallados con las recomendaciones del Comité de Derechos Humanos, junto con los plazos propuestos para su aplicación, en su mayoría durante el período 2022-2023. Los puntos de referencia se analizan a continuación.

A. Desistir de aplicar las leyes draconianas y reformarlas

22. El encorsetado espacio político y cívico, que es el principal problema con que se enfrenta el país en la actualidad, es en parte consecuencia de una serie de leyes draconianas que menoscaban los derechos civiles y políticos, afianzando el monopolio de poder que ya se ha señalado anteriormente. Esas leyes suelen tener un alcance demasiado amplio, lo que también es una característica de la legislación asfixiante, y en ellas se contemplan multas y sanciones exorbitantes para los infractores. En esencia, se utilizan para imponer en el país un régimen concreto, y por ello deben ser suspendidas y reformadas. La lista de esas leyes es larga e incluye algunas a las que recientemente hizo referencia explícita el Comité de Derechos Humanos¹³. Por ejemplo, en virtud de la Ley de Administración Nacional en Estado de Emergencia (también conocida como Ley de Estado de Emergencia) de 2020 se puede declarar el estado de emergencia durante un período renovable de tres meses. La autoridad para gestionar la situación se concentra en manos del poder ejecutivo, y se contemplan limitaciones a una amplia gama de derechos humanos, como la libertad de expresión y de reunión. Hasta la fecha, la ley no se ha aplicado a la situación de la COVID-19, ya que ha quedado cubierta por la Ley de Medidas Preventivas contra la Propagación de la COVID-19 y otras Enfermedades Contagiosas Graves y Peligrosas, de 2021. La nueva ley también es draconiana en cuanto a su alcance y contenido y se ha utilizado no solo para tratar cuestiones sanitarias, sino también para silenciar a los críticos con la política gubernamental. En virtud de esa “Ley COVID-19” se confieren a las autoridades amplios poderes para limitar los viajes, imponer confinamientos y cuarentenas y restringir la libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica y los derechos de los trabajadores. Los infractores se exponen a penas de hasta 20 años de cárcel, además de fuertes multas. Según la información recibida, varios centenares de personas han sido detenidas, y algunas de ellas procesadas, por haber infringido esa Ley.

¹² Véase LICADHO, “Preliminary Report on Human Rights Situation During 2022 Commune Elections 7 June 2022”. En ese informe se comenta que no hubo observadores internacionales independientes.

¹³ [CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3](#).

23. Entre las disposiciones legislativas que también merecen atención cabe mencionar los siguientes artículos del Código Penal: a) los artículos 305 y 309, sobre la difamación pública y el procedimiento correspondiente; b) el artículo 307, sobre las injurias y calumnias; c) el artículo 425, sobre la falsificación de información; d) el artículo 443, sobre la conspiración con una potencia extranjera; e) el artículo 453, sobre la conspiración contra el Gobierno y la conspiración para cometer traición; y f) los artículos 494 y 495, sobre la incitación a cometer un acto que pueda llevar agitación al país. En particular, los artículos sobre la incitación se han convertido en un instrumento clave citado por las autoridades para actuar contra las “noticias falsas” y la desinformación.

24. En otro orden de cosas, si bien es cierto que Camboya cuenta con un gran número de medios de comunicación, la cantidad no es lo único que cuenta. Hay continuas denuncias de acoso a periodistas y personal de los medios de comunicación que se consideran críticos con las autoridades. En 2021, la Asociación de la Alianza de Periodistas de Camboya informó de unas 96 agresiones contra periodistas en ese año¹⁴ y de otras 23 entre enero y marzo de 2022¹⁵. Hay una serie de leyes que ahogan la libertad de expresión. Entre ellas cabe mencionar la Ley Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, el *prakas* (decreto) sobre Internet y la más reciente ordenanza que consolida la existencia de un único portal de Internet, lo que supondría una vigilancia intensiva de los contenidos, además de permitir a las autoridades interrumpir el flujo de información de forma arbitraria. Aunque la aplicación de la legislación sobre el portal único se suspendió recientemente, ante las críticas vertidas a nivel mundial y local, resulta patente la necesidad de derogarla junto con otras leyes.

25. En cuanto a la libertad de asociación y los derechos laborales, aunque la legislación sindical del país se modificó en 2019, el espacio de expresión, reunión y asociación se ha visto limitado por el ambiente político general de controles y prohibiciones desde arriba. Eso quedó claro recientemente con el caso Naga, relativo a la adopción de medidas arbitrarias contra los huelguistas, al que se hace referencia en el párrafo 28.

26. Desde el punto de vista de la sociedad civil, es cierto que en Camboya hay un gran número de asociaciones y organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG): las estimaciones oficiales hablan de unas 6.000¹⁶. Sin embargo, las ONG que se dedican a la defensa de los derechos humanos y a las cuestiones ambientales suelen encontrarse en una posición difícil frente a las autoridades debido a la intensa supervisión y a las presiones a que están sometidas. Existe una conocida ley sobre las ONG, la Ley de Asociaciones y Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, que limita el trabajo de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil. Actualmente se está produciendo un diálogo que podría desembocar en la reforma de la mencionada Ley. Las leyes sobre la participación política se tratan más adelante. Desde otro punto de vista, el país también necesita una ley de protección de datos personales.

B. Liberar a los defensores de los derechos humanos y a los disidentes políticos detenidos y retirar los cargos contra ellos

27. A lo largo del pasado año se produjeron varias detenciones arbitrarias, encarcelamientos y procesamiento de defensores de los derechos humanos y otras personas consideradas críticas con el poder. A principios de 2022, se informó de que seguían detenidos dos defensores de los derechos humanos, al menos 30 disidentes políticos y cinco periodistas y otro personal de medios de comunicación¹⁷.

28. Nada ilustra mejor la situación que toda la gama de casos judiciales a que se enfrentan quienes son considerados contrarios al poder. El más cruel fue el caso de un joven de 16 años que padecía un trastorno del espectro autista que permaneció recluido durante meses por las

¹⁴ Véase <https://www.camboja.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Final-of-Cambodian-Journalism-Situation-Report-2021-HIGH.pdf>.

¹⁵ Véase <https://www.camboja.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Quarterly-Report-Jan-Mar-2022-EN-Final.pdf>.

¹⁶ *Cambodia human rights situation* 4 October 2021–February 2022, pág. 10.

¹⁷ Información del ACNUDH, basada en sus actividades de seguimiento.

autoridades del Estado por supuestas injurias contra el régimen¹⁸. No pudo ponerse en contacto con su familia durante su detención e interrogatorio ni durante su reclusión, y posiblemente fue encarcelado porque su padre era un opositor a la élite gobernante y su madre formaba parte de un movimiento de la sociedad civil que actuaba en defensa de los presos políticos. El tribunal que lo condenó debería haber ordenado una evaluación independiente de su situación médica.

29. El caso más reciente, de finales de 2021, se refiere a la detención arbitraria de varios sindicalistas y trabajadores del casino Naga World en relación con la huelga pacífica que mantuvieron varios meses para defender sus derechos como trabajadores contra los despidos improcedentes y otros agravios¹⁹. Se ha impedido que los observadores de derechos humanos, incluso de las Naciones Unidas, de la sociedad civil y periodistas, pudieran analizar la situación con transparencia.

30. En otro orden de cosas, aunque a finales de 2021 se puso en libertad a varios defensores de los derechos humanos y del medio ambiente que habían sido detenidos, no se han retirado los cargos contra ellos y siguen bajo vigilancia y otras condiciones judiciales. Muchos habían sido encarcelados durante largos períodos y se les habían impuesto multas represivas antes de ser liberados. Esas personas no deberían haber sido procesadas si el ambiente político hubiera sido más tolerante con la disidencia.

C. Restablecer y rehabilitar una variedad de partidos políticos, y garantizar unas elecciones libres y justas

31. Esa cuestión guarda una relación muy estrecha con la criticada disolución del Partido de Salvación de Camboya. Otros partidos también han sido disueltos o suspendidos en los últimos años en circunstancias poco claras. Por ejemplo, el Partido Nacional del Corazón de Camboya ha sido eliminado del registro y su presidente está siendo procesado por una presunta falsificación de huellas dactilares²⁰. En el momento de redactar el presente informe, esa persona se encontraba en prisión preventiva. Las elecciones municipales de las que se ha hablado anteriormente son una llamada de atención no solo para que se pueda volver a disfrutar el derecho a afiliarse a un partido y a ejercer los derechos políticos, sino también para poner a prueba la organización de unas elecciones libres y justas como precursoras de las elecciones nacionales de 2023.

32. Algunas leyes revisten interés a ese respecto. Los acontecimientos relativos a las enmiendas introducidas en 2017 en la Ley de Partidos Políticos han dado ventaja al estamento en el poder, permitiendo la disolución arbitraria de los partidos políticos y prohibiéndoles asociarse con cualquier persona condenada por un delito penal. Eso ha impedido que los políticos de la oposición condenados puedan mantener su relación con los partidos a los que pertenecen. Otra enmienda a la misma Ley, introducida en 2019, abrió la puerta a la posibilidad de que los políticos inhabilitados pudieran retomar su actividad con la recuperación de sus derechos políticos. En el proceso, la cúpula del poder ejecutivo se arrogó mucho poder para garantizar que los miembros de la oposición proscritos estuvieran en deuda en caso de que se produjese dicha rehabilitación. En la actualidad, los acontecimientos de carácter dinástico también influyen en la legislación, la política y la práctica.

33. Las leyes que regulan el proceso electoral dan lugar a distorsiones. En 2015 entraron en vigor la Ley sobre la Elección de los Miembros de la Asamblea Nacional y la Ley sobre el Comité Nacional Electoral, que contienen disposiciones que limitan el papel de las ONG en la supervisión de las elecciones. Las enmiendas a la Ley sobre la Elección de los Miembros de la Asamblea Nacional introducidas en 2017 sirvieron como pretexto para repartir los escaños del prohibido Partido de Salvación de Camboya entre los demás partidos, en particular el Partido Popular Camboyano.

¹⁸ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/09/cambodia-un-experts-deeply-disturbed-detention-boy-autism-line-criticism>.

¹⁹ Véase <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/01/1109172>.

²⁰ Véase <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501038833/cnhp-leader-vows-to-challenge-legal-action-over-fraudulent-thumbprints/>.

34. La Ley sobre la Elección de los Consejos Municipales/*Sangkat*, modificada en 2015, abre la puerta a la imposición de prohibiciones y sanciones demasiado amplias contra los candidatos que se consideren causantes de desórdenes públicos, o que cometan infracciones, profieran amenazas o ejerzan la violencia a ojos de las autoridades durante la campaña electoral. Una reciente enmienda constitucional, en virtud de la cual se prohíbe que los ciudadanos con doble nacionalidad puedan ocupar cargos políticos, también apunta contra los políticos camboyanos actualmente en el exilio²¹. Evidentemente, es necesario reformar esas leyes para satisfacer las expectativas derivadas de este y otros puntos de referencia esenciales para la incorporación de los fundamentos de los derechos humanos a la tarea de la democratización.

D. Acabar con los juicios colectivos de miembros de la oposición y garantizar el espacio para la democracia y el pluralismo político

35. Los juicios colectivos, en particular de personas del principal partido de la oposición y de quienes se consideran contrarios a la base de poder dominante, han causado gran preocupación y han ahogado la posibilidad de que floreciera el pluralismo político. Es relevante que el 17 de enero de 2020, varios titulares de mandatos de procedimientos especiales emitieran una declaración en la que expresaban su preocupación por el juicio por traición contra Kem Sokha, un líder clave de la oposición, que aún no ha finalizado porque se suspendió debido a la COVID-19. El juicio se ha reanudado recientemente²².

36. El primer juicio colectivo condujo a la condena en rebeldía, el 1 de marzo de 2021, de nueve altos dirigentes del antiguo Partido de Salvación de Camboya, incluido otro líder clave de la oposición, Sam Rainsy, por cargos relacionados con la “tentativa de cometer un delito grave” y “atacar y poner en peligro las instituciones del Reino de Camboya” en virtud de los artículos 27 y 451 del Código Penal, cargos que se castigan con penas severas. Hacia finales de 2021 se reanudaron los juicios colectivos contra miembros de la oposición política, tras una pausa debida en parte a la pandemia. Se trata de más de 150 opositores políticos a la actual base de poder, supuestos o reales, cuya situación se remonta a hace unos cinco años.

37. El segundo juicio colectivo condujo a la condena, el 17 de marzo de 2022, de 21 personas presuntamente afiliadas al Partido de Salvación de Camboya, entre ellas 7 dirigentes, a los que se impuso una pena de 10 años de prisión, y 14 simpatizantes y familiares, a los que se impusieron penas de 5 años de prisión. El tercer juicio colectivo, con 60 acusados, está en marcha desde el 26 de noviembre de 2020 y el veredicto se anunciará el 14 de junio de 2022. Un cuarto caso, con 76 acusados, aún no se ha reanudado tras su suspensión durante el pico de la pandemia de COVID-19.

38. Entre las irregularidades inherentes a esos juicios cabe mencionar la ausencia de pruebas sólidas, las deficiencias en el respeto de los derechos a un juicio imparcial y a las debidas garantías procesales, y el hecho de que varios de los acusados estén siendo juzgados en rebeldía, en contra de las garantías contempladas en los derechos humanos. Por ello, los comentaristas los han calificado como “juicios espectáculo” y “caza de brujas”²³.

E. Garantizar la independencia y la transparencia del poder judicial y del personal conexo, como los fiscales y los abogados

39. Se trata de una antigua cuestión a la que ya se hizo referencia hace decenios en anteriores resoluciones de las Naciones Unidas sobre Camboya. Sin embargo, recientemente se ha producido un nuevo giro, ya que parte del personal judicial y personal conexo mantiene

²¹ Véase <https://www.loc.gov/item/global-legal-monitor/2021-12-21/cambodia-ninth-amendment-to-constitution-passed-banning-dual-citizenships-in-countrys-four-highest-offices/#:~:text=Article%20Cambodia%3A%20Ninth%20Amendment%20to,%2FRKM%2F1121%2F016>.

²² Véase <https://thediplomat.com/2022/01/cambodia-resumes-treason-trial-of-opposition-leader-kem-sokha/>.

²³ Véase <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/17/world/asia/cambodia-trial-hun-sen.html>.

estrechos vínculos con el partido en el poder; por ejemplo, pueden formar parte de varios comités clave del partido. La imagen y la esencia de la independencia y la imparcialidad se ven así comprometidas, y esa ambivalencia ha sido destacada explícitamente por el Comité de Derechos Humanos²⁴. En 2014 se promulgaron tres leyes que han dado lugar a la infiltración del ejecutivo, impregnando el poder judicial y las instituciones relacionadas. Se trata de la Ley de Organización de los Tribunales, la Ley del Estatuto de los Jueces y Fiscales, y la Ley de Organización y Funcionamiento del Consejo Superior de la Magistratura.

40. En un frente relacionado, el poder judicial y el personal conexo siguen sin desempeñar el papel que les corresponde a la hora de ayudar a investigar los casos de violaciones de los derechos humanos y hacer justicia. Eso sucede en los diversos casos de asesinato y desaparición forzada que se comentan a continuación.

F. Aliviar la sobrecarga del sistema penitenciario y adoptar más medidas no privativas de libertad, especialmente en relación con los casos de reclusos en prisión preventiva

41. La situación de los detenidos y reclusos en las cárceles ha sido motivo de constante preocupación, ahora acentuada por la pandemia. Las prisiones de Camboya tienen una tasa de hacinamiento superior al 300 %, con casi 40.000 detenidos, lo que hace prácticamente imposible el distanciamiento social. Las medidas de seguridad deben satisfacer las directrices de la Organización Mundial de la Salud²⁵.

42. En esencia, un marco de justicia penal basado en la calidad requiere la aplicación sistemática de una serie de alternativas a la reclusión, en particular para los reclusos que se encuentran en prisión preventiva, los delincuentes de bajo nivel y los internos vulnerables, como los enfermos crónicos, los menores, las mujeres embarazadas y las reclusas con hijos. El Relator Especial supo, durante las conversaciones mantenidas con el Ministerio de Justicia, el Ministerio del Interior y el Colegio de Abogados, que recientemente se habían producido algunas mejoras en relación con la reforma de la legislación y el sistema de justicia penal encaminadas a mejorar la prestación de asistencia letrada y a permitir la resolución alternativa de conflictos. Se están eliminando los retrasos en los casos judiciales pendientes en los tribunales de primera instancia y también se han establecido nuevas normas sobre la libertad condicional que contemplan la adopción de medidas no privativas de libertad, la imposición de fianza y la libertad provisional.

43. Sin embargo, el gran número de reclusos, sobre todo de aquellos cuyo proceso se encuentra en fase de instrucción, sigue siendo motivo de gran preocupación. El sistema de justicia penal necesita una mejora sustancial para poder hacer frente a la sobrecarga y adoptar más medidas no privativas de libertad. Además, debería facilitarse el acceso a los detenidos, al menos por las Naciones Unidas, para que puedan ser entrevistados con total confidencialidad.

G. Explorar la posibilidad de adoptar más medidas de rehabilitación en lugar de imponer sanciones punitivas para los casos relacionados con las drogas

44. Dado que la mayoría de los reclusos lo están por cargos relacionados con las drogas, es necesario explorar la posibilidad de adoptar más medidas de rehabilitación en lugar de imponer sanciones punitivas. Eso enlaza con otras cuestiones, como la necesidad de revisar la Ley de Control de Drogas de 2012, que actualmente conduce a una utilización excesiva de medidas de encarcelamiento en lugar de recurrir a alternativas, como la atención y la rehabilitación basadas en la comunidad. En ocasiones, se detiene a personas que se percibe que están involucradas en el tráfico de drogas, a menudo procedentes de comunidades pobres, a pesar de la ausencia de pruebas sólidas. También existe un sesgo de género: mientras que

²⁴ CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3.

²⁵ OMS: *Preparación, prevención y control del COVID-19 en prisiones y otros lugares de detención*, consultado el 15 de mayo de 2022.

el 57 % de todos los presos de Camboya están detenidos por cargos relacionados con las drogas, esa proporción llega al 73 % en el caso de las mujeres²⁶.

H. Realizar un seguimiento eficaz de los casos de desaparición forzada y otras violaciones importantes que afecten a ciudadanos camboyanos y extranjeros, especialmente para poner fin al clima de impunidad

45. Hay varios casos en el país que siguen esperando una investigación y una resolución efectivas. Entre ellos está el caso, de 2016, de Kem Ley, un importante comentarista político que fue asesinado a tiros. Más recientemente, surgió el caso de una persona afín al Partido de Salvación de Camboya, Sin Khon, también mencionado por el Comité de Derechos Humanos, que fue asesinado con un arma blanca en circunstancias sospechosas²⁷. Aunque ya se ha detenido a un presunto implicado en el asesinato, la motivación del crimen sigue sin aclararse, lo que hace pensar que podría tratarse de un asesinato político.

46. En cuanto a los ciudadanos extranjeros, cabe citar el caso mencionado en el anterior informe del Relator Especial que se refería a la desaparición forzada de un activista pro democracia tailandés, Wanchalearm Satsaksit, que fue secuestrado a la salida de su apartamento en Phnom Penh y cuya suerte y paradero se desconocen. Ese escenario intimidatorio merece una investigación rápida, efectiva e imparcial.

I. Prestar atención al creciente endeudamiento, que conduce a la pérdida de tierras utilizadas como garantía para los préstamos de microfinanciación, y a la disminución de la seguridad alimentaria

47. La cuestión del creciente endeudamiento ha sido un problema clave en los últimos cinco años, especialmente porque ha supuesto que parte de la población rural perdiera las tierras que había puesto como garantía para pequeños préstamos. Los prestamistas son instituciones de microfinanciación que a menudo tienen vínculos con la financiación exterior. El problema ha llamado la atención no solo de la sociedad civil, sino también del Banco Mundial.

48. El país cuenta con algunas leyes para hacer frente al problema, como las *prakas* sobre el riesgo crediticio y los préstamos²⁸. Sin embargo, la situación de los pobres que caen en la trampa de la pérdida de las tierras que han puesto como garantía de los préstamos es grave, sobre todo teniendo en cuenta el aumento de la deuda y las privaciones provocadas por la COVID-19. Eso implica la necesidad de que el Gobierno actúe de una manera más directa para regular las prácticas financieras perjudiciales y controlar a los prestamistas.

49. También ha surgido la cuestión de la seguridad alimentaria, no solo en relación con la pandemia, sino también debido a la guerra en Ucrania. Se ha producido un inquietante aumento de los precios y se ha extendido la escasez, lo que exige un respaldo gubernamental concreto para los grupos vulnerables.

²⁶ Presentación de Amnistía Internacional al Comité de Derechos Humanos: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCCPR%2fCO%2fKHM%2f42320&Lang=en, pág. 7, consultado el 15 de mayo de 2022.

²⁷ CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, párrs. 20, 38 y 39.

²⁸ Véase <https://thediplomat.com/2022/05/is-cambodias-government-ready-to-tackle-the-problems-in-its-microfinance-sector/>.

J. Mejorar el acceso y reanudar las actividades educativas tras la perturbación causada por la pandemia, esencialmente para superar la brecha entre ricos y pobres en cuanto al acceso a la información en línea, y promover programas de educación formal y no formal en esa esfera

50. Antes de la pandemia, el país obtenía buenos resultados en materia de acceso a la educación, especialmente en el nivel primario. Sin embargo, la pandemia no solo obligó a cerrar las escuelas durante casi un año entre 2020 y 2021 y obligó a que la enseñanza se impartiera en línea, sino que también expulsó de ella a los niños de los grupos económicamente desfavorecidos. Existe una brecha entre ricos y pobres en cuanto al acceso a la información en línea.

51. Un estudio reciente revela la pérdida de aprendizaje experimentada por los estudiantes durante la pandemia²⁹. Esa situación requiere una respuesta más activa de las autoridades para reanudar las clases con seguridad, que incluya el regreso de los que abandonaron la escuela, e invita a valorar la educación como un pilar clave del capital nacional para el desarrollo sostenible. Debe ir acompañada de un amplio programa de protección social y de asignación de recursos para facilitar el acceso, la matriculación y la finalización de los estudios.

K. Asignar recursos adicionales al sector social, teniendo en cuenta que el gasto público en ese frente ha disminuido en los últimos años

52. La pandemia está poniendo a prueba los recursos de todos los países, y un reto fundamental es asignar el máximo de recursos disponibles para hacer realidad los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales. En Camboya, el compromiso con el sector social sigue siendo demasiado limitado y la disminución del presupuesto educativo es una gran preocupación a la que hay que hacer frente.

53. Según el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF), la asignación presupuestaria al sector de la educación como porcentaje del producto interior bruto nominal disminuyó del 3,4 % en 2020 al 2,9 % en 2021, mientras que la destinada a la atención sanitaria se mantuvo estable en el 1,9 % en 2020 y 2021 (excluyendo los importantes gastos relacionados con la epidemia de COVID-19)³⁰.

L. Garantizar la protección y la asistencia integrales y con perspectiva de género a los grupos especiales, como las mujeres, los niños, las personas con discapacidad, los trabajadores migrantes, los pueblos indígenas, las minorías y la comunidad de personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales, transexuales e intersexuales

54. Debido a la limitación del espacio, el Relator Especial recuerda los detalles que introdujo en su informe de 2021 sobre los grupos especiales³¹. Existe una notable interseccionalidad entre las características subyacentes y los retos a los que se enfrentan esos grupos. Está pendiente la reforma de la Ley de Prevención de la Violencia Doméstica y Protección de las Víctimas encaminada a facilitar una respuesta más sensible a las víctimas y evitar la traumatización repetida. También cabe mejorar el nivel de participación de las mujeres en puestos clave, como en la judicatura.

²⁹ Véase <https://www.unicef.org/cambodia/press-releases/new-research-confirms-cambodian-children-experienced-extensive-learning-loss-during>.

³⁰ Véase UNICEF, “Country office annual report 2021”, disponible en <https://www.unicef.org/media/115856/file/Cambodia-2021-COAR.pdf%2013%20May%2022>.

³¹ Véase A/HRC/48/79, párrs. 52 a 64.

55. La violencia doméstica contra los niños se ve agravada por el hecho de que el castigo corporal sigue siendo legal en el marco de la disciplina entre padres e hijos. Se teme que ahora se utilice aún más debido a la pandemia.

56. En otro orden de cosas, en lo que respecta a los niños en conflicto con la ley, existe una Ley de Justicia Juvenil de 2016, pero el país aún no cuenta con tribunales de familia ni siquiera con jueces de menores especializados. Es necesario evitar el internamiento y encontrar alternativas, con el apoyo de las familias y las comunidades, como parte de la justicia restaurativa. En ese sentido, el Relator Especial tuvo conocimiento de la creación de un centro de rehabilitación juvenil para ayudar a evitar el internamiento de los niños. El centro necesita adoptar procedimientos operativos estándar para garantizar un entorno adecuado para los niños, además de organizar actividades de educación y formación. Debería ir acompañado de una mayor desinstitutionalización y de una rehabilitación basada en la comunidad. Las ONG con las que se reunió el titular del mandato a lo largo del año también pidieron que se revisara la situación de los niños migrantes que pudieran estar internados por motivos de inmigración y que también se llevara a cabo el seguimiento que se contemplaba en el informe de las Naciones Unidas sobre los niños privados de libertad³². Se aboga por la promulgación de una ley que prohíba el castigo corporal de los niños en el entorno de la familia. Eso debería ir de la mano de una Ley de Protección de la Infancia armonizada con la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño.

57. Camboya también ha intentado modificar su legislación sobre las personas con discapacidad. Un aspecto esencial es la participación informada de las personas con discapacidad en el proceso de reforma, así como la incorporación del principio de la introducción de ajustes razonables en la ley y en la práctica. Un reto que a menudo se pasa por alto es la cuestión de las personas con discapacidad psicosocial y la necesidad de emplear medios que les permitan vivir en sociedad sin recurrir a métodos coercitivos.

58. Existe una pluralidad de pueblos indígenas en el país y se ha adoptado una política nacional específica para esas comunidades. Un problema que se puso de manifiesto durante el año fue la cuestión de las tierras indígenas vinculadas con “títulos cuasioficiales” que se registran ante una autoridad local, aunque no equivalen a la plena propiedad y que se utilizan como garantía para los préstamos³³. Una de las consecuencias es que el impago de la deuda conduce a la pérdida de esas tierras y la comunidad se ve privada de unas tierras que deberían ser de propiedad común.

59. Aunque algunos pueblos indígenas del país también constituyen minorías, hay otras minorías, como las comunidades étnicas vietnamita y musulmana, que no son indígenas. El acceso a las necesidades básicas vitales, como el registro del nacimiento, la educación, las oportunidades de trabajo y la ciudadanía, son problemas recurrentes. A lo largo del año, el Relator Especial se preocupó por la difícil situación de las personas de etnia vietnamita desplazadas del lago Tonle Sap y defendió una estrategia de no desalojo, especialmente durante la pandemia.

60. En cuanto a las cuestiones relacionadas con las personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales, transexuales e intersexuales, hay casos de discriminación y violencia, por ejemplo, el acoso en la edad temprana. La participación del país en el examen periódico universal brindó la posibilidad de introducir reformas. En primer lugar, existe la posibilidad de promulgar una ley contra la discriminación que incluya la orientación sexual y la identidad de género como motivos prohibidos y ayude a proteger los derechos de esas personas. En segundo lugar, el país necesita dotarse de una ley en la que se reconozca la identidad de género, una cuestión fundamental para las comunidades transgénero. En tercer lugar, hay margen para explorar la posibilidad de promulgar una ley en la que se reconozca el matrimonio entre personas del mismo sexo.

³² A/74/136.

³³ Véanse <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa23/5183/2022/en/> y <https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/topics/land-tenure-and-titling/>.

M. Facilitar la participación efectiva de las comunidades locales en la protección de los recursos naturales, en particular, la tenencia de la tierra, la obtención de la titularidad de la tierra y la consiguiente privatización de las tierras del Estado; y garantía contra la infiltración de una red de intereses creados, a menudo vinculados con la base del poder

61. La competencia por la tierra y los recursos en una economía en crecimiento ha sido uno de los puntos de conflicto más visibles en los últimos años y supone un reto para la conservación de los bosques y los recursos naturales. A lo largo del año se produjeron varios incidentes en los alrededores de Phnom Penh y en las zonas rurales relacionados, principalmente, con desacuerdos entre las comunidades y forasteros. Las actividades de construcción y la modernización que conllevan también podrían causar daños al medio ambiente, a menos que se introduzcan controles y equilibrios en el proceso de desarrollo.

62. La cuestión de los recursos naturales, en particular, la tenencia de la tierra, la obtención de la titularidad sobre la misma y la consiguiente privatización de las tierras del Estado requiere que las comunidades locales participen de manera efectiva y que se ofrezcan garantías contra la infiltración de una red de intereses creados, a menudo vinculados con la base del poder. Deben existir salvaguardias contra los desalojos fundamentados en el principio del “consentimiento previo, libre e informado” como base para la negociación con las comunidades tradicionales en relación con el uso de la tierra y la adopción de medidas eficaces contra el acaparamiento de tierras por parte de los usurpadores.

N. Establecer programas integrales de mitigación y adaptación para contrarrestar el cambio climático

63. El cambio climático supone un gran reto para Camboya en lo que respecta al aprovechamiento y la conservación del medio ambiente. En el *Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano 2020* del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, el país ocupa el puesto 144 de 189 en el Índice de Desarrollo Humano³⁴. El Relator Especial invita a que se tomen más medidas para evitar las emisiones y la huella de carbono que causan el calentamiento global y se fomente el uso de alternativas a los combustibles fósiles y se introduzcan las adaptaciones correspondientes. El país ha adoptado el Plan de Cambio Climático de Camboya 2014-2023 y, más recientemente, en 2021, una estrategia a largo plazo cuyo objetivo es la neutralidad de carbono para 2050. Como en todos los países, debería haber más medidas de adaptación, incluida la mejora de la planificación urbana y rural y el correspondiente establecimiento de incentivos, teniendo en cuenta la conveniencia de lograr una amplia participación de la población.

O. Evitar la devolución forzosa de ciudadanos camboyanos de otros países cuando sean refugiados reconocidos internacionalmente y poner en libertad a todos los deportados detenidos

64. Resulta preocupante la deportación o devolución de refugiados camboyanos a Camboya desde el extranjero, en contra de su voluntad, que son detenidos a su llegada. Cuatro disidentes camboyanos devueltos desde un país vecino acabaron detenidos a su regreso durante el pasado año. Se supone que existen acuerdos informales entre varios países de la zona para deportar del posible país de asilo a quienes se consideran contrarios al régimen en el poder en el país de origen.

65. Dado que Camboya es parte en la Convención sobre el Estatuto de los Refugiados, debería evitar la devolución forzosa de sus nacionales desde otros países cuando sean

³⁴ Véase la nota informativa para los países sobre el *Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano 2020*, puede consultarse en <https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/KHM.pdf>.

refugiados reconocidos internacionalmente³⁵ y debería poner en libertad a todos los detenidos que gocen del estatuto de refugiado.

P. Garantizar una aplicación de la ley más favorable a las víctimas y una cooperación nacional e internacional contra la delincuencia en respuesta a las situaciones denunciadas de esclavitud moderna en forma de trata de seres humanos y trabajo forzoso a través de estafas en línea y otras formas de engaño

66. Durante el año pasado se informó de un recrudecimiento de la actividad de las bandas transfronterizas que operan en zonas con una fuerte afluencia de diversos tipos de inversión extranjera. Se ha atraído a personas a situaciones de trata y trabajos forzados mediante estafas en línea y otras formas de engaño. Esas formas de esclavitud moderna, sobre todo en lo que se refiere a lo que la sociedad civil denomina “centros de esclavos”, está vinculada a la situación oficial y a las redes de intereses creados³⁶. El país ya cuenta con una ley contra la trata de personas que debería aplicarse con firmeza y de forma que se favorezca a las víctimas. Debido al carácter transfronterizo del fenómeno, es necesaria una mayor cooperación nacional e internacional en la lucha contra ese delito.

Q. Adoptar medidas para prevenir y eliminar la corrupción, especialmente en lo que se refiere a quienes están relacionados con la base del poder, para mejorar la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas

67. El tema de la corrupción se ha planteado en muchos sectores cuando se examina el historial del país. Según un índice, el país ocupa el puesto 157 de 180, lo que indica un ambiente turbio³⁷. La corrupción está ligada inevitablemente a la acumulación de poder, con un clientelismo impregnado de favores que hay que devolver *quid pro quo* y que se infiltra desde lo más alto hasta lo más bajo del escalafón. Aunque pueden hacerse muchas propuestas de mejora en ese frente, la adhesión del país a la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción ya conlleva una lista con las medidas necesarias para hacer la situación más transparente. Entre ellas se encuentra la necesidad de proteger a los denunciantes y a los testigos o víctimas, investigar las contribuciones a los partidos políticos y la interacción entre las elecciones nacionales y las municipales, y garantizar que los políticos y sus familiares directos hagan una declaración pública de sus bienes. Todo ello va unido a la necesidad de promulgar una ley de acceso a la información pública.

R. Demostrar el compromiso y acordar un calendario concreto para el establecimiento de una institución nacional de derechos humanos, garantizando la participación de una amplia gama de interesados, incluida la sociedad civil

68. El Comité de Derechos Humanos de Camboya, vinculado al Gobierno, ya está supervisando la redacción de un proyecto de ley sobre la creación de una institución nacional de derechos humanos, y el ACNUDH ha participado en el proceso mediante diversas consultas. Recientemente, también se celebró un seminario con los países de la Asociación de Naciones de Asia Sudoriental (ASEAN) y algunas instituciones de derechos humanos relacionadas para compartir ideas y aprender. El proceso de elaboración de una ley en la materia tropieza con dos problemas principales: debe estar bien fundamentado en una amplia

³⁵ Véase además, Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados, *People Forced to Flee: History, Change and Challenge* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2022) y documentos de referencia relacionados.

³⁶ Véase <https://thediplomat.com/2022/03/cambodia-told-to-shut-down-slave-compounds-after-warnings-from-asian-embassies/>.

³⁷ Véase <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021>.

participación de los interesados, con la mayor intervención posible de diversos actores de la sociedad civil; y debe reflejar los principios relativos al estatuto de las instituciones nacionales de promoción y protección de los derechos humanos (los Principios de París). En esencia, la independencia de la nueva institución es un aspecto fundamental y eso significa independencia del control del ejecutivo, pluralismo en su composición y eficacia en su trabajo. Además, sobre todo porque las principales ONG se muestran escépticas con respecto a todo el proceso debido a la reducción del espacio político y cívico en la que se mueven, es necesario liberalizar ese espacio para avanzar en la creación de un clima en el que la sociedad civil pueda tener la confianza necesaria para participar en el proceso que ha de conducir al establecimiento de una institución nacional de derechos humanos.

S. Adoptar medidas de reactivación después de la COVID-19, que incluyan la lucha contra la pobreza, el acceso a la atención sanitaria y la revacunación, las oportunidades de empleo, la educación y otras medidas de protección social, para ayudar a los grupos necesitados, de acuerdo con las normas internacionales

69. Es necesario prestar atención a las cuestiones económicas, sociales y culturales para garantizar la recuperación y la reactivación que, en la fase post-pandémica, deben estar basadas en las personas y guiadas por el hecho de que el país es parte en el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales. La pandemia ha hecho ver que, si bien las transferencias monetarias ayudaron a las personas durante la pandemia, era y sigue siendo necesario ampliar los programas existentes para los desplazados internos afectados por la pobreza. También es necesario tener en cuenta otros aspectos de la vida, como la atención sanitaria, el acceso a la educación, la seguridad alimentaria, el reciclado y el perfeccionamiento de las aptitudes para poder acceder a las oportunidades de empleo, y las vulnerabilidades de los grupos específicos ya mencionados, junto con los pobres, los trabajadores informales y los desempleados³⁸. Atendiendo a esa necesidad, se están elaborando una ley de protección social, una nueva ley sobre la discapacidad, una ley de protección de la infancia y una hoja de ruta nacional para la cobertura sanitaria universal. Todos esos instrumentos deben estar bien fundamentados en los derechos humanos, especialmente en el principio de no discriminación.

T. Prestar apoyo las contribuciones internacionales que tienen por objeto ayudar a Camboya y apoyar la contribución camboyana a la comunidad internacional en relación con la cooperación técnica y el fomento de la capacidad

70. En un frente más internacional e histórico, en lo que respecta a las Salas Especiales de los Tribunales de Camboya, que se ocupan del período de gobierno genocida del Khmer Rouge de mediados del decenio de 1970, se han impuesto tres condenas y dos de los condenados han muerto. El único condenado que queda vivo, Khieu Samphan, ha recurrido su sentencia. Recientemente se han archivado otros tres casos. El acuerdo sobre las disposiciones relativas a las funciones residuales marca ahora la pauta para la fase final de los trabajos y el cierre de las Salas Especiales³⁹. Una de las principales preocupaciones es garantizar la justicia para las víctimas. La institución de la “parte civil” ha tenido un valor inestimable a la hora de facilitar la participación de las víctimas en los procedimientos judiciales y se ha ofrecido una reparación innovadora a través de programas de desarrollo. Los archivos del tribunal deberán estar bien custodiados y abiertos a los investigadores y

³⁸ Véase https://www.iseas.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/ISEAS_Perspective_2022_40.pdf.

Véase también <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/01/31/productivity-diversification-domestic-investment-are-key-to-cambodia-s-economic-recovery>.

³⁹ Véase <https://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/articles/call-contribution-ideas-extraordinary-chambers-courts-cambodia-eccc-residual-functions>.

convertirse un instrumento de enseñanza de la historia, para que no se olviden las lecciones aprendidas de la tragedia de los años 1970 y posteriores.

71. En cuanto a la cooperación técnica y el fomento de la capacidad, el país se ha beneficiado enormemente de esas aportaciones durante tres decenios. La primera lección aprendida es que, si bien la asistencia externa ha sido muy importante para ayudar a reconstruir los fundamentos y el funcionamiento del Estado, es necesario actuar con cautela para evitar que agrave el déficit democrático y las lagunas en materia de derechos humanos, especialmente en lo que respecta al espacio político y cívico.

72. En segundo lugar, hay algunos ámbitos en los que ya se están obteniendo nuevos apoyos y se puede seguir avanzando. En particular, las 173 recomendaciones aceptadas por el país dentro del proceso del tercer ciclo del examen periódico universal, como la ampliación del registro de nacimientos, ofrecen perspectivas para la cooperación, con la ayuda de un nuevo marco estratégico de desarrollo elaborado en colaboración con el equipo de las Naciones Unidas en el país⁴⁰. Otro ámbito prometedor es el tratamiento de los niños privados de libertad, tal y como se recomienda en el estudio global sobre la cuestión, y la mejora del sistema judicial y social para atender las necesidades de los niños con diversas dificultades, teniendo en cuenta la perspectiva de género. La sociedad civil también merece ayuda, especialmente en lo que respecta a la asistencia y el fomento de la capacidad en materia de seguridad digital y de protección contra la vigilancia y el acoso.

73. En tercer lugar, Camboya está en condiciones de ayudar a otros países en la esfera de la cooperación técnica. Ya contribuye, por ejemplo, con hombres y mujeres al mantenimiento de la paz internacional. Recientemente, envió varios camiones con asistencia médica a un país vecino de la ASEAN en el marco de la lucha contra la pandemia. De hecho, la cooperación técnica y el fomento de la capacidad deberían considerarse como aspectos con un flujo bidireccional que resulta mutuamente beneficioso para el establecimiento de asociaciones y para evitar el síndrome de dependencia.

VI. Conclusiones y recomendaciones

74. En el presente informe, el Relator Especial ha expuesto varios hitos, incluidas las últimas elecciones municipales, y ha establecido puntos de referencia esenciales que pueden contribuir a que los derechos humanos se hagan realidad más rápidamente en el país. También hace hincapié en las recomendaciones que se exponen a continuación, que exigen el compromiso, con empatía, de diversos actores clave con una perspectiva de futuro.

75. El Relator Especial recomienda al Gobierno que:

a) Haga realidad toda la gama de derechos humanos y los ajustes que se proponen en los 20 puntos de referencia que ha establecido, teniendo en cuenta las obligaciones que incumben al país en virtud de los tratados de derechos humanos y los compromisos adquiridos en el marco del examen periódico universal;

b) Rectifique las discrepancias relativas a las elecciones municipales de 2022;

c) Expandir el espacio político y cívico de cara a las elecciones nacionales de 2023, en particular para garantizar la existencia de un auténtico sistema multipartidista, unas elecciones libres y justas, controles y equilibrios contra el abuso de poder, y garantías para la participación popular y el reparto del poder;

d) Ponga en libertad a los defensores de los derechos humanos, los disidentes políticos, los periodistas y otro personal de los medios de comunicación y demás activistas en favor de los derechos humanos y la democracia encarcelados, abandone las causas judiciales contra ellos y desista de acosarlos o atacarlos;

e) Suspenda y reforme las leyes, políticas y prácticas que son contrarias a los derechos humanos, incluidas la Ley del Estado de Emergencia, la Ley de Medidas Preventivas contra la Propagación de la COVID-19 y otras Enfermedades Contagiosas

⁴⁰ Véanse [A/HRC/41/17](#) y [A/HRC/41/17/Add.1](#), párr 2.

Graves y Peligrosas (la “Ley Anti-COVID”), diversas leyes que coartan la libertad de expresión, otras libertades y el trabajo de las ONG, y las leyes sobre los partidos políticos y las elecciones;

f) Aborde las vulnerabilidades de grupos específicos y haga frente a la violencia y la discriminación, teniendo en cuenta la perspectiva de género y la interseccionalidad de los problemas;

g) Asigne recursos de forma equitativa para ayudar a la recuperación tras la COVID-19;

h) Se abra al pluralismo político y garantice la separación de poderes y funciones, especialmente para salvaguardar el poder judicial de las infiltraciones del ejecutivo;

i) Coopere eficazmente con la sociedad civil y con las Naciones Unidas en la promoción y protección de los derechos humanos, incluida la formación en materia de derechos humanos y la educación de calidad sobre la historia del país;

j) Ofrezca asistencia técnica y para el fomento de la capacidad a otros países cuando con ello pueda aportar un valor añadido.

76. El Relator Especial recomienda a la sociedad civil y otras partes interesadas que:

a) Sigam defendiendo la promoción y protección de los derechos humanos, y establezcan redes con ese fin;

b) Supervisen el ejercicio de los derechos humanos en el país en lo que se refiere a toda la gama de derechos civiles, políticos, económicos, sociales y culturales, especialmente en relación con los puntos de referencia que se establecen en el presente informe;

c) Se preparen para supervisar las elecciones nacionales de 2023 y garantizar su transparencia;

d) Defiendan a las víctimas y actúen en su nombre, incluso protegiéndolas contra las represalias, cuando soliciten reparación y exijan responsabilidades;

e) Promuevan la educación en materia de derechos humanos y el conocimiento de la historia del país.

77. El Relator Especial recomienda a las Naciones Unidas y a la comunidad internacional que:

a) Apoyen y supervisen el disfrute efectivo de toda la gama de derechos humanos, teniendo en cuenta los puntos de referencia establecidos en el presente informe;

b) Utilicen su influencia para liberalizar el espacio político y cívico con el fin de potenciar una democracia pluralista, un sistema multipartidista y unas elecciones libres y justas, controles y equilibrios, la participación del pueblo, el reparto del poder y la separación de poderes y funciones;

c) Apoyen las medidas de recuperación después de las crisis en consonancia con las normas internacionales, especialmente con vistas a incorporar medidas de protección social en el país de forma inclusiva y eficaz;

d) Colaboren con la sociedad civil en la promoción y protección de los derechos humanos, y proporcionen asistencia técnica, por ejemplo, en materia de seguridad digital;

e) Hagan balance de las actividades de cooperación técnica y fomento de la capacidad ofrecidas a Camboya hasta la fecha, eviten los abusos en el proceso y aprovechen los ámbitos en los que la comunidad internacional puede aportar valor añadido en términos de garantías para la paz, la democracia, los derechos humanos y el desarrollo sostenible, teniendo en cuenta el legado histórico que debe difundirse entre las generaciones como catalizador constructivo para el futuro.

Annex I

20 Benchmarks on Human Rights Implementation in Cambodia: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia Annual Report 2022

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
1.	The State party should review and amend its laws on states of emergency and COVID-19, in order to ensure their full compliance with the requirements of article 4 of the Covenant, as interpreted in the Committee's general comment No. 29 (2001) on derogations from provisions of the Covenant during a state of emergency and the Committee's Statement on derogations from the Covenant in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The State party should guarantee that any measure introduced to protect the population in the context of a state of emergency, including a pandemic, are temporary, proportionate and strictly necessary, and subject to judicial review. The State party should ensure that the review and amendment of such legislation involves an open, transparent and meaningful consultation process with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society organisations. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 11) The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation on freedom of expression and urges the State party to take immediate measures to ensure that everyone can freely exercise the right to freedom of expression, in accordance with articles 19 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression. In doing so, the State party should: ... (d) Review and revise its current and pending legislation, including the Sub-Decree on National Internet Gateway and the amendments to the Press Law and the draft laws on cybercrimes and on access to information, to avoid the use of vague terminology and overly broad restrictions; (e) Ensure that in the formulation and enforcement of its legislation, including Ministerial Sub-Decrees, any restrictions on the exercise of freedom of expression and association comply with the strict requirements of articles 19 (3) and 22 of the Covenant. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 35) In accordance with article 21 of the Covenant and in light of the Committee's general comment No 37 (2020) on the right of peaceful assembly, the State party should: (a) Expedite its efforts to revise its current and pending legislation, including the amendments to the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organisations, and on the draft Law on Public Order; as well as its practices, to ensure that individuals fully enjoy, both in law and in practice, their right of peaceful assembly; and to ensure there is a meaningful, open and transparent	Desist from applying and Reform draconian laws: Review and amend draconian instruments, and avoid adopting new laws and policies of a politically cloistering kind. Reform existing legislation in relation to COVID 19 to ensure accordance with international instruments. Revise laws and practices impeding civil and political rights, including freedom of expression peaceful assembly and association	2022–2023

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
	consultation with civil society organisations and any other relevant stakeholders in all revision exercises;		
	(b) Ensure that any restrictions on the right of peaceful assembly, including through the application of administrative and criminal sanctions against individuals exercising that right, comply with the strict requirements of article 21 of the Covenant		
	...		
	(CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 35)		
2.	The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation on freedom of expression and urges the State party to take immediate measures to ensure that everyone can freely exercise the right to freedom of expression, in accordance with articles 19 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression. In doing so, the State party should:	Release detained human rights defenders and political dissidents and drop the charges against them:	2022–2023
	(a) Refrain from prosecuting and imprisoning journalists, human rights defenders and other civil society actors as a means of deterring or discouraging them from freely expressing their opinions.	Strengthen the capacity of independent media, particularly in terms of investigative reporting and political analysis	
	...		
	(c) Decriminalize defamation and bring any other relevant provisions of the Criminal Code; and of the Law on Telecommunication into line with article 19 of the Covenant	Respect human rights defenders and civil society actors	
	...		
	(CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 35)		
	The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation on freedom of expression and urges the State party to take immediate measures to ensure that everyone can freely exercise the right to freedom of expression, in accordance with articles 19 of the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on freedoms of opinion and expression. In doing so, the State party should:	Refrain from prosecuting, harassing and attacking journalists and advocates/defenders of human rights, of environmental protection and of democracy, and Counter impunity	
	(a) Refrain from prosecuting and imprisoning journalists, human rights defenders and other civil society actors as a means of deterring or discouraging them from freely expressing their opinions;		
	(b) Prevent acts of harassment, intimidation and arbitrary restrictions or arrests of journalists, activists, human rights defenders who merely criticize public officials or government policies;		
	...		
	(CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 35)		

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
	In accordance with article 21 of the Covenant and in light of the Committee's general comment No 37 (2020) on the right of peaceful assembly, the State party should:		
	...		
	(d) Prevent all forms of harassment and intimidation against members of civil society organisations, trade unions and political parties and ensure that they can freely exercise their work and activities. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 37)		
	The Committee urges the State party to take all necessary measures to combat the culture of violence and impunity prevalent in the State party, and for the protection of human rights defenders, including indigenous leaders, peasant activists engaged in defending the economic, social and cultural rights of their communities against any intimidation, threat and violence, whether perpetrated by State security forces and agents or non-State actors. It also calls on the State party to ensure that all alleged cases of repression and abuse are promptly and thoroughly investigated, and that alleged perpetrators are prosecuted and appropriately punished, if found guilty. The Committee requests the State party to provide, in its next periodic report, detailed information on the progress made in preventing and punishing the repressions and abuses.		
	(E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 41)		
3.	The State party should bring its electoral regulations and practices into full compliance with the Covenant, including article 25, inter alia by:	Restore and re-enfranchise a variety of political parties, and Ensure free and fair elections	2022–2023
	...		
	(d) Ensuring the full and meaningful enjoyment of electoral rights by everyone, including opposition political candidates; and that all political parties can conduct an equal, free and transparent electoral campaign.		
	...		
	(f) Strengthening the judicial and electoral mechanisms to ensure a fair electoral process, particularly in time for the 2022 commune elections and the 2023 national elections.		
	(CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 39)		
4.	The State party should bring its electoral regulations and practices into full compliance with the Covenant, including article 25, inter alia by:	End mass trials of political opposition and Guarantee space to engage in democracy and political pluralism:	2022–2023
	(a) Ending all acts of harassment, intimidation, arbitrary arrests, and acts of violence against members and supporters of opposition parties;		

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
	(c) Ending all mass trials against members of the opposition and ensuring that all proceedings brought against them, as well as against human rights defenders, conform to all procedural guarantees of the Covenant; ... (e) Guaranteeing the freedom to engage in pluralistic political debate, including by facilitating peaceful demonstrations and meetings and by refraining from using criminal laws to suppress such right or to exclude opposition candidates from electoral processes ... (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 39)	Release those who are detained or in prison for their political affiliations	
5.	The State party should take all necessary measures to safeguard, in law and in practice, the full independence, impartiality and safety of judges and prosecutors. The State party should take specific measures to prevent judges from being influenced in their decision-making by any form of political pressure, including by ensuring that procedures for the selection, appointment, suspension, removal and disciplining of judges and prosecutors are in compliance with the Covenant and relevant international standards. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 33)	Ensure independence and transparency of the judiciary and related personnel such as prosecutors and lawyers	2022–2023
6.	The State party should intensify its efforts to ensure that the conditions of detention are in full compliance with relevant international human rights standards, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). It should, in particular: (a) Significantly reduce overcrowding in prisons, particularly through the wider application of non-custodial measures as an alternative to imprisonment. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 25) The State party should take effective legal and other measures to ensure that pre-trial detention is only used as an exceptional measure for a limited period of time, particularly in relation to mothers with young children; and intensify the use of alternative measures to pre-trial detention. The State party should ensure that all legal safeguards are guaranteed in practice to all persons deprived of their liberty from the very outset of their detention, including by formally adopting the draft Legal Aid Policy so as to ensure that legal assistance is available to all individuals charged with a crime. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 27)	Improve the overload of the prison system and Adopt more non-custodial measures, especially in relation to pre-trial cases: Improve the promotion of the rule of law and Strengthen access to legal aid and assistance	2022–2023

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
	The State party should intensify its efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Law on Juvenile Justice and that children in conflict with the law are treated in a manner commensurate with their age. The State party should also ensure that pre-trial detention of minors is strictly used in exceptional cases only as a last resort. The State party should consider undertaking a thorough review of cases of children in conflict with the law who will be transferred to the new Youth Rehabilitation Centre in order to evaluate an alternative to detention. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 41)	Outline foreseen implementation of the Law on Juvenile Justice to ensure compliance with international standards	
7.	The State party should: (a) Pursue a comprehensive review of relevant laws, policies and practices vis-à-vis drug-dependent persons, particularly those deprived of their liberty in compulsory drug rehabilitation centres, with a view to bringing them into full compliance with the Covenant. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 29)	Explore more rehabilitative measures rather than retributive sanctions for drug related cases	2022–2023
8.	Concern of the Special Rapporteur expressed in his UNHRC 2021 written report and 2022 oral update	Follow-up effectively on cases of enforced disappearance and other key violations concerning Cambodians and foreign national(s), especially to overcome the atmosphere of impunity	2022–2023
9.	The Committee recommends to the State party to strengthen its strategic interventions in response to the alarming situation of increasing food insecurity. The Committee requests the State party in its next periodic report to provide detailed information on the results of these strategic interventions. (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 28)	Give attention to increasing indebtedness, leading to loss of land as collateral of loans inked with microfinance, and diminishing food security	2022–2023
	Concern of the Special Rapporteur expressed in his UNHRC 2022 oral update: the situation is aggravated by recent rise in oil prices and potential food famine due to the war in Ukraine.		
10.	The Committee recommends that the State party ensure adequate budget allocation for all levels of education especially basic education, and the transparency of the allocation and disbursement system for the implementation of the right to education. The Committee also recommends that the State party expand non-formal education programmes, particularly for out-of-school girls. (art. 13) (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 43)	Improve access to and resumption of education, after the disruption caused by the pandemic, essentially to overcome the online gap between those who have and those who have not, and to promote related formal and non-formal education programmes.	2022–2023

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
11.	The Committee draws the attention of the State party to its statement on “An evaluation of the obligation to take steps to the ‘maximum of its available resources’ under an Optional Protocol to the Covenant” (E/C.12/2007/1), and recommends that the State party increase its national spending on social services and assistance such as housing, food, health and education so as to achieve, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, the progressive realization of the economic, social and cultural rights provided for in the Covenant. The Committee further recommends that the State party allocate sufficient funds for the implementation of its poverty eradication strategy, and ensure the full integration of economic, social and cultural rights in the strategy, as recommended by the Committee in its Statement on “Poverty and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights” (E/C.12/2001/10). (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 27) The Committee urges the State party to extend the coverage of the social safety nets by developing targeted measures to address the situation of disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups, in particular the homeless in urban centres, victims of trafficking, children living on the streets or in conflict with the law, and poor people and households. The Committee further urges the State party to consider establishing a universal social assistance programme to guarantee the enjoyment of the right to social security for everyone in the State party. (arts. 9, 10 and 11) (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 44)	Allocate additional resources to the social sector, bearing in mind that public expenditure on this front has been declining in recent years: Develop and adopt social protection law in keeping with international standards Develop and adopt a comprehensive social safety net programme with targets for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals	Progressively linked with SDGs 2015–2030
12.	The State party should: (a) Adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination, including multiple, direct and indirect discrimination, in all spheres, in both the public and the private sectors, on all the grounds prohibited under the Covenant, including race, colour, sex, political or other opinion, national or social origin, sexual orientation and gender identity, disability, or any other status, and ensure access to effective and appropriate remedies for victims of discrimination; (b) Take effective measures to combat discrimination and exclusion against ethnic minorities, in particular Khmer Krom and Cambodians of Vietnamese origin, including by ensuring that they have access to identity documents; (c) Prevent discrimination and violence against lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender persons, as well as against persons with disabilities, including by conducting public awareness-raising campaigns to combat their social stigmatization. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 15) The State party should strengthen the measures aimed at ensuring gender equality, including by: (a) Ensuring that legislation and policies on gender equality are effectively implemented and reviewing the 1997 Labour Law with a view to ensuring the implementation of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value and guaranteeing full protection of domestic workers;	Ensure comprehensive and gender sensitive protection and assistance to special groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, (migrant) workers, indigenous peoples, minorities and LGBTI communities: Demonstrate commitment to addressing all forms of gender-based violence and to promoting the rights of women and gender equality. Adopt child protection law consistent with international standards Develop and adopt law and policy to protect LGBTI from discrimination and violence, Initiate law and policy to recognize gender identity, and Enact law on same-sex marriage	2022–2023

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
	(b) Raising public awareness of the principle of equality between women and men and the need to eliminate gender stereotypes, and ensuring that media outlets promote positive images of women as active participants in public and political life; (c) Intensifying its efforts to achieve, within specific time-frames, the full and equal participation of women in political and public life, including in the National Assembly, ministerial positions, regional and local municipalities, and the judiciary, particularly in decision-making positions. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 17) The State party should: ... (e) Ensure that in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, indigenous peoples have access to information and health care services, including testing, treatment and vaccines. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 41)		
13.	The State party should: (a) Develop and adopt a legal framework to recognize and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, including a simplified procedure for obtaining communal land titles; (b) Ensure full and meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples in matters concerning their rights, in particular their right to free, prior and informed consent, including when granting development projects that may affect their land rights; (c) Continue its efforts to prevent conflicts over land use, including by providing guarantees in relation to land traditionally owned and/or occupied by indigenous peoples; (d) Ensure that indigenous peoples are not relocated without following all legal and procedural safeguards, including the provision of comparable alternatives and adequate compensation. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 41) The Committee urges the State party to review its policy regarding the conversion of protected zones into economic concessions, by conducting environmental and social impact assessments including consultations with relevant stakeholders and communities with due regard to their right to participate in informed decisions that affect their lives. The Committee strongly recommends that the granting of economic concessions take into account the need for sustainable development and for all Cambodians to share in the benefits of progress rather than for private gain alone. The Committee requests the State party to give, in its next periodic report, detailed information on the progress made in the implementation of these policies. (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 15)	Enable effective participation of local communities related to protection of natural resources, in particular, land holdings, land titling, and related privatization of State land as well as guarantees against the seepage of vested interests often linked with the power base: Establish safeguards against evictions premised on the principle of “free, prior and informed consent” as the basis for negotiations concerning land usage interlinked with traditional communities thereon, with effective measures against land grabs by encroachers	2022–2023

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
	The Committee urges the State party to implement the 2001 Land Law without further delay and to ensure that its policies on registration of communal lands do not contravene the spirit of this law. The Committee emphasizes the need for carrying out environmental and social impact assessments and consultations with affected communities with regard to economic activities including mining and oil explorations, with a view to ensuring that these activities do not deprive the indigenous peoples of the full enjoyment of their rights to their ancestral lands and natural resources. The Committee encourages the State party to consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 16) The Committee urges the State party to adopt as a matter of priority, a National Housing Policy that would upgrade poor urban settlements and ensure security of tenure, with clear institutional responsibilities at the national, provincial and local levels, and adequate financial resources for its effective implementation. (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 29) The Committee urges the State party to implement a moratorium on all evictions until the proper legal framework is in place and the process of land titling is completed, in order to ensure the protection of human rights of all Cambodians, including indigenous peoples. The Committee recommends that the State party undertake urgent consultations with all stakeholders in order to reach a definition of “public interest” to complement the 2001 Land Law and develop clear guidelines for possible evictions. The Committee also urges the State party clearly to identify the demarcation of State public land and State private land. The Committee strongly recommends that the State party, as a matter of priority, undertake open, participatory and meaningful consultations with affected residents and communities prior to implementing development and urban renewal projects and to ensure that persons forcibly evicted from their properties be provided with adequate compensation and/or offered relocation that complies with the guidelines adopted by the Committee in its general comment No. 7 (1997) on forced evictions and guarantee that relocation sites are provided with basic services including drinking water, electricity, washing and sanitation, as well as adequate facilities including schools, health care centres and transportation at the time the resettlement takes place. The Committee also draws the attention of the State party to the guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacements (A/HRC/4/18), prepared by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing. (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 30)		
14.	Concern of Special Rapporteur expressed in his UNHRC 2021 written report	Establish comprehensive mitigation and adaptation programmes to counter climate change	Progressively linked with SDGs 2015–2030

No.	Recommendations by human rights mechanisms	Benchmark	Timeframe for achievement
15.	Concern of Special Rapporteur expressed in his UNHRC 2022 oral update	Eschew forced return of its nationals from other countries when and where they are internationally recognized refugees, and Release all deported detainees with this status	2022–2023
16.	The State party should ensure the effective enforcement of the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation and that cases of trafficking in persons are thoroughly investigated, that those responsible are prosecuted and, if found guilty, are sentenced appropriately, and that victims are provided with full reparation and appropriate protection and assistance. The State should eliminate all forms of forced labour and exploitation of children, particularly in the brick industry, including by strengthening the capacity of labour inspectors to carry out their duties effectively in the sectors where such practices are prevalent. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 31) The Committee recommends that the State party intensify its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour, inter alia by prosecuting and convicting offenders of the law against trafficking, supporting programmes and information campaigns to prevent trafficking, providing mandatory training for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges on the anti-trafficking legislation and increasing the provision of medical, psychological and legal support for victims. (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para. 26)	Ensure more victim-friendly law enforcement and national-cum-international anti-crime cooperation in response to reported situations of modern slavery in the form of human trafficking and forced labour via online scams and other forms of deception.	2022–2023
17.	The State party should increase its efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption and impunity at all levels. It should ensure that all cases of corruption, including those related to land issues, illegal logging and contracts for development projects, are independently and thoroughly investigated, that those responsible are duly tried and adequately punished, and that victims receive full reparation. The State party should ensure adequate protection for whistle-blowers, witnesses and victims of corruption, including by adopting the draft Law on Reporting Persons and the draft Law on Witnesses, Experts and Victims, after open, transparent and meaningful consultations with civil society and other relevant stakeholders. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3, para. 9)	Adopt measures to prevent and eliminate corruption, especially in regard to those who are related to the power base, to improve transparency and accountability	2022–2023
18.	Recalling the Committee's previous recommendations, the State party should further advance the creation of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles). The State party should carry out an open, transparent and meaningful consultation process on the draft law ensuring the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society organisations. (CCPR/C/KHM/CO/3 para. 7)	Demonstrate commitment and concrete timeframe for the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, ensuring participation of wide range of stakeholders, including civil society	2022–2023

<i>No.</i>	<i>Recommendations by human rights mechanisms</i>	<i>Benchmark</i>	<i>Timeframe for achievement</i>
19.	Concern of Special Rapporteur expressed in his UNHRC 2021 written report and 2022 oral update	Adopt Post-Covid Revival Measures, including on anti-poverty, access to health care and re-vaccination, employment opportunities, education and other social protection measures, to help needy groups in keeping with international standards	Progressively linked with SDGs 2015–2030.
20.	Response to UNHRC Resolution 2021 on Cambodia requesting the Special Rapporteur to pay attention to technical cooperation and capacity building Need to identify areas for international contribution to help Cambodia, for instance, capacity development on digital security for NGOs, and Cambodian contribution to help the international community, for instance, knowledge transfer to other countries on de-mining and UN peacekeeping.	Support international contribution to help Cambodia and Cambodian contribution to help the international community in relation to technical cooperation and capacity building	Progressively linked with SDGs 2015–2030

Annex II

UN resolutions on Cambodia since 1992

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
1.	19-Feb-1993	Human Rights Commission E/CN.4/RES/1993/6	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	6. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative: (a) To maintain contact with the Government and people of Cambodia; (b) To guide and coordinate the United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia; (c) To assist the Government in the promotion and protection of human rights; (d) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session under the agenda item entitled “Advisory services in the field of human rights”; 8. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the contents of the present resolution to, and seek the consent and cooperation of, the newly elected Government of Cambodia to facilitate the tasks of the Special Representative and the Centre for Human Rights in the fulfilment of their respective mandates;
2.	07-Feb-1994	General Assembly A/RES/48/154	114 (c). Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives	3. Welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative to undertake the tasks set out in paragraph 6 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6; 4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within existing resources, to enable the Special Representative to fulfil those tasks expeditiously; 5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty ninth session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Cambodian Government and people in the promotion and protection of human rights and on any recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
3.	04-Mar-1994	Human Rights Commission E/CN.4/RES/1994/61	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	2. Also welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative to undertake the tasks set out in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6, paragraph 6; 3. Takes note with satisfaction of the exchange of letters between the Secretary General and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the consent of the Government for the fulfilment of the activities of the Centre for Human Rights and the mandate of the Special Representative in Cambodia; 4. Notes with interest the programme of activities of the Centre for Human Rights in Cambodia, as described in the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (E/CN.4/1994/73 and Add.1);

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				5. Requests the Secretary-General to assure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure sufficient resources, from within existing overall United Nations resources, for the full implementation of the mandate of the Centre for Human Rights and that of the Special Representative; 8. Takes note with interest of the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/1994/73) and his recommendations and conclusions (E/CN.4/1994/73/Add.1), in particular the identification of priority areas requiring urgent attention, namely: (a) The devotion of proper resources to hospitals, schools, courts and for the defence of cultural treasures, especially Angkor Wat; (b) The support of the National Assembly Human Rights Commission, including financial assistance for a proper secretariat, equipment and training; (c) The enactment of laws and related activities in especially urgent areas; (d) The implementation of training programmes aimed at the promotion and protection of civil rights; (e) The ensuring of true independence of the judiciary; 10. Also requests the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Royal Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to women and vulnerable groups, including children and refugees; 12. Requests the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Special Representative as set out in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6, paragraph 6; 14. Requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session and to provide an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;
4.	23-Dec-1994	General Assembly A/RES/49/199	100 (c). Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives	Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/61 of 4 March 1994 and recalling General Assembly resolution 48/154 of 20 December 1993 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993, which recommended the appointment of a Special Representative in Cambodia and the subsequent appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative, 5. Takes note with appreciation of the report submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and endorses his recommendations and conclusions, including those aimed at:

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				(a) Ensuring the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law; (b) The promotion and protection of civil rights; (c) The promotion of multi-cultural tolerance and acceptance of ethnic diversity within Cambodia; 6. Requests the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to undertake an evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report mentioned in paragraph 5 above, and those contained in his first report, are followed up and implemented; 7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within the regular budget of the United Nations, to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 10. Expresses grave concern about the serious violations of human rights as detailed by the Special Representative in his report and encourages the Government of Cambodia to investigate thoroughly allegations of human rights abuse and to prosecute those who are guilty of human rights offences in accord with due process of law; 11. Also expresses grave concern about the outrages committed by the outlawed Khmer Rouge, including the massacre of approximately fifty villagers in Battambang Province in October 1994, the numerous recent incidents of kidnapping of villagers, the taking and killing of foreign hostages and other deplorable incidents detailed in the report of the Special Representative; 20. Requests the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to women and vulnerable groups, including children and refugees; 21. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
5.	03-Mar-1995	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/1995/55	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the	Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/61 of 4 March 1994, General Assembly resolution 49/199 of 23 December 1994, and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993, in which it requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative in Cambodia, and the Secretary-General's subsequent appointment of a special representative,

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Item No</i>	<i>On Special Representative/Rapporteur</i>
			field of human rights	5. Notes with appreciation the programmes of activities of the Centre for Human Rights in Cambodia, as described in the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; 7. Requests the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to undertake an evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made in his report, and those contained in his previous reports, are followed up and implemented; 8. Requests the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Special Representative as set out in paragraph 6 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6; 9. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources from within the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 11. Expresses grave concern about the atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge, including the massacre of approximately 50 villagers in Battambang Province in October 1994, the numerous incidents of kidnapping of villagers, attacks on tourists, including the taking and killing of foreign hostages, and other deplorable incidents detailed in the reports of the Special Representative; 14. Expresses concern at the serious violations of human rights as detailed by the Special Representative in his reports, and further encourages the Government of Cambodia to investigate thoroughly allegations of human rights abuse and to prosecute those who are guilty of human rights offences in accordance with the due process of the law and international standards relating to the administration of justice; 15. Takes note of the concern expressed by the Special Representative in his report at the widely reported allegations of threats to members of the National Assembly and recommends that the Government of Cambodia take all necessary steps to ensure that members of the National Assembly can work in an environment free from intimidation; 22. Requests the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women, children and minorities; 25. Requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session and to provide an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session; 26. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
6.	28-Feb-1996	General Assembly A/RES/50/178	112 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/55 of 3 March 1995,¹ and recalling General Assembly resolution 49/199 of 23 December 1994 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993,² in which the Commission recommended the appointment of a special representative for Cambodia, and the subsequent appointment by the Secretary-General of a special representative, 5. Takes note with appreciation of the most recent report submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia,³ and endorses his recommendations and conclusions, including those aimed at ensuring the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, good governance, freedom of expression and the promotion of an effectively functioning multi-party democracy; 7. Requests the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to continue his evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report,⁴ and those contained in his previous reports, are followed up and implemented, and strongly encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue to cooperate with the Special Representative; 8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within the regular budget of the United Nations, to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 10. Expresses grave concern about the atrocities that continue to be committed by the Khmer Rouge, including the taking and killing of hostages, and other deplorable incidents detailed in the reports of the Special Representative; 11. Also expresses grave concern about the serious violations of human rights as detailed by the Special Representative in his report, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to prosecute in accordance with the due process of the law and international standards relating to human rights all those who have perpetrated human rights violations; 12. Expresses particularly grave concern at the comments made by the Special Representative concerning the reluctance of the courts to charge members of the military and other security forces for serious criminal offences, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to address this problem, which in effect places persons in authority above the principle of equality before the law;

¹ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and [Corr.1](#) and [2](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

² Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

³ See [A/50/681](#).

⁴ See [A/50/681](#).

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				21. Requests the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women, children and minorities; 22. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
7.	19-Apr-1996	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/1996/54	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/55 of 3 March 1995, General Assembly resolution 50/178 of 22 December 1995 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993, in which it requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative in Cambodia, and the subsequent appointment of a special representative, 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources, from within existing resources, for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights; 4. Commends the work of the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Michael Kirby, in promoting and protecting human rights in Cambodia; 5. Takes note with appreciation of the latest report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/1996/93), and endorses his recommendations and conclusions, including those aimed at ensuring the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, good governance, freedom of expression and the promotion of an effective functioning multi-party democracy; 6. Welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Thomas Hammarberg as his new Special Representative; 7. Requests the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to continue his evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report, and those contained in his previous reports, are followed up and implemented; 8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within the regular budget of the United Nations, to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously;

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				12. Expresses grave concern about the atrocities that continue to be committed by the Khmer Rouge, including the taking and killing of hostages and other deplorable incidents detailed in the reports of the Special Representative; 13. Also expresses grave concern about the serious violations of human rights as detailed by the Special Representative in his reports, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to prosecute, in accordance with due process of the law and international standards relating to human rights, all those who have perpetrated human rights violations; 14. Expresses particularly grave concern at the comments made by the Special Representative concerning the reluctance of the courts to charge members of the military and other security forces for serious criminal offences, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to address this problem, which in effect places persons in authority above the principle of equality before the law, as a matter of urgent priority; 21. Requests the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to women, children, disabled persons and minorities; 23. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-third session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
8.	03-Mar-1997	General Assembly A/RES/51/98	110 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/54 of 19 April 1996,⁵ and recalling General Assembly resolution 50/178 of 22 December 1995 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993,⁶ in which the Commission recommended the appointment of a special representative for human rights in Cambodia, and the subsequent appointment by the Secretary-General of a special representative, 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources, from within existing resources, for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Centre; 4. Commends the work of the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Michael Kirby, in promoting and protecting human rights in Cambodia, and welcomes the

⁵ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 3 ([E/1996/23](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

⁶ Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 3 ([E/1993/23](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Thomas Hammarberg as his new Special Representative; 5. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative, E/CN.4/1996/93 and endorses his recommendations and conclusions, including those aimed at combating child prostitution and trafficking and ensuring the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, freedom of expression and the promotion of an effective, functioning multi-party democracy; 6. Requests the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to continue his evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report, and those contained in reports of his predecessor, are followed up and implemented; 7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within the regular budget of the United Nations, to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 14. Expresses serious concern at the comments made by the Special Representative concerning the continuing problem of impunity, whereby the courts in several areas are reluctant or unable to charge members of the military, police and other security forces for serious criminal offences, and encourages the Government of Cambodia, as a matter of urgent priority, to address this problem, which in effect places the military and police above the principle of equality before the law; 15. Expresses grave concern about the atrocities that continue to be committed by the Khmer Rouge, including the taking and killing of hostages and other deplorable incidents detailed in the reports of the Special Representative and his predecessor; 16. Also expresses grave concern about the serious violations of human rights as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative and his predecessor, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to prosecute in accordance with the due process of the law and international standards relating to human rights all those who have perpetrated human rights violations; 24. Requests the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women, children, disabled persons and minorities; 26. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
9.	11-Apr-1997	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/1997/49	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	Recalling its resolution 1996/54 of 19 April 1996, General Assembly resolution 51/98 of 12 December 1996 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993, in which it requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative in Cambodia, and the subsequent appointment of a special representative, 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources, from within existing resources, for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights; 4. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/1997/85), in particular his concerns about the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the problem of impunity, the ill-treatment of prisoners, labour rights, child prostitution and trafficking, freedom of expression and the promotion of an effective functioning multi-party democracy; 6. Notes with concern the lack of response by the Government of Cambodia to several of the recommendations contained in the Special Representative's previous report (E/CN.4/1996/93) and urges that it respond as soon as possible, and requests the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to continue his evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report, and those contained in his previous report, are followed up and implemented; 7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within the regular budget of the United Nations, to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 8. Notes with serious concern the Special Representative's strong criticism of the system of justice in Cambodia, urges the Government of Cambodia to increase its efforts to create a functioning and impartial system of justice, including convening the Supreme Council of Magistracy, and, in the area of prisons, strongly urges the Government of Cambodia to institute a system to guarantee the essential sustenance of prisoners and to continue its efforts to improve the physical environment of prisons; 9. Expresses serious concern at the comments made by the Special Representative concerning the continuing problem of impunity whereby the courts are reluctant or unable to charge members of the military, police and other security forces with serious criminal offences, and encourages the Government of Cambodia, as a matter of critical and urgent priority, to address the problem of impunity, including the repeal of article 51 of the 1994 Law on Civil Servants, which in effect places the military and police and other government officials above the principle of equality before the law;

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				10. Expresses grave concern about numerous instances of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, including rape, illegal arrest and detention, as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative and his predecessor, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to prosecute, in accordance with due process of the law and international standards relating to human rights, all those who have perpetrated human rights violations; 12. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights, to examine any request by Cambodia for assistance in responding to past serious violations of Cambodian and international law as a means of bringing about national reconciliation, strengthening democracy and addressing the issue of individual accountability; 25. Requests the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women, children, disabled persons and minorities; 27. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fourth session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
10.	27-Feb-1998	General Assembly A/RES/52/135	112 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/49 of 11 April 1997,⁷ and recalling General Assembly resolution 51/98 of 12 December 1996 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993,⁸ in which the Commission recommended the appointment of a special representative for human rights in Cambodia, and the subsequent appointment by the Secretary-General of a special representative, 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia, to ensure adequate resources for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the High Commissioner and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously;

⁷ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 3 ([E/1997/23](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

⁸ Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 3 ([E/1993/23](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, E/CN.4/1997/85, in particular, his concerns for a legislative framework for the forthcoming national elections and his concerns about the problem of impunity, the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, the use of torture, the administration of prisons and the ill-treatment of prisoners and child prostitution and trafficking; 4. Notes with concern the lack of response by the Government of Cambodia to several of the recommendations contained in the previous reports of the Special Representative, and urges that it respond as soon as possible; 5. Expresses grave concern about numerous instances of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, including rape, illegal arrest and detention, as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative and his predecessor, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to prosecute, in accordance with due process of the law and international standards relating to human rights, all those who have perpetrated human rights violations; 6. Also expresses grave concern about the serious violations of human rights committed during the armed violence of early July 1997 and in its aftermath, as reported by the Special Representative and by the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in its memorandum on summary executions, torture and missing persons, and urges the Government of Cambodia as a high priority to investigate thoroughly and impartially and to bring to justice those responsible for such serious crimes; 8. Notes with serious concern the comments of the Special Representative concerning corrupt practices within the judicial system and in the prison administration, and strongly urges the Government of Cambodia to address the problem of corrupt practices and to increase its efforts to create a functioning and impartial system of justice, including convening the Supreme Council of Magistracy, to institute a system to guarantee the essential sustenance of prisoners and to continue its efforts to improve the physical environment of prisons; 9. Stresses that addressing the continuing problem of impunity, as detailed by the Special Representative, including the repeal of article 51 of the law on civil servants of 1994 and bringing to justice those responsible for human rights violations, together with ensuring security of persons and rights of association, assembly and expression, is a matter of critical and urgent priority and essential to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the holding of free, fair and credible elections; 15. Endorses the comments of the Special Representative that the most serious human rights violations in Cambodia in recent history have been committed by the Khmer Rouge and that their crimes, including the taking and killing of hostages, have continued to the present, and notes with concern that no Khmer Rouge leader has been brought to account for his crimes;

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
11.	17-Apr-1998	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/1998/60	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	23. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate; Recalling also its resolution 1997/49 of 11 April 1997, General Assembly resolution 52/135 of 12 December 1997 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993, in which it requested the Secretary General to appoint a special representative in Cambodia, and the subsequent appointment of a special representative, 1. Requests the Secretary General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 5. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/1998/95), in particular his concerns about the problem of impunity, the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, the use of torture, the administration of prisons and the ill-treatment of prisoners, and child prostitution and trafficking; 6. Expresses grave concern about numerous instances of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, including rape, illegal arrest and detention, and violence in relation to political activities, including those of March 1997 and July 1997, as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to investigate urgently and prosecute, in accordance with due process of the law and international standards relating to human rights, all those who have perpetrated human rights violations; 7. Also expresses grave concern at the situation of impunity in Cambodia and stresses that addressing the continuing problem of impunity, as detailed by the Special Representative, including the repeal of article 51 of the 1994 Law on Civil Servants and bringing to justice those responsible for human rights violations, together with ensuring security of persons and the rights of association, assembly and expression, remains a matter of critical and urgent priority and essential to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the holding of free, fair and credible elections;

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				17. Notes with concern the Special Representative's comments about the judicial system and the prison administration, and strongly urges the Government of Cambodia to increase its efforts to create a functioning and impartial system of justice, including convening the Supreme Council of Magistracy, to institute a system to guarantee the essential sustenance of prisoners and to continue its efforts to improve the physical environment of prisons; 19. Endorses the comments of the Special Representative that the most serious human rights violations in Cambodia in recent history have been committed by the Khmer Rouge and that their crimes, including the taking and killing of hostages, have continued to the present, and notes with concern that no Khmer Rouge leader has been brought to account for his crimes; 23. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Commission at its fifty fifth session on the role of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
12.	08-Mar-1999	General Assembly A/RES/53/145	110 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/60 of 17 April 1998⁹, and recalling General Assembly resolution 52/135 of 12 December 1997 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993,¹⁰ in which the Commission recommended the appointment of a special representative in Cambodia, and the subsequent appointment by the Secretary-General of a special representative, 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, E/CN.4/1998/95, and notes in particular his concerns about political violence, the problem of impunity, the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, the use of torture, the administration of prisons and the ill-treatment of prisoners, child labour, child prostitution and trafficking, workers' rights and the freedom to form independent trade unions, media freedom and the situation of women, including violence against women, and minorities;

⁹ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3 ([E/1998/23](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰ Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda ([E/1993/23](#) and [Corr.2, 4 and 5](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				10. Expresses grave concern about numerous instances of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, illegal arrests and detention, and violence in relation to political activities, as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative, including those that occurred in March and July 1997 and during the recent election campaign and its immediate aftermath, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to investigate urgently and prosecute, in accordance with due process of the law and international standards relating to human rights, all those who have perpetrated human rights violations; 11. Also expresses grave concern at the situation of impunity in Cambodia, and stresses that addressing the continuing problem of impunity, as detailed by the Special Representative, including the repeal of article 51 of the 1994 Law on Civil Servants and bringing to justice those responsible for human rights violations, together with ensuring the security of persons and the rights of association, assembly and expression, remains a matter of critical and urgent priority; 13. Condemns the use of racist rhetoric and acts of violence against ethnic minorities, especially Cambodians of Vietnamese ethnicity, as detailed in the report of the Special Representative, and urges all political parties in Cambodia to abstain from statements or activities that could be interpreted as incitement against ethnic minorities; 14. Notes with serious concern the comments of the Special Representative about the judicial system and the prison administration, strongly urges the Government of Cambodia to continue its efforts to create a functioning and impartial system of justice and to implement the Prison Regulations signed in March 1998, and welcomes the cooperation of the Government of Cambodia with international efforts to improve the judicial system; 16. Endorses the comments of the Special Representative that the most serious human rights violations in Cambodia in recent history have been committed by the Khmer Rouge, and notes with concern that no Khmer Rouge leaders have been brought to account for their crimes; 24. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty fourth session on the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
13.	28-Apr-1999	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/1999/76	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	1. Requests the Secretary General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously;

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				3. Also welcomes the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/1999/101), and notes in particular his concerns about the problem of impunity, the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, and the need for the reform of the police and the military; 9. Expresses grave concern about numerous instances of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, illegal arrest and detention, and violence in relation to political activities, as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to investigate urgently and prosecute, in accordance with due process of law and international human rights standards, all those who have perpetrated these human rights violations; 24. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Commission at its fifty sixth session on the role and achievement of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
14.	15-Feb-2000	General Assembly A/RES/54/171	116 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Bearing in mind the letter dated 15 March 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council A/53/850-S/1999/231;¹¹ and the report of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General in response to the request by the Cambodian authorities for assistance in responding to past serious violations of Cambodian and international law¹². 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the High Commissioner and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, A/54/353. And notes in particular the concerns of the Special Representative about the problem of impunity, the need to promote and protect the independence of the judiciary and to establish the rule of law, and the need for the reform of police and the military; 8. Expresses grave concern about numerous instances of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, illegal arrests and detention, as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative, and notes some progress made by the Government of Cambodia in addressing these issues;

¹¹ See Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1999, document [S/1999/231](#).

¹² Ibid, annex.

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15.	26-Apr-2000	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/2000/79	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	26. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate; 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 3. Also welcomes the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/2000/109) and notes in particular his concerns about the problem of impunity and the need to promote and protect the independence of the judiciary and to establish the rule of law; 9. Expresses grave concern about continued violations of human rights, including torture, extrajudicial killings, excessive pre-trial detention, violation of labour rights, illegal confiscation of land and forced relocation, as well as the apparent lack of protection from mob killings as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative, and notes some progress made by the Government of Cambodia in addressing these issues; 28. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
16.	28-Feb-2001	General Assembly A/RES/55/95	114 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 4. Commends and expresses its deep appreciation for the work of the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, Thomas Hammarberg, in promoting and protecting human rights in Cambodia; 5. Welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of Peter Leuprecht as his new Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Representative, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner, to continue the work of his predecessors

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				by evaluating the extent to which the recommendations in his forthcoming reports, and those contained in the reports of his predecessors, are followed up and implemented, while maintaining contact with the Government and people of Cambodia;
				13. Expresses grave concern about continued violations of human rights, including torture, extrajudicial killings, excessive pre-trial detention, violation of labour rights, illegal confiscation of land and forced relocation, as well as the apparent lack of protection from mob killings, as detailed in the report of the Special Representative to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session, ¹³ and notes some progress made by the Government of Cambodia in addressing these issues;
				33. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
17.	25-Apr-2001	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/2001/82	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the High Commissioner and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 3. Also welcomes the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/2001/103), commends the Government of Cambodia for its openness and spirit of cooperation during the visits of the Special Representative and encourages the Government to continue its cooperation at all levels of government, and supports the Special Representative's appeal to increase international assistance to Cambodia and to continue working towards the reduction of poverty; 13. Expresses grave concern about the continued violations of human rights, including torture, excessive pre-trial detention, violation of labour rights and forced evictions, as well as the apparent lack of protection from mob killings as described in the report of the Special Representative, and notes some progress made by the Government of Cambodia in addressing these issues; 14. Notes with concern the continued reports of violence and intimidation related to political activity as described in the report of the Special Representative, welcomes the investigations by the Cambodian authorities into some cases of violence and urges the Government to undertake further investigations, in line with its stated commitments, and to take appropriate measures to

¹³ [E/CN.4/2000/109](#).

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				prevent violence and intimidation related to political activity in the future, particularly in the run-up to the communal elections;
				29. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
18.	28-Feb-2002	General Assembly A/RES/56/169	119 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	<i>Part I – Support of and cooperation with the United Nations</i> 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 3. Also welcomes the report of the Special Representative,¹⁴ commends the Government of Cambodia on its openness and spirit of cooperation during the visits of the Special Representative, encourages the Government to continue its cooperation at all levels of government, supports the appeals of the Government and the Special Representative to increase international assistance to Cambodia and to continue working towards the reduction of poverty, commends the international community for the interest and support demonstrated at the Consultative Group Meeting on Cambodia, held in Tokyo on 12 and 13 June 2001, and encourages donor countries and other relevant parties to follow up their pledges of assistance and commitments; <i>Part III – Human rights violations and violence</i> 1. Expresses grave concern about the continued violations of human rights, including torture, excessive pre-trial detention, violation of labour rights and forced evictions, as well as political violence, police involvement in violence and the apparent lack of protection from mob killings, as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative, notes some progress made by the Government of Cambodia in addressing these issues, and urges the Government to take all necessary measures to prevent such violations;

¹⁴ See [A/56/209](#).

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				Part VIII – Conclusion
				1. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
19.	26-Apr-2002	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/2002/89	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	Part I – Support of and cooperation with the United Nations 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 3. Also welcomes the report of the Special Representative (E/CN.4/2002/118), encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue its cooperation at all levels of government, supports the appeals of the Government and the Special Representative to increase international assistance to Cambodia and to continue working towards the reduction of poverty, and encourages donor countries and other relevant parties to follow up their pledges made at the Consultative Group Meeting held in Tokyo in June 2001; Part VII – Conclusion 25. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia on matters within his mandate;
20.	26-Feb-2003	General Assembly A/RES/57/225	109 (b). Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Part I – Support of and cooperation with the United Nations 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the office and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously;

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
				3. Also welcomes the report of the Special Representative,¹⁵ encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue its cooperation at all levels of Government, supports the appeals of the Government and the Special Representative to increase international assistance to Cambodia and to continue working towards the reduction of poverty, and encourages donor countries and other relevant parties to follow up their pledges made at the Consultative Group Meeting on Cambodia, held at Phnom Penh on 20 and 21 June 2002; Part V – Conclusion 2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;
21.	25-Apr-2003	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/2003/79	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	Part I – Support of and cooperation with the United Nations 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his task expeditiously; 2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (E/CN.4/2003/113), the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia; Part VII – Conclusion 23. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;

¹⁵ [A/57/230](#).

No.	Date	Resolution No.	Item No	On Special Representative/Rapporteur
22.	22-Dec-2003	General Assembly A/RES/58/191	117 (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Part I – Support of and cooperation with the United Nations 1. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence of the office and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; 2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights,¹⁶ the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia¹⁷ and the use of the United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia to finance the programme of activities of the office, and invites the international community to consider contributing to the Trust Fund;
23.	23-Sep-2004	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/2004/79	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/2004/104) as well as the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/2004/105), Part III – Conclusion 7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its sixty-first session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia on matters within his mandate;
24.	20-Apr-2005	Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/RES/2005/77	19. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	Welcoming the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/2005/116), as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion of human rights (E/CN.4/2005/111),

¹⁶ [A/58/268](#).

¹⁷ See [A/58/317](#).

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				Part III – Conclusion
				7. Invites the Secretary-General, agencies of the United Nations system present in Cambodia, as well as the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to continue to work with the Government of Cambodia in improving democracy as well as ensuring the protection and promotion of the human rights of all people in Cambodia, including by providing assistance, inter alia in the fields of: (a) Drafting various laws necessary for protecting and promoting human rights; (b) Capacity-building for strengthening legal institutions, including improving the quality of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and court staff; (c) Capacity-building for strengthening national institutions for criminal investigation and law enforcement as well as providing equipment necessary for these ends; (d) Assisting assessment of progress on human rights issues; 8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its sixty-second session on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia on matters within his mandate;
25.	29-Jun-2006	Human Rights Council A/HRC/DES/1/102		1. Decides to extend exceptionally for one year, subject to the review to be undertaken by the Council in conformity with General Assembly resolution 60/251, the mandates and the mandate-holders of all the Commission's special procedures, of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights as well as the procedure established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) (1503 procedure), as listed in the annex to the present resolution; Annex IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 60/251: EXTENSION BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL OF ALL MANDATES, MECHANISMS, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia
26.	18-Sep-2008	Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/9/15	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	Bearing in mind also the report by the Special Representative of the Secretary General for human rights in Cambodia (A/HRC/7/42) and the recommendations contained therein and the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/HRC/7/56),

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				Part III – Conclusion
				8. Takes note of the work conducted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and of the reengagement of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with the Government of Cambodia;
				9. Decides to extend by one year the mandate of the special procedure on the situation of human rights in Cambodia through the appointment of a special rapporteur to carry out the former functions of the Special Representative to the Secretary-General, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his/her mandate to the Council at its twelfth session and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;
27.	12-Oct-2009	Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/12/25	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	II. Democracy and situation of human rights 4. Welcomes: (a) The cooperation extended by the Government of Cambodia and the constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur during his first mission in Cambodia; (b) The report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (A/HRC/12/40) and the recommendations contained therein; Part III – Conclusion 8. Takes note of the need to continue close consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia towards the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country and of the continuous technical cooperation of the Office of the High Commissioner with the Government of Cambodia; 9. Decides to extend by one year the mandate of the special procedure on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its fifteenth session and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;
28.	08-Oct-2010	Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/15/20	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	II. Democracy and situation of human rights 4. Welcomes: (a) --- (b) The cooperation extended by the Government of Cambodia and the constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia during his missions in Cambodia;

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				(c) The report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia ¹⁸ and the recommendations contained therein;
				Part III – Conclusion
				8. Takes note of the need to continue close consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia towards the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country and of the continuous technical cooperation of the Office of the High Commissioner with the Government of Cambodia;
				9. Decides to extend by one year the mandate of the special procedure on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its eighteenth session and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;
29.	26-Sep-2011	Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/18/25	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	II. Democracy and situation of human rights
				4. Welcomes:
				(a) ---
				(b) The cooperation extended by the Government of Cambodia and the constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia;
				(c) The report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia ¹⁹ and the recommendations contained therein;
				Part III – Conclusion
				8. Takes note of the need to continue close consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia towards the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country and for the continued technical cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner and the Government of Cambodia;
				9. Decides to extend by two years the mandate of the special procedure on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its twenty-first and twenty-fourth sessions, and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;

¹⁸ [A/HRC/15/46](#).

¹⁹ [A/HRC/18/46](#).

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30.	20-Sep-2013	General Assembly A/HRC/24/29	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	5. Welcomes the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia²⁰ and the recommendations contained therein, and takes note of the need to maintain close and respectful consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur towards further improvements in the situation of human rights in the country and for the continued technical cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government of Cambodia; 22. Decides to extend by two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its twenty-seventh and thirtieth sessions and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;
31.	2-Oct-2015	Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/30/23	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	5. Also welcomes the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia²¹ and the recommendations contained therein, takes note of the need to maintain close and respectful consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur towards further improvements in the situation of human rights in the country and for the continued technical cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government, and encourages the Special Rapporteur and the field office of the Office of the High Commissioner in Phnom Penh to continue to exchange information in order to assist in the effective implementation of their respective mandates, bearing in mind their independence; 25. Decides to extend by two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of her mandate to the Council at its thirty-third and thirty-sixth sessions, and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;
32.	5-Oct-2017	Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/36/32	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	6. Welcomes the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia²² and the recommendations contained therein, also welcomes the conclusion in December 2016 of a new memorandum of understanding for the implementation of a technical cooperation programme on human rights between the Government of Cambodia and the field office in Phnom Penh of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to extend the mandate of that office for another two years, takes note of the need to maintain close and respectful consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur towards further improvements in the situation of human rights in the country and for the continued technical cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner and the

²⁰ [A/HRC/21/63](#) and [A/HRC/24/36](#).

²¹ [A/HRC/27/70](#) and [A/HRC/30/58](#).

²² [A/HRC/27/70](#), [A/HRC/30/58](#), [A/HRC/33/62](#) and [A/HRC/36/61](#).

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				Government, and encourages the Special Rapporteur and the field office in Phnom Penh to continue to exchange information in order to assist in the effective implementation of their respective mandates, bearing in mind their independence;
				7. Encourages the enhancement of cooperation between the Government of Cambodia and the Office of the High Commissioner, as specified in the memorandum of understanding between the Government and the field office in Phnom Penh of the Office of High Commissioner, and calls upon the Government to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur, taking into account the national context of Cambodia;
				29. Decides to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of her mandate to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-ninth and forty second sessions, and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;
33.	09-Oct-2019	Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/42/37	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	6. Also welcomes the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia ²³ and the recommendations contained therein, and invites the Government of Cambodia to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the best ways to implement them;
				7. Further welcomes the conclusion in October 2018 of a new memorandum of understanding for the implementation of a technical cooperation programme on human rights between the Government of Cambodia and the field office in Phnom Penh of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to extend the mandate of that office for another two years, takes note of the need to maintain close and respectful consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur towards further improvements in the situation of human rights in the country and for the continued technical cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner and the Government, and encourages the Special Rapporteur and the field office in Phnom Penh to continue to exchange information in order to assist in the effective implementation of their respective mandates, bearing in mind their independence;
				8. Commends the positive cooperation between the Government of Cambodia and the Office of the High Commissioner, particularly for the protection of land rights for indigenous peoples, encourages the enhancement of cooperation between the Government and the Office of the High Commissioner, as specified in the memorandum of understanding between the Government and the field office in Phnom Penh of the Office, and calls upon the Government to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur, taking into account the national context of Cambodia;

²³ [A/HRC/39/73](#) and [Add.1, A/HRC/42/60](#) and [Add.1](#).

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				26. Gives attention to the conclusions and recommendations of the reports of the Special Rapporteur²⁴ and her statement of May 2019, which calls for the release of Kem Sokha and the swift conclusion of the investigation into his case, takes note that nine members of the former opposition party have received the right to conduct their political activities due to the amendment to the law on political parties in January 2019, strongly encourages the Government of Cambodia to ensure political rights to all, to make continuous efforts to solve the issue of the ban on political activities of senior members of the opposition party, and to expand democratic space for political activists, civil society and the media, including members of opposition parties, to actively, peacefully, responsibly and openly participate in inclusive political debate, and strongly encourages all parties to prioritize national reconciliation, peace and stability; 28. Takes into account the conclusions and recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in her report²⁵ in relation to the process and the result of the national elections held in 2018, while taking into account the high voting rates, regrets the large number of invalid votes cast in the elections, and urges the Government of Cambodia to fully respect, protect and promote the civil and political rights of all Cambodians in order to steadily promote nation-building with the support of a wide range of Cambodians; 35. Decides to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of her mandate to the Human Rights Council at its forty-fifth and forty eighth sessions, and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;
34.	14-Oct-2021	Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/48/23	10. Technical assistance and capacity-building	5. Also welcomes the support, cooperation and constructive dialogues of the Government of Cambodia with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, including his unfettered access to the country, and the reports of the Special Rapporteur²⁶ and the recommendations contained therein, and invites the Government to continue to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the best ways to implement them, taking into account the national context of Cambodia; 22. Gives attention to the report of the Special Rapporteur⁴ in which the mandate holder welcomed the release of Kem Sokha, albeit with judicial supervision, while noting that United Nations human rights experts had expressed their concern over his trial; strongly encourages the Government of Cambodia to ensure the prompt, transparent and fair trial in accordance with the State's international human rights obligations, notes that the right to conduct political activities of the 26 members of the former opposition party has been reinstated, and that several members of the opposition have created new political parties as a result of the amendment to the law on

²⁴ [A/HRC/39/73/Add.1](#) and [A/HRC/42/60](#).

²⁵ [A/HRC/39/73/Add.1](#).

²⁶ [A/HRC/45/51](#) and [Add.1](#).

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				political parties adopted in January 2019; strongly encourages the Government to ensure political rights to all to make continuous efforts to solve the issue of the ban on political activities of the remaining senior members of the opposition party, and to expand democratic space for political activists, civil society and the media, including members of opposition parties, to actively, peacefully, responsibly and openly participate in inclusive political debate, and strongly encourages all parties to prioritize national reconciliation, peace and stability; 25. Takes into account the conclusions and recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in the addendum to her report submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-ninth session in relation to the process and the result of the national elections held in 2018,5 while taking into account the high voting rates of 83.02 per cent, regrets the 8.5 per cent of invalid votes cast in the elections, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia, in view of the upcoming elections, including the 2022 communal elections and the 2023 general election, to advance dialogue and reconciliation with relevant lawful stakeholders in order to ensure that the elections are free, fair and inclusive and representative of all Cambodians, and to protect and promote the civil and political rights of all Cambodians in order to steadily promote nation-building with the support of a wide range of Cambodians; 32. Decides to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his mandate to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-first and fifty-fourth sessions, including to make recommendations on technical assistance and capacity-building for the protection and promotion of human rights in the country, and to provide the Council with a one-time oral update at its forty-ninth session, without setting a precedent;

Annex III

Government interlocutors meeting held June 2021 to May 2022

1. H.E. Samdech Krolahom Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior
2. H.E. Mr. Keo Remy, President of the Human Rights Committee
3. H.E. Mr. Sokkhoeurn An Ambassador and Permanent Representative to UN at Geneva
4. H.E. Dr. Mam Buheng Minister of Health – Cambodia
5. H.E Mr. Vong Sauth, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
6. H.E Prak Sokhonn, Secretary of State Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
7. H.E. Ly Chantola, President of the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia
8. H.E Mrs. Or Vandine, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Health
9. H.E. Mr. Phan Phalla, and H.E Mr. HEM Vanndy, Secretaries of State of the Ministry of Economy and Finance
10. H.E. Mr. Prach Chan, Chairman of the National Election Commission (NEC)
11. H.E. Mr. Ith Sam Heng, Ministry of the Labour and Vocational Training
12. H.E. Chin Malin, Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice
13. H.E Ms. Long Sophally, Under-Secretary of State of Ministry of Women’s Affairs
14. H.E Mr. Luy David, Secretary of State of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
15. H.E. Mr. Nim Toth, Secretary of State of Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

The Special Rapporteur also met with representatives of the international community, the UN Country Team and national and international NGOs.
